Reg. No. L.—11.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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Part I.—Notifications by Government.

CONTENTS.

	Page		Page
Military Secretary's Office	137	Political Department	161
Public Department	138	Ecclesiastical Department	161
Judicial Department	140	Revenue Department	161
Financial Department	154	Public Works Department	165
Marine Department	158	List of Papers placed at the disposal of the Press.	176

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MADRAS,
3rd February 1914.

Programme of the fifth tour of His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

Month and date.	Day of week.	Place.	Arrival or departure.	Time. A.M.	Time. P.M.	Remarks.
1914.						
16th Feb. ..	Sunday ..	Madras (Egmore Station).	Departure ..	..	8-40	Departure private. By S. I. Ry special train.
16th Feb. ..	Monday ..	Dindigul	Arrival ..	7-0	..	Arrival public.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do	Departure ..	12-25	..	Departure private.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kodaikanal Road ..	Arrival ..	12 noon.	..	Arrival private.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Departure ..	..	2-30	Departure private. By motor-car
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kodaikanal ..	Arrival ..	..	4-45	Arrival public.
17th Feb. ..	Tuesday ..	Do. ..	Departure ..	..	5-30	Departure private. By motor-car
Do. ..	Do. ..	Kodaikanal Road ..	Arrival ..	..	7-0	Arrival private.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Departure ..	..	7-40	Departure private. By special train.
Do. ..	Do ..	Madura	Arrival ..	..	8-30	Arrival private
18th Feb. ..	Wednesday ..	At Madura ..	..	..	..	....
19th Feb. ..	Thursday ..					
20th Feb. ..	Friday ..					
21st Feb. ..	Saturday ..					
22nd Feb. ..	Sunday ..					

Month and date	Day of week.	Place.	Arrival or departure.	Time A.M.	Time P.M.	Remarks.
1914.						
23rd Feb .	Monday .	Madura . ..	Departure ..	..	11-0	Departure private. By special train.
24th Feb ..	Tuesday ..	Dhanushkodi ..	Arrival ..	5-40	..	Arrival private.
Do. ..	Do ..	Do. .	Departure ..	..	3-30	Departure private By special train.
Do. ..	Do. .	Mandapam ..	Arrival ..	..	4-30	Arrival private Halting at Rameswaram and Pamban en way.
25th Feb ..	Wednesday ..	Do. ..	Departure ..	11-10	..	Departure private. By special train.
Do. .	Do. ..	Ramnad . ..	Arrival ..	..	12	Arrival private.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Do . ..	Departure ..	..	10-30	Departure private. By special train
26th Feb ..	Thursday ..	Tinnevelly Bridge	Arrival	7-40	..	Arrival private.
27th Feb ..	Friday ..	At Tinnevelly Bridge	..	..	..	. . .
28th Feb. .	Saturday .					
1st Mar. ..	Sunday					
2nd Mar. ..	Monday	Tinnevelly Bridge .	Departure ..	7-0	..	Departure private. By motor car
Do. ..	Do. ..	Nazareth . ..	Arrival ..	9-0	..	Arrival public.
Do. ..	Do	Do. . ..	Departure ..	..	3-15	Departure private. By motor car.
Do. ..	Do.	Tinnevelly Bridge ..	Arrival .	..	5-15	Arrival private
3rd Mar. ..	Tuesday .	Do. ..	Departure ..	..	10-50	Departure private. By special train
4th Mar. ..	Wednesday ..	Tuticorin . ..	Arrival ..	7-0	..	Arrival private.
5th Mar. .	Thursday .	Do. ..	Departure ..	..	7-30	Departure private. By special train
6th Mar. ..	Friday ..	Guindy	Arrival ..	..	6-25	Arrival private.

All letters, telegrams, etc., intended for His Excellency and party should be addressed "Madras Governor's Camp, India" without the addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency will be as follows :—

C. E. Cotterell, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary.
Captain Cecil Allanson, Military Secretary
Captain the Hon'ble Coulson Fellowes, Aide-de-Camp.

C. ALLANSON, Captain,
Military Secretary

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

STUDY LEAVE.

No. 43.—Major S. A. Razak, I.M.S., was on study leave from 1st October to 10th December 1913.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, January 28, 1914.

No. 44.—M.R Ry. Coimbatore Krishna Rao Sreinivasa Rao Avergal, Subordinate Judge, First Grade, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge, Kurnool, during the absence of M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. V Anantan Nayar Avergal, on leave or until further orders.

No. 45.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Herbert Francis Webb Gillman, I.C.S., to be President of the Board of Examiners, *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. Robert Bailey Clegg, I.C.S., granted leave.

Fort St. George, February 3, 1914.

No. 46.—Mr. Henry Dodwell to be Curator, Madras Record Office, with effect from the 15th January 1914

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Fort St. George, February 2, 1914.

No. 47.—Under sections 6 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the licenses granted under the said sections to the Rev. Arthur Emil Gottwald Fehlberg of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Dindigul, Madura district, on the 18th September 1913, are hereby revoked.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1913

No. 657.—Under the explanation to section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act (Act XXVI of 1881), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, in addition to the public holidays expressly

defined as such in the said explanation, viz., Sundays, New Year's Day (Thursday the 1st January), Good Friday (Friday the 10th April) and Christmas Day (Friday the 25th December), the following days shall be public holidays in the year 1914 :—

Monday, February 23rd,	1914	..	..	Mahasivarathri.
Friday, March 27th	"	..	..	Telugu New Year's Day.
Saturday, April 11th	"	..	..	Easter.
Monday, April 13th	"	..	..	Easter and Tamil New Year's Day.
Monday, June 1st	"	..	..	Whitsuntide.
June *	"	..	..	King-Emperor's Birthday.
Wednesday, August 5th	"	..	..	Avani Avittam.
Monday, August 24th	"	..	..	Vinayaka Chaturthi and Ramzan.
Monday, September 14th	"	..	..	Bras Jayanti.
Saturday, September 19th	"	..	..	Mahalaya Amavasai.
Monday, September 28th	"	..	..	Ayudha Puja.
Monday, October 19th	"	..	..	Deepavali.
Saturday, December 26th	"	..	..	Christmas.
Monday, December 28th	"	..	..	
Wednesday, December 30th	"	..	..	
Thursday, December 31st	"	..	..	

* The day which may be fixed for the celebration of the King-Emperor's Birthday will be notified separately in due course.

2. The Governor in Council further notifies that on the following days, which are not declared to be public holidays under statutory provision, all public offices at the Presidency town and in the mofussil with the exception of (1) the Sea Customs office, (2) the Reserve Treasury and Office of the Commissioner of Paper Currency, (3) the General Stamp office—to be open from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.—will be closed :—

Thursday, December 24th, 1914. | Tuesday, December 29th, 1914.

Fort St. George, January 28, 1914.

No. 48.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

(EMIGRATION.)

Delhi, the 24th January 1914.

No. 568-128-C.—The following draft of a rule which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 81 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1908 (XVII of 1908), is published, as required by the said section, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the 24th February 1914.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

DRAFT RULE.

In the Colonial Emigration Form No. 32 (Form of Certificate of Medical Stores)—Statement C. (*Statement of instruments and appliances for Hospital and Dispensary*) and in Schedule G—scale No. 2 (B) of *Miscellaneous Medical Stores—showing instruments and appliances for Hospital and Dispensary to be supplied for every emigrant vessel*, under the head *Disinfectants* for the entry :—

Calvert's powder or Jeye's Sanitary powder, ¼ each.	200 lb.	200 lb.	In 2-lb packets.
Commercial Carbolic Acid ½ and Jeye's perfect purifier or the disinfectant known as Izal ½ 6 gallons.		4 gallons	If desired by Surgeon Superintendent phenyle may be substituted for one-fourth the quantity of carbolic acid.

Substitute the words

"Cylin	25 gallons.	25 gallons"

Fort St. George, January 30, 1914.

No. 49.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 20th January 1914.

No. 434-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, in rules 9 and 11 of the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1569, dated the 24th October 1890, in the note to Form No. 1 and in Form No. 3 appended to those rules, for the words "Comptroller-General" the words "Controller of Currency" shall be substituted.

W. O. HORNE,
Actg. Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 69.—Nur-ud din Ahmad-Kabir Sayad Muhammad Makki Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Superintendent of Police and Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Chittoor district, privilege leave for two months from or after the 1st February 1914 under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 70.—M R Ry. Salem Ponnuranga Mudaliyar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police and Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Guntur district, extension of privilege leave by two weeks under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

No. 71.—Mr. Evelyn Hathway Jones, Superintendent of Police, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, January 30, 1914.

No. 72.—Mr Charles Brent Neville Pelly, Superintendent of Police, Vizagapatam district, to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.

No. 73.—Mr. George William Doane, Superintendent of Police, on return from leave, is posted to the Vizagapatam district.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, January 28, 1914.

No. 74.—Under section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language:—

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Sahib Bahadur, First-class Magistrate, in the district of Salem.

Fort St. George, January 30, 1914.

M.R.Ry. Coimbatore Krishna Rao Srinivasa Rao Avargal, Sessions Judge of Kurnool.

Fort St. George, January 29, 1914

No. 75.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the second class, and, under section 37, they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562:—

M R Ry. Kandukur Mallikarjunam, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Pittapur, in the district of Godavari.

M.R.Ry. Panchanadai Krishna Ayyar Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Yemganur, Adoni taluk, in the district of Bellary.

Fort St. George, January 30, 1914.

M.R Ry. Tiruvalur Swaminatha Pillai Muthayya Pillai, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Tiruvadi, in the district of Tanjore.

Fort St. George, February 3, 1914.

M.R.Ry. Karanchedi Somayajulu Pantulu, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Narsapatam, in the district of Vizagapatam.

M R.Ry Ragade Shiva Rao, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Bantwal, in the district of South Canara.

Fort St. George, January 30, 1914.

No. 76.—Under section 188 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language:—

M.R.Ry. Coimbatore Krishna Rao Srinivasa Rao Avargal, District Judge of Kurnool.

Fort St. George, February 2, 1914.

No. 77.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, M.R Ry. Kizhakke Covilgath Manavedan Raja Avargal, Honorary Deputy Collector in the district of Coimbatore, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class, and under section 37 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to try cases summarily under section 260.

No. 78.—Under section 182 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language:—

Mr. Francis William Stewart, Revenue Divisional Officer, Rajahmundry, Godavari district.

No. 79.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M.R.Ry. Kulandaivelu Ramalingam Pillai, Sub-Registrar of Sermadevi, Ambasamudram taluk, in the district of Tinnevelly, for the term of his appointment as Sub-Registrar of Sermadevi, such of the ordinary and additional powers of a Magistrate of the third class as are specified hereunder in respect to offences under sections 3 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, which may be committed within the limits of the unions of Sermadevi, Pattamadai and Melaseval, Ambasamudram taluk, in the district of Tinnevelly.

I.—Ordinary powers.

Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, section I—Items 1 to 3, 14, 15 and 17 to 20.

II.—Additional powers.

Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898—Items 4 and 5 of the powers conferrable by the Local Government on a Magistrate of the third class.

Fort St. George, February 3, 1914.

No. 80.—The Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Ry. Namasivaya Mudaliyar Avargal to be a Special Magistrate for the town of Srivilliputtur in the district of Ramnad, with the powers and subject to the powers and conditions specified in notification No. 646, dated the 5th October 1912, published at pages 1004 and 1005 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 15th idem, as amended by notification No. 402, dated the 28th May 1913, published at page 985 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1913.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, February 2, 1914.

No. 81.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the unions of Sermadevi, Pattamadai and Melaseval, Ambasamudram taluk, in the Tinnevelly district, conferred on M.R.Ry. G. Srinivasa Ayyar, Sub-Registrar of Sermadevi, who has been transferred from the station.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 28, 1914.

No. 82.—Under section 4 of the Madras Planters Labour Act, 1903, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise Mr. Jeffrey Grimwood Grimwood of Kotada estate, Kilkotagiri, Coonoor taluk, to witness the execution of labour contracts.

Fort St. George, January 30, 1914.

No. 83.—Under section 4 of the Madras Planters Labour Act, 1903, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise Mr. Malcolm John Flyter, Manager, North Wynaad Tea Estate, Manantoddy, to witness the execution of labour contracts.

Fort St. George, February 2, 1914.

No. 84.—In continuation of notification No. 519, dated the 8th July 1913, published at page 1184 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th July 1913, sanctioning the continuance of the temporary Sub-Court at Nellore for a period of six months from the 2nd August 1913, the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to direct, under section 4 of the Madras Civil Courts Act III of 1873, that the said Court shall continue to hold its sittings at Nellore from the 2nd February 1914 till the commencement of the summer recess, 1914.

No. 85.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the village in the North Arcot district specified in column 1 of the schedule hereto attached be transferred from the jurisdiction of the magistrates shown in columns 3 and 4 to that of the magistrates in columns 6 and 7.

Name of village.	Present jurisdiction.			Future jurisdiction.		
	Taluk	Sub-Magistrate of	Sub-Divisional Magistrate of	Deputy Tahsildar's division.	Sub-Magistrate of	Sub-Divisional Magistrate of
Kil Arni	Polur ..	Polur ..	Tiruvannamalai	Arni	Arni ..	Vellore.

Fort St. George, February 3, 1914.

No 86.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

COMPANIES.

Delhi, the 17th January 1914.

No 542-C.—The following rules which the Governor General in Council proposes to issue under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (Act VII of 1913), are published for general information. It is proposed that the rules shall come into force on the 1st day of April 1914.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 151 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

Short title. 1. These rules may be called the Indian Companies Rules, 1914.

Definitions. 2. In these rules,
(1) the "Act" means the Indian Companies Act, 1913 ;
(2) the "Schedule" means the schedule hereto annexed ;
(3) the decision of the Registrar as to the meaning of the words "responsible officer" shall be final.

Verification under section 104 of the Act. 3. Copies of contracts required to be filed with the Registrar under section 104 of the Act shall be deemed to be duly verified if they are
(1) certified copies as defined in section 76 of the Evidence Act (I of 1872) ; or
(2) certified by an affidavit of some responsible officer of the Company to be true copies.

Verification under sections 109 and 110 of the Act. 4. A copy of an instrument by which a mortgage or charge is created or evidenced delivered to the Registrar for filing under section 109 of the Act, or a copy of a deed so delivered under section 110 of the Act, shall be deemed to be verified in the prescribed manner if it is,
(1) a certified copy as defined in section 76 of the Evidence Act ; or
(2) certified by an affidavit of some responsible officer of the Company to be a true copy :
Provided that a copy of such an instrument or deed where the mortgage or charge comprises solely property situate outside British India shall be deemed to be so verified if it is certified to be a true copy under the seal of the Company or under the hand of some person interested therein otherwise than on behalf of the Company.

Translations. 5. If any portion of any document required to be filed under the Act other than under section 277 thereof is not in the English language, a translation thereof certified by a responsible officer of the Company to be correct, shall be furnished along with such copy deposited with the Registrar.

Fees for registering mortgages and charges. 6. The following fees shall be payable for the registration of mortgages and charges, namely :—

	Rs.
(1) For registering under section 110 of the Act particulars of a series of debentures,	
Where the total amount secured by the whole series does not exceed Rs. 2,000	5
Where it exceeds Rs. 2,000	10
(2) For registering under section 112 (1) mortgages or charges created by a Company,	
Where the amount of the mortgage or charge does not exceed Rs. 2,000	5
Where it exceeds Rs. 2,000	10
(3) For inspection under section 112 (3) of the register of mortgages and charges	1
(4) For registration under section 118 of the appointment of a Receiver ..	5

Certification of documents under section 277 of the Act. 7. A copy of a document required to be filed with the Registrar under section 277 of the Act shall be deemed to be certified in the prescribed manner :—
A. In the case of a Company incorporated in a foreign country, if
(1) duly certified as a true copy by an official of the Government to whose custody the original is committed, the signature or seal of such official being authenticated by any of the British officials mentioned in section 6 of the Commissioners of Oaths Act, 1889, 52 & 53 Vict., c. 10 or in any Act amending the same, or
(2) duly certified as a true copy by a Notary of such foreign country, the certificate of the Notary being authenticated by any of the British officials mentioned in section 6 of the said Act or in any Act amending the same, or
(3) duly certified as a true copy on oath by some officer of the Company before a person having authority to administer an oath as provided by section 3 of the said Act, the status of the person administering the oath being authenticated by any of the British officials mentioned in section 6 of the said Act or in any Act amending the same.
B. In the case of a Company incorporated in any part of His Majesty's dominions if it is :—
(1) duly certified as a true copy by an official of the Government to whose custody the original is committed, or
(2) duly certified as a true copy by a Notary Public of such place, or
(3) duly certified as a true copy on oath by some officer of the Company before some person having authority to administer an oath in such place.

Certification of translations under section 277. 8. Translations of documents required to be filed with the Registrar under section 277 of the Act shall be deemed to be certified as correct translations, if certified to be correct translations,
A. Where such translation is made out of British India by
(1) an official having custody of the original, or
(2) a Notary Public for the country or place where the Company is incorporated :

Provided that where the Company is incorporated in a foreign country, the signature or seal of the person so certifying shall be authenticated in either case by any of the British officials mentioned in section 6 of the Commissioners of Oaths Act, 1889, 52 & 53 Vict., c. 10 or in any Act, amending the same.

B. Where such translation is made within British India

(1) by an Advocate, Attorney or Pleader entitled to appear before the High Court, or

(2) by an affidavit of some person having, in the opinion of the Registrar, a competent knowledge of the language of the original and of English.

9. The Governor General in Council may in any particular case, if he thinks fit and upon such conditions as he may prescribe, permit certified copies or translations though not certified in accordance with rules 7 and 8 to be filed with the Registrar. — Power of Governor General in Council to relax rules 7 and 8

10. Notice of any alteration which is required by section 277 (*1*) of the Act to be filed with the Registrar shall be so filed within one month after the date on which particulars of the alteration could in due course of post, and if despatched with due diligence, have been received by the Registrar from the place where the Company is incorporated. — Times for filing particulars of particulars under sec. 277.

11. The Governor General in Council further prescribes and directs that the forms in the schedule or forms as near thereto as circumstances admit shall be used in all matters to which these forms relate. — Forms.

12. All fees payable under the Act may be paid either in cash or by revenue stamps. — Payment of fees.

THE SCHEDULE.

FORM I.

Declaration on registration of Company.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section* 24.)

Filing fee Rs. 5.

Declaration of compliance with the requirements of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, made pursuant to section 24 (2) on behalf of a Company proposed to be registered as the _____

Presented for filing by _____

I, _____ of _____ do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am* of the _____ and that all the requirements of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, in respect of matters precedent to the registration of the said Company and incidental thereto have been complied with. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

* Here insert— "An Advocate, Attorney or Pleader entitled to appear before a High Court who is engaged in the formation of the Company" or "a person named in the Articles as a Director, Manager or Secretary of the Company"

FORM II.

Consent of Director to act.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section* 84.)

Filing fee Re. 1.

Consent to act as Director of the _____ to be signed and filed pursuant to section 84 (1) (*c*).

Presented for filing by _____

To the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies—

† _____, the undersigned, hereby testify.

‡ _____ consent to act as Director of the _____ pursuant to section 84 (1) (*c*) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

† Here insert "I" for "we."

‡ Here insert "my" or "our."

§ Signature.	Address.	Description.

§ If a Director signs by "his agent authorised in writing" the authority must be produced and a copy filed

Dated this _____ of _____ 19 .

Section 84 (3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, provides that—

"This section shall not apply to a private Company nor to a prospectus issued by or on behalf of a Company after the expiration of one year from the date at which the company is entitled to commence business."

FORM III.

List of persons consenting to be Directors.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section* 84.)

Filing fee Rs. 5.

List of the persons who have consented to be Directors of the _____ to be filed with the Registrar pursuant to section 84 (2).

Presented for filing by _____

To the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies—

* Here insert "I" or "we".

* _____, the undersigned, hereby give you notice, pursuant to section 84 (2) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that the following persons have consented to be Directors of the _____

Name.	Address.	Description.

Signature, address and description of applicant for registration.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19—.

Section 84 (3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, provides that—

"This section shall not apply to a private Company nor to a prospectus issued by or on behalf of a Company after the expiration of one year from the date at which the Company is entitled to commence business."

FORM IV.

Declaration before commencing business in case of Company issuing a prospectus.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section* 103.)

Filing fee Rs. 5.

† Insert name of Company.

Declaration made on behalf of the †_____ that the conditions of section 103 of the Act have been complied with.

Presented for filing by _____

‡ Insert here "the Secretary" or "a director."

I _____ of _____ being ‡ of the _____ † do solemnly and sincerely declare:—

That the amount of the share capital of the Company offered to the public for subscription is Rs.

That the amount fixed by the memorandum or articles and named in the prospectus as the minimum subscription upon which the Company may proceed to allotment is Rs.

That shares held subject to the payment of the whole amount thereof in cash have been allotted to the amount of Rs.

That every Director of the Company has paid to the Company on each of the shares taken or contracted to be taken by him and for which he is liable to pay in cash, a proportion equal to the proportion payable on application and allotment on the shares offered for public subscription.

I declare that the foregoing statements are true to my knowledge and belief.

Date. *Signature.*

FORM V

Declaration before commencing business in case of Company filing statement in lieu of prospectus.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913

(*See section* 103.)

Filing fee Rs. 5

§ Insert name of Company.

Declaration made on behalf of the _____ § (which is a Company that has filed with the Registrar a statement in lieu of prospectus), that the conditions of section 103 of the Act have been complied with.

Presented for filing by _____

‖ Insert here "the Secretary" or "a Director."

I _____ of _____ being ‖ of the § _____ do solemnly and sincerely declare:—

That the amount of the share capital of the Company other than that issued or agreed to be issued as fully or paid up otherwise than in cash is Rs.

That the amount fixed by the memorandum or articles and named in the statement in lieu of prospectus as the minimum subscription upon which the Company may proceed to allotment is Rs.

That shares held subject to the payment of the whole amount thereof in cash have been allotted to the amount of Rs.

That every Director of the Company has paid to the Company on each of the shares taken or contracted to be taken by him and for which he is liable to pay in cash, a proportion, equal to the proportion payable on application and allotment on the shares payable in cash.

I declare that the foregoing statements are true to my knowledge and belief.

Date. *Signature.*

FORM VI.

Return of allotments.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section* 104.)

Filing fee Rs. 5.

Return of allotments from the *_____ of _____ 19____, to the _____ of _____, 19____, of the _____

Made pursuant to section 104 (*1*).

(To be filed with the Registrar within one month after the allotment is made.)

† Number of the shares allotted payable in cash . . . . . .

" " " " " . . . . . .

Nominal amount of the share so allotted " . . . . . .

" " " " . . . . . .

Amount paid or due and payable on each such share . . . . . .

" " " " " . . . . . .

Number of shares allotted for a consideration other than cash . . . .

Nominal amount of the shares so allotted . . . . . .

Amount to be treated as paid on each such share . . . . . .

† Distinguish between preference, ordinary, or other descriptions of shares.

The consideration for which such shares have been allotted is as follows:—

Presented for filing by

Names, addresses and descriptions of the Allottees.

Name in full.	Address.	Description.	Number of shares allotted.	
			Preference.	Ordinary.

Signature.

* NOTE.—In making a return of allotments under section 104 (*1*) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, it is to be noted that:—

1. When a return includes several allotments made on different dates, the actual dates of only the first and last of such allotments should be entered at the top of the front page, and the registration of the return should be effected within one month of the first date.

2. When a return relates to one allotment only, made on one particular date, that date only should be inserted, and the spaces for the second date struck out, and the word "made" substituted for the word "from" after the word "allotments" on the front page.

FORM VII

Particulars of Oral Contracts.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(See section 104 (2).)

Filing fee Re. 5.

This Form must bear a stamp of the value of the stamp duty that would have been payable if the contract had been reduced to writing.

Particulars prescribed under section 104, sub-section (2) of the Act.

Filed by [1]

Presented for filing by

[1] Insert name of Company.

(1) The number of shares, in whole or in part, allotted for a consideration other than cash.	
(2) If the consideration for the allotment of any shares is services, or any consideration other than that mentioned below in part 3, state what such consideration consists of	
(3) If the consideration for the allotment of any shares is a sale of property, or the agreement for the sale of property, state fully the consideration for, and other terms of, such sale or agreement for sale	
(4) Give full particulars, in the form of the following table, of the property, which is the subject of the sale, showing in detail how the total consideration is apportioned between the respective heads— Immovable property or interest in immovable property wherever such immovable property may be situate. Patents, Licenses, Trade-marks and Copyrights .. .. Goodwill .. .. Fixtures and fittings .. .. Book and other debts (including money on deposit at Bank or elsewhere) .. .. Benefit of contracts .. .. Other property, viz. .. .. Total ..	
(5) If the consideration payable is partly in respect of a sale of property or agreement for a sale of property, and partly in respect of some other consideration, state fairly how much of the amount of the consideration is attributable to each of the heads of the property sold or agreed to be sold, and how much to such other consideration	
(6) If the consideration payable consists in the assumption by the purchaser of liabilities to third persons, specify the total amount of such liabilities.	

Signature.

Designation of position in relation to the Company.

Date.

FORM VIII.

Statement as to Commission where shares not offered to the public

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(See section 105.)

Filing fee Re. 5.

Presented for filing by

Statement by a Company, pursuant to section 105 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, of the amount or rate paid, or agreed to be paid, by way of commission in respect of shares.

Name of Company	
Article of Association authorising commission	
Particulars of the amount paid or payable as commission for subscribing, or agreeing to subscribe, or procuring or agreeing to procure, subscriptions for any shares in the Company.	No. Paid Rs. Payable Rs.
or	
Rate of such commission	Rate per cent.
Date of circular or notice, if any (not being a prospectus), inviting subscriptions for the shares and disclosing the amount or rate of the commission.	Date.

Signature of the Directors or of their agents authorised in writing.

Date

FORM IX.

Particulars of mortgages and charges.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section* 109.)

Fee payable in accordance with rule.

Particulars to be filed with the Registrar pursuant to section 109 of a mortgage or charge created by the * and being:— *Insert name of Company.

(a) A mortgage or charge for the purpose of securing any issue of debentures; or
(b) A mortgage or charge on uncalled share capital of the Company; or
(c) A mortgage or charge on any immoveable property wherever situate or any interest therein; or
(d) A mortgage or charge on any book debts of the Company; or
(e) A floating charge on the undertaking or property of the Company.

(*Strike out the sub-heads* (a), (b), (c), (d) *or* (e) *which do not apply.*)

Presented for filing by _____

Particulars of mortgage or charge created by the _____

Date of the instrument creating or evidencing the mortgage or charge and description thereof	Amount secured by the mortgage or charge.	Short particulars of the property mortgaged or charged	Names (with addresses and descriptions) of the mortgagees or persons entitled to the charge	Amount or rate per cent of the commission, allowance or discount (if any) paid or made either directly or indirectly to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, whether absolutely or conditionally, or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions whether absolute or conditional, for any of the debentures included in this Return

Signature.

Designation of position in relation to the Company.

Date.

FORM X.

Registration of series of debentures.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section* 110.)

Particulars to be filed with the Registrar pursuant to section 110, relating to a series of debentures containing, or giving by reference to any other instrument, any charge, to the benefit of which the debenture holders of the said series are entitled *pari passu* created by the _____

Presented for filing by _____

Particulars to be filed with the Registrar pursuant to section 110 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, of a series of debentures created by _____

Total amount secured by the whole series.	Amount of the present issue of the series.	Dates of Resolutions authorising the issue of the series	Date of the covering deed (if any) by which the security is created or defined, or, if there is no such deed, the date of the first execution of debentures of the series.	General description of the property charged.	Names of the Trustees (if any) for the debenture holders	Amount or rate per cent of the commission, allowance or discount (if any) paid or made either directly or indirectly by the Company to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, whether absolutely or conditionally, or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions whether absolute or conditional, for any of the debentures included in this Return

Signature.

Designation of position in the Company.

Date.

NOTES.—(1) The deed, if any, or a copy thereof verified in the prescribed manner containing the charge must be filed with these particulars with the Registrar within twenty-one days after the execution of such deed, or, if there is no such deed, one of the debentures must be so delivered within twenty-one days after the execution of any debentures of the series.

(2) The fees payable on the registration of these particulars are as follows:— Rs.

Where the amount secured by the whole series does not exceed Rs. 2,000 5
Do. do. exceed Rs. 2,000 10

FORM XI.

Registration when more than one issue of the same series.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section* 110.)

Filing fee Rs. 5.

The _____

Statement of particulars as required by section 110 when more than one issue is made of debentures in a series.

Presented for filing by _____

Particulars of an issue of debentures made by the _____

To be entered on the register pursuant to the proviso to section 110 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

Date of present issue.	Amount of present issue	Particulars as to the amount or rate per cent. of the commission allowance, or discount (if any) paid, or made either directly or indirectly, by the Company, to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, whether absolutely or conditionally, or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions, whether absolute or conditional, for any of the debentures included in this Return.

Signature.

Designation of position in relation to the Company.

Date

NOTE.—Section 110 above mentioned provides :—

(1) For registration of particulars of the entire series (for which purpose Form No. X must be used), and

(2) When there is more than one issue of debentures of the series for the registration of the amount and date of each issue (for which purpose this Form No. XI must be used).

The proviso to section 110 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, provides that :—

Where more than one issue is made of debentures in the series, there shall be sent to the Registrar for entry on the register particulars of the date and amount of each issue.

FORM XII

Form of Register of mortgages and charges and Index.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See Sections* 112 *and* 121.)

Register of Mortgages and Charges and of Memoranda of satisfaction of the

Date of registration.	Serial number of document on file	Date of creation of each mortgage or charge and description thereof.	Amount secured by the mortgage or charge.	Short particulars of the property mortgaged or charged.	Names of the mortgagees or persons entitled to the charge.	PARTICULARS RELATING TO— Total amount secured by a series of debentures.	Date and amounts of each issue of the series.	
							Date.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
			Rs.			Rs.		Rs.

THE NAMES OF DEBENTURES OF A SERIES.					Amount or rate per cent. of the commission, allowance, or discount.	RECEIVER.	
Date of the resolutions authorising the issue of the series.	Date of the covering deed.	General description of the property charged.	Names of the trustees for the debenture holders	Memoranda of satisfaction. Amount.		Name and date of appointment.	Date of ceasing to act.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	

FORM XIII.

Notice of appointment of a Receiver.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section* 118)

Filing fee Rs. 5.

Notice pursuant to section 118 as to the appointment of a Receiver.
The _____Company_____
Presented for filing by_____.

To the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

I_____of_____hereby give notice that:—

* (1) I have obtained an order of the† _____dated_____ for the appointment of Mr._____of_____as Receiver of the property of this Company.

* (2) On the_____day of_____I appointed Mr._____of_____as Receiver of the property of this Company under the powers contained in an instrument ‡ dated_____

Date *Signature*

NOTE.—This notice must be filed within 15 days of the order or of the appointment under the instrument. The penalty for default is a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for every day during which the default continues

* Of these two paragraphs strike out that which does not apply.
† Insert name of Court making the order.
‡ Describe fully the instrument under which appointment is made.

FORM XIV.

Abstract of Receiver's Accounts.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section* 118.)

(*No registration fee payable.*)

Name of Company.
Name and address of Receiver.
Date and description of instrument under which Receiver is appointed.
Date of taking possession
Period covered by the abstract. { From_____ To_____

Abstract.

Receipts.				Payments.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.

Date *Signature*

FORM XV.

Notice to be given by a Receiver on ceasing to act as such.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section* 119)

Filing fee Rs. 5.

Name of Company_____
Presented for filing by_____
To the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
I, the undersigned,_____of_____hereby give you notice that I ceased to act as Receiver of the_____Company, Limited, on the_____day of_____

Date. *Signature.*

NOTE.—This notice must be filed by the Receiver on his ceasing to act as such. The penalty for default is a fine not exceeding Rs. 500.

FORM XVI.

Lists of documents presented for filing under section 277.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section* 277.)

Presented for filing by _____

The *_____ incorporated in †_____ and which has a place of business in British India, at _____.

Presents for filing, pursuant to section 277 (*1*) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, the following documents :—

(A) ‡
(B) ‡
(C)
(D) ‡

Signature of the persons authorised under section 277 (*1*) (*d*) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (see below), or of some other person in British India duly authorised by the Company.

Date.

* Insert name of Company.

† Insert country of origin.

‡ For the particulars of the documents required to be filed, details of which are to be inserted here, see below.

NOTES.—Particulars of the documents required to be filed :—

(Section 277 (*1*) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

(*a*) A certified copy of the charter, statutes or memorandum and articles of the Company, or other instrument constituting or defining the constitution of the Company, and, if the instrument is not written in the English language, a certified translation thereof ;

(*b*) the full address of the registered or principal office of the Company ;

(*c*) a list of the Directors and Managers (if any) of the Company ;

(*d*) the names and addresses of some one or more persons resident in British India authorised to accept on behalf of the Company service of process and any notices required to be served on the Company.

[The copies and translations (if any) above mentioned must be certified in the manner prescribed in these rules.]

FORM XVII.

Lists of Directors and Managers required by section 277.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section* 277.)

Filing fee Rs. 5.

Return pursuant to section 277 (*1*) by—

The *_____ incorporated in †_____ and which has a place of business in British India at _____ of a list of its Directors and Manager.

Presented for filing by _____

List of Directors of the

* Insert name of Company.

† Insert country of origin.

Names of Directors and Managers.	Addresses of Directors and Managers.	Descriptions or occupations of Directors and Managers.

Signatures of the persons authorised under section 277 (*1*) (*e*) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or of some other person in British India duly authorised by the Company.

Date

FORM XVIII

Return of persons authorised to accept service under section 277.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section 277.*)

Filing fee Rs. 5.

Return pursuant to section 277 (*1*) by—

The *.....incorporated in †.....which has a place of business in British India at.....of the names and addresses of some one or more persons resident in British India authorised to accept on behalf of the Company service of process and any notices required to be served on the Company.

Presented for filing by

* Insert name of Company.

† Insert country of origin.

List of persons authorised to accept service on behalf of the Company.

Names of persons.	Addresses.	Descriptions or occupations.

Signatures of the persons authorised under section 277 (*1*) (*d*) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or of some other person in British India duly authorised by the Company.

Date.

FORM XIX.

Notice of alteration in Charter, etc., under section 277.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section 277.*)

Filing fee Rs. 5.

* The .....

Notice of alteration in the charter, statutes, memorandum and articles, or other instrument constituting or defining the constitution of the Company.

Presented for filing by .....

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 277 (*1*) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, by the * .....incorporated in †.....and which has a place of business in British India at.....of alteration in the ‡.....constituting or defining the constitution of the Company.

* Insert name of the Company.

† Insert country of origin.

‡ Insert "charter," "statutes," "memorandum" or "articles," or other instrument as the case may be.

Certified copy of alteration with certified copy of new deed, if one has been executed, and certified translation of alteration or any deed, if not in the English language, must accompany this notice and be shortly referred to here.

§ The copy and translation (if any) must be certified in the manner prescribed by those rules.

Signatures of the persons authorised under section 277 (*1*) (*d*) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or of some other person in British India duly authorised by the Company.

Date.

NOTE.—This notice must be filed within one month after the date on which particulars of the alteration could, in due course of post, and if despatched with due diligence, have been received in British India from the place where the Company is incorporated.

FORM XX.

Notice of alteration in the address of the registered or principal office of the Company under section 277.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section 277.*)

Filing fee Rs. 5.

Presented for filing by.....

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 277 (*1*) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, by the *.....incorporated in †.....and which has a place of business in British India at.....of alteration in the address of the registered or principal office of the Company.

Insert name of company.

Insert country of origin.

Previous address.	Present address.	Date of change.

Signatures of the persons authorised under section 277 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or of some other person in British India duly authorised by the Company.

NOTE.—This notice must be filed within one month after the date on which particulars of the alteration could, in due course of post, and if despatched with due diligence, have been received in British India from the place where the Company is incorporated.

FORM XXI.

Notice of alteration of Directors or Managers.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section 277.*)

Filing fee Rs. 5.

Notice of alteration in the list of Directors or Managers of the *.....

Presented for filing by.....

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 277 (*1*) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, by the *.....incorporated in †.....and which has a place of business in British India at.....of alteration in the list of Directors and Managers.

Insert the name of Company.

Insert country of origin.

Names of Directors and Managers.	Addresses of Directors and Managers.	Descriptions or occupations of Directors and Managers	Remarks as to the alteration

Signatures of the persons authorised under section 277 (*1*) (*d*) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or of some other person in British India duly authorised by the Company.

Date.

NOTE.—This notice must be filed within one month after the date on which particulars of the alteration could, in due course of post, and if despatched with due diligence, have been received in British India from the place where the Company is incorporated.

FORM XXII.

Notice of alteration in the names or addresses of persons authorised to accept process.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section 277.*)

Filing fee Rs. 2.

The *_____

Notice of alteration in the names or addresses of the persons resident in British India authorised to accept on behalf of the Company service of process and any notices required to be served on the Company.

Presented for filing by_____

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 277 (2) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, by the *_____incorporated in †_____and which has a place of business in British India at_____of alteration in the names or addresses of the persons resident in British India authorised to accept on behalf of the Company service of process and any notices required to be served on the Company

‡ *Particulars of alteration.*

Signatures of the persons authorised under section 277 (1) (*d*) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or of some other person in British India duly authorised by the Company.

Date

* Insert name of Company.

† Insert country of origin.

‡ Where any persons are appointed, the full names, addresses, and descriptions of the persons so appointed should be given.

NOTE.—This notice must be filed within one month after the date on which particulars of the alteration could, in due course of post, and if despatched with due diligence, have been received in British India from the place where the Company is incorporated.

FORM XXIII.

Statement of affairs under section 277.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.

(*See section 277.*)

Filing fee Rs. 5.

Statement in the form of a balance sheet by the §_____

Presented for filing by_____

Return pursuant to section 277 (3) (*a*) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, by—

The §_____incorporated in †_____and which has a place of business in British India at_____of a statement in the form of a Balance Sheet audited by the Company's auditors ¶_____and made up to_____day of_____

Signatures of the persons authorised under section 277 (1) (*d*) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or of some other persons in British India duly authorised by the Company

Date.

§ Insert name of Company.

† Insert country of origin.

¶ Insert names and addresses of auditors.

Section 277 (3) (*a*) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, is as follows:—

"(3) Every company to which this section applies shall in every year file with the registrar of the Province in which the company has its principal place of business—

(*i*) in a case where by the law for the time being in force of the country in which the Company is incorporated such Company is required with the public authority an annual balance sheet—a copy of that balance sheet; or

(*ii*) In a case where no such provision is made by the law, for the time being in force, of the country in which the Company is incorporated,—such a statement in the form of a balance sheet as such Company would if it were a Company formed and registered under this Act, be required to file in accordance with the provisions of this Act:

Provided that the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India* subject to such restrictions and conditions, if any, as he may therein prescribe, exempt any such Company or any class of such Companies for this requirement."

The form of a balance sheet is prescribed in section 132 which is as follows:—

"(1) The balance sheet shall contain a summary of the property and assets and of the capital and liabilities of the Company giving such particulars as will disclose the general nature of those liabilities and assets and how the value of the fixed assets has been arrived at.

(2) The balance sheet shall be in the form marked F in the Third Schedule or as near thereto as circumstances admit."

W. O. HORNE,
Ag. Chief Secretary

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 3, 1914.

No. 3.— Statement of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of Madras for November 1913.

REVENUE.	Current year.				Previous year.		Actuals 1913-1914, compared with Budget proportion plus or minus.	EXPENDITURE	Current year.				Previous year.		Actuals, 1913-1914, compared with proportionate allotted grant plus or minus.
	Nov. 1913	April 1913 to Nov. 1913	Budget proportion	Budget estimate, 1913-1914.	Nov. 1912.	April 1912 to Nov. 1912.			Nov. 1913	April 1913 to Nov. 1913.	Proportionate allotted grant.	Budget estimate, 1913-1914.	Nov. 1912	April 1912 to Nov. 1912.	
	25.	26.	27.	28	29.	30.	31.		32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38
I.—Land Revenue ..	1,49,899	83,24,400	84,65,000	3,07,84,000	1,50,471	86,50,286	— 2,80,614	1. Refunds and Drawbacks ..	14,788	1,61,112	1,13,040	1,70,000	16,715	1,20,884	+ 40,228
IV.—Stamps	9,14,062	49,04,761	44,40,000	71,20,000	8,78,625	44,49,377	— 3,435.	2. Assignments and Compensations ..	10,164	2,00,296	2,61,000	4,66,000	11,258	1,66,015	+ 39,281
V.—Excise ..	11,54,641	1,13,63,980	1,07,27,000	1,76,00,000	11,35,068	1,01,75,683	+ 6,33,297	6. Land Revenue	11,90,958	96,81,100	97,55,000	1,46,61,000	11,60,233	95,62,861	+ 83,239
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ..	2,28,044	11,31,118	11,00,000	17,74,000	2,28,083	10,87,407	+ 31,711	6. Stamps	13,470	1,13,034	1,04,000	2,31,000	10,823	1,10,178	+ 2,856
IX.—Forest	2,73,286	27,78,178	26,10,000	40,00,000	2,77,130	27,15,077	+ 1,63,101	7. Excise	10,917	8,07,952	6,72,000	9,21,000	77,002	8,13,731	+ 14,221
X.—Registration	1,79,101	16,79,652	16,95,000	28,50,000	1,66,243	16,15,628	— 15,348	15. Assessed Taxes	1,678	12,972	11,000	19,000	1,756	11,771	+ 1,201
XII.—Interest	1,810	2,76,891	2,73,000	4,62,000	6,319	2,68,463	+ 91	11. Forest	2,49,337	19,07,740	19,43,000	32,53,000	2,44,460	19,79,127	— 71,254
XIII-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	1,03,013	7,91,139	7,15,000	9,89,000	85,116	7,32,815	+ 76,199	12. Registration	1,08,949	9,40,095	9,28,000	22,46,000	1,03,529	9,26,382	+ 20,595
XI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails ..	84,043	2,36,708	2,50,000	4,00,000	93,140	2,54,942	— 14,234	13. Interest on Ordinary Debt ..	..	..	..	8,20,000	..	..	..
XVII.—Police ..	41,704	6,30,342	6,12,000	4,76,000	50,840	3,31,938	+ 98,404	15. General Administration	1,10,611	9,58,366	9,32,000	13,70,000	1,10,795	9,41,077	+ 26,289
XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage ..	4	81	..	..	..	121	+ 82	15-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	3,98,389	40,40,018	42,96,000	66,04,000	5,01,285	43 22,940	+ 2,40,678
XIX.—Education	13,312	1 66 541	1,20,000	1,82,000	11,133	1,31,160	+ 20,841	15-B Law and Justice—Jails ..	1,03,710	8,91,084	9 00,000	14,10,000	1,21,977	8,86,999	+ 91,054
XX .—Medical	8,857	1 42,780	89,000	1,28,000	9,520	1,99,508	+ 43 280	20. Police	7,80,626	69,42,814	67,65,000	81,42,000	6,80 170	67,11,421	+ 1,77,814
XXI.—Scientific, etc., Departments.	2,3,461	2,16,215	2,77,000	6,52,000	18,107	2,34,741	— 58,721	21. Ports and Pilotage	2,746	18,945	14,000	24,000	2,771	14,816	+ 4 068
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation etc.	7,287	81,187	85,000	90,000	7,776	47,939	+ 33,487	22. Education	5,14,289	39,97,198	40,03,000	57,03,000	5,00,004	39,01,700	— 10,04,702
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	7,930	69,870	80,000	1,01,000	11,294	67,901	+ 19,875	24. Medical	2,30,848	14,31,996	20,90,000	35,14,000	1,82,141	12,37,004	— 6,92,996
XXV.—Miscellaneous ..	5,041	1,10,256	1,16,000	2,08,000	4,778	91,718	+ 8,711	25. Political	6,027	50,304	66,000	92,000	8 311	64,004	+ 3,804
XIX—Major Works— Direct Receipts ..	7,364	99,946	90,000	1,29,000	7,432	1,03 632	+ 3,915	26. Scientific, etc., Departments ..	1,06,038	11,49,504	11,05,000	18,22,000	92 007	10,84,147	+ 65,504
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—								29. Superannuations	2,15,848	20,25,761	18,61,000	29,20,000	2,29 426	11,92,968	+ 1,77,661
Civil Officers ..	1 6 5	13,562	5,000	11 000	1,234	15,007	+ 4 555	30. Stationery and Printing	40,461	3,73,916	4,31,000	10,10,000	40 140	3,72,969	— 97,084
Public Works Officers.	9,281	1,47,540	1,30,000	2,05,000	10,916	1,46,268	+ 17,846	32. Miscellaneous	51,849	3,10,798	4,90,000	4,31,000	25,044	2,05,402	+ 30,798
XXI.—Civil Works—								36. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	..	..	..	8,20,000	..	..	..
Civil Officers ..	879	7,185	5,000	9,000	323	6,493	+ 1,192	42 Major Works—							
Public Works Officers.	25,022	1,83,378	1,80,000	2,50,000	33,966	1,72,813	+ 26 575	Working Expenses	89,585	7,81,005	1,58,000	18,97,000	53,260	6,71,756	+ 78,000
								Interest on Debt	..	..	..	14,88,000	..	..	..
								43. Minor Works and Navigation—							
								Civil Officers	47,360	8 02,750	5,12,000	7,00,000	34,852	2,88,801	— 2,09,250
								Public Works Officers	1,40,622	22,73,296	12,25,000	21,04,000	1,28,841	17,70,918	+ 5,02,378
								44. Civil Works—							
								Civil Officers	3,08,3.6	26,69,057	21,20,000	36,36,000	2,82,962	20 22,026	+ 4,47,031
								Public Works Officers ..	4,42,618	40,55,087	40,55,000	71,10,000	4,24,980	32 62 211	+ 8,387
Total, Revenue ..	29,81,024	3,27,51,196	3,20,54,000	7,47,37,000	28,31,100	3,12,89,571	+ 9,57,069	Total, Expenditure ..	56,76,814	1,93,51,553	4,01,01,000	8,20,18,000	51,56,409	4,01,01,004	— 68,427

STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

No. 4.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE—PUBLIC DEBT.

Delhi, the 13th January 1914.

No. 49-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Indian Securities Act, 1886 (XIII of 1886), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that in rules 16, 19, 20, 21 and 22 of the rules published with the resolution No. 26, dated the 7th January 1886, as subsequently amended, for the words "Comptroller-General" wherever they occur, the words "Controller of Currency" shall be substituted.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 15th January 1914.

No. 58-F.E.—Mr. J. W. Kelly has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Madras, with effect from the 22nd December 1913.

No. 63-F.E.—Mr. N. C. McLeod has been posted as Government Examiner of Accounts, South Indian Railway, with effect from the 16th December 1913.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

POST OFFICE.

Delhi, the 17th January 1914.

No. 484-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in rule 6 of the rules issued with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-43, dated the 26th April 1913.

Before rule 6-3 *the following shall be inserted as rule* 1 *and the existing rule shall be numbered rule* 2:—

NOTE 1.—Although the vertical line drawn on the address-side of the inland postcards issued by the Post Office, bearing the portrait of His Majesty King George V on the impressed stamp, does not divide that side into two *equal* parts, the divisions so made shall be taken to represent the "right-hand half of the address-side" and the "left-hand half of the address side" for the purpose of this rule.

W. O. HORNE,
Dy. Chief Secretary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 29, 1914.

No. 6.—Sir Hugh Fraser, of Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co., Madras, has been elected by the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, under section 16 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905 (II of 1905) to be a trustee of the port of Madras *vice* Mr. J. F. Simpson resigned.

Fort St. George, February 2, 1914.

No. 7.—The following alteration shall be made to clause 7 (d) of the Statement of Services attached to the Port Trust's scale of rates published in notification No. 4, dated 23rd December 1913, on pages 10 to 17 of Part I of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 6th January 1914:—

Delete the last four words "walled or open-sided" in the rule, and *substitute* in their place, the words "locked by the Trust or by the owners of the cargo."

Fort St. George, February 3, 1914.

No. 8.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

(MERCHANT SHIPPING.)

Delhi, the 9th January 1914.

RESOLUTION.

No. 156—67.—The following is published for general information :—

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

To provide Maritime Quarantine Regulations for the Canal Zone and the Harbors of the Cities of Panama and Colon, Republic of Panama.

Whereas the official opening of the Panama Canal will require a revision of the maritime quarantine regulations of the Canal Zone and the harbors of the cities of Panama and Colon, Republic of Panama, and

Whereas the Government of the United States and the authorities of the Canal Zone are authorized to establish such rules and regulations for the ports and harbors of said cities, by virtue of the second paragraph of Article VII of the Treaty between the United States and the Republic of Panama for the construction of the Isthmian Canal, signed November 18, 1903, which paragraph reads, as follows :—

> "The Republic of Panama agrees that the cities of Panama and Colon shall comply in perpetuity with the sanitary ordinances, whether of a preventive or curative character, prescribed by the United States and in case the Government of Panama is unable or fails in its duty to enforce this compliance by the cities of Panama and Colon with the sanitary ordinances of the United States the Republic of Panama grants to the United States the right and authority to enforce the same ;"

and Section 6 of the Executive Order of December 3, 1904, known as the Taft Agreement made between the Secretary of War of the United States and the Chief Executive of the Republic of Panama, which section reads, as follows :

> *Section 6.*—This order also shall be inoperative unless the proper Governmental authorities of the Republic of Panama shall grant power to the authorities of the Canal Zone to exercise immediate and complete jurisdiction in matters of sanitation and quarantine in the maritime waters of the ports of Panama and Colon,"

and Article I of Decree No. 66 of December 6, 1904, issued by the President of Panama, agreeably to said Executive Order, and published in the Official Gazette, No. 70, of 1904, which article reads, as follows :—

> "*Article I.* The authorities of the Canal Zone are empowered to exercise freely, immediate and complete jurisdiction in all matters of sanitation and quarantine in the waters of the ports of Panama and Colon. In consequence, the authorities of the Republic shall proceed in conformity with the provisions of this decree to the end that these may be strictly complied with."

By virtue of the authority vested in me and in conformity with the foregoing treaty provision and the Executive Order and Presidential Decree above mentioned, I hereby establish the following maritime quarantine regulations for the Canal Zone and for the harbors of the cities of Panama and Colon, Republic of Panama :

BILLS OF HEALTH.

Section 1.—Masters of vessels clearing from any foreign port or from any port in the possessions or other dependencies of the United States for a port in the Canal Zone or for the ports of Panama or Colon, Republic of Panama, must obtain an original bill of health in duplicate from the officer or officers authorized by the quarantine laws and regulations of the United States to sign such certificates for vessels entering the ports of the United States.

The following form is prescribed for such bills of health.

FORM No.

CANAL ZONE.

Original Bill of Health.

I,———(the person authorized to issue the bill, at the port of ———), do hereby state that the vessel hereinafter named clears from the port of ——— under the following circumstances :

Name of vessel, ———. Nationality, ———. Rig, ———. Master, ———. Tonnage, gross, ———; net, ———. Iron or wood, ———. Number of compartments for cargo, ———. For steerage passengers, ———; For crew, ———.

Name of medical officer, ———.

Number of officers, ———; of crew, including petty officers, ———; of passengers, first cabin, ———; second cabin, ———; steerage, ———. Officers' families, ———. Total number of persons on board, ———.

Passengers destined for the Canal Zone or the city of Panama or Colon, ——— first cabin, ——— second cabin, ——— steerage.

Previous port, ———.

Number of cases of sickness, and character of same, during last voyage, ———.

Number of cases of sickness, and character of same, while vessel was in this port, ———.

Vessel engaged in ——— trade, and plies between ——— and ———.

Nature, sanitary history, and condition of cargo ———.

Source and wholesomeness of water supply, ———.

Source and wholesomeness of food supply, ———.

Sanitary history and health of officers and crew, ———.

Sanitary history and health of passengers, cabin, ———.

Sanitary history and health of passengers, steerage, ———.

Sanitary history and condition of their effects, ———.

Location of vessel while in port—wharf, ———; open bay, ———; distance from shore, ———.

Time vessel was in port, ———.

Character of communication with shore, ———.

Sanitary condition of vessel, ———.

Sanitary measures, if any, adopted while in port, ———.

Sanitary condition of port and vicinity, ———.

Prevailing diseases at port and vicinity, ———.

Malaria, ——— deaths during month of ———.

Number of cases and deaths from the following named diseases during the past two weeks, ending ———

Diseases.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.
Yellow fever	...	...
Asiatic cholera	...	...
Cholera nostras, or cholerina	...	...
Smallpox	...	...
Typhus fever	...	...
Plague	...	...
Leprosy	...	...

REMARKS.

(a) Any condition affecting the public health existing in the port of departure or vicinity to be here stated.

(b) When there are no cases or deaths, entry to that effect must be made.

I certify that the vessel has complied with the quarantine rules and regulations made under the Act of February 15, 1893, and that the vessel leaves this port bound for ———, Canal Zone, or ———, Republic of Panama, viâ ———.

Given under my hand and seal this ———, day of ———, 191—.

(Signature of consular officer) ———.

(SEAL.)

Section 2.—Vessels clearing from any foreign port or from any port in the possessions or other dependencies of the United States for a port in the Canal Zone or for the port of Panama or Colon, Republic of Panama, and entering or calling at intermediate ports, must procure at all said ports a supplemental bill of health in duplicate, from the officer or officers authorized by the quarantine laws and regulations of the United States to sign such certificates for vessels entering the ports of the United States. If a quarantinable disease has appeared on board the vessel after leaving the original port of departure, or other circumstances presumably render the vessel infected, the supplemental bill of health should be withheld until such sanitary measures have been taken as are necessary.

The following form is prescribed for supplemental bills of health:

CANAL ZONE.

Supplemental Bill of Health.

Vessel ———, bound from ——— to ———, Canal Zone, or ———. Port of ———, Panama. Republic of

Sanitary condition of port and vicinity, ———.

Prevailing diseases at port and vicinity, ———.

Malaria, ———deaths during month of ———.

Number of cases and deaths from the following-named diseases during the past two weeks, ending ———.

Diseases.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.	Remarks.
Yellow fever			
Asiatic cholera			
Cholera nostras, or cholerine			
Smallpox			
Typhus fever			
Plague			
Leprosy			

Number and sanitary condition of passengers and crew landed at this port:
First cabin, No. ———; sanitary history and condition, ———.
Second cabin, No. ———; sanitary history and condition, ———.
Steerage, No. ———; sanitary history and condition, ———.
Crew, No. ———; sanitary condition and history, ———.
NOTE.—If any passenger or member of crew disembarked on account of sickness, state disease.

Number and sanitary condition of passengers and crew taken on at this port, and sanitary condition of effects:
First cabin, No. ———; sanitary condition and history, ———.
Second cabin, No. ———; sanitary condition and history, ———.
Steerage, No. ———; sanitary condition and history, ———.
Number of passengers for Canal Zone: ——— first cabin, ——— second cabin, ——— steerage.
Number of passengers for Republic of Panama: ——— first cabin, ———, second cabin, ——— steerage.
Crew, No. ———; sanitary condition and history, ———.
Sanitary condition of effects, ———.
Total passengers on board, ———; total crew on board, ———.
Sanitary measures, if any, adopted while in port, ———.
Location of vessel while in port—wharf, ———; open bay, ———; distance from shore, ———.
Time vessel was in port, ———.
Character of communication with shore, ———.
Nature, sanitary history, and condition of cargo taken on at this port, ———.
(Cancel Form A, B, or C, as the case requires.)

Form
(Form A will be used at intermediate ports where the vessel does not enter.)
A—To the best of my knowledge and belief— } no quarantinable disease has appeared aboard since leaving ———;
B—I have satisfied myself that—
C—Since leaving ———, the following quarantinable disease has appeared on board ———, and I certify that the necessary sanitary measures have been taken.

I certify also that with reference to the passengers, effects, and cargo taken on at this port the vessel has complied with the rules and regulations made under the Act of February 15, 1893.

Given under my hand and seal this ——— day of ——— 191—.
(Signature of consular officer.)
SEAL

Section 3.—The master of a vessel entering the ports of the Canal Zone or the ports of Panama and Colon, Republic of Panama, from any port of the United States, must present to the Quarantine Officer and to the Customs Officer of the Canal Zone or his authorized agent each a bill of health signed by the customs officer of the port of the United States from which said vessel sails.

FOREIGN REGULATIONS.

Inspection of vessels from Foreign Ports and Ports in the Dependencies of the United States.

Section 4.—The officer issuing the bill of health shall satisfy himself, by inspection if necessary, that the conditions certified to therein are true, and is authorized to withhold the bill of health or the supplemental bill of health until he is satisfied that the vessel, the passengers, the crew, and the cargo have complied with these regulations.

Section 5.—Inspection is required of:

(*a*) All vessels from ports in which cholera, yellow fever or plague in men or rodents prevails, or at which smallpox or typhus fever prevails in epidemic form, and at which a medical officer is detailed.

(*b*) All vessels carrying steerage passengers; but need only include the inspection of such passengers and their living apartments, if sailing from a healthful port.

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* Any condition affecting the public health existing in the port to be stated here. When there are no cases or deaths, entry to that effect must be made.

(c) Inspection of the vessel is such an examination of the vessel, cargo, passengers, crew, personal effects of same, including examination of manifests and other papers, food and water supply, the ascertainment of its relations with the shore, the manner of loading and possibilities of invasion by rats and insects as will enable the inspecting officer to determine if these regulations have been complied with.

(d) When an inspection is required, it should be made by daylight, as late as practicable before sailing. The vessel should be inspected before the passengers go aboard, the passengers just before embarkation, and the crew on deck, and no communication should be had with the vessel after such inspection except by permission of the officer issuing the bill of health.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

Section 6.—Vessels, prior to stowing cargo or receiving passengers, should be mechanically clean in all parts, especially the hold, forecastle, and steerage.

Section 7.—Any portions of the vessel liable to have been infected by any communicable disease should be disinfected before the issuance of the bill of health.

Section 8.—Street sweepings, city cleanings, or anything containing organic refuse should not be taken as ballast from any port.

Section 9.—Bedding, upholstered furniture, soiled wearing apparel, personal effects, and second-hand articles of a similar nature, coming from a district known to be infected with cholera, smallpox, typhus fever, or as to the origin of which no positive evidence can be obtained, and which the consular or medical officer has reason to believe are infected, should be disinfected prior to shipment. In the case of typhus fever, the destruction of vermin should be assured. Articles similar to the abovementioned, if from a district infected by plague, should be inspected, and, if necessary, disinfected and treated to destroy vermin.

Section 10.—Articles from an uninfected district shipped through an infected port may be accepted without restriction if not exposed to infection in transit.

Section 11.—Any article shipped from or through an infected port or place, and which the consul or medical officer has reason to believe infected, should be disinfected.

Section 12.—Any article presumably infected, which cannot be disinfected, should not be shipped.

Section 13.—Passengers, for the purpose of these regulations, are divided into two classes, cabin and steerage. (a).

Section 14.—So far as possible passengers should avoid embarking at a port where quarantinable disease prevails, and communication between the vessel and the shore should be reduced to a minimum. In such a port the personnel of the vessel should remain on board during their stay.

Vessels carrying passengers from any port where quarantinable disease prevails in epidemic form should have a medical officer

Section 15.—No person suffering from a quarantinable disease, or scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, or other communicable disease, should be allowed to ship.

Section 16.—All baggage of steerage passengers destined for the Canal Zone, or the ports of Panama or Colon, Republic of Panama, should be labelled. If the baggage is in good sanitary condition, the label shall be a red label bearing the name of the port, the vessel on which the baggage is to be carried, the word "Passed" in large type, the date of inspection, and the seal or stamp of the consular or medical officer of the United States. All baggage that has been disinfected shall bear a yellow label, upon which shall be printed the name of the port, the vessel upon which the baggage is to be carried, the word "Disinfected" in large type, the date of disinfection, and the seal or stamp of the consular or medical officer of the United States. It is understood, and it will be so printed on the blank, that the label is not valid unless bearing the consular or medical officer's stamp or seal.

Section 17.—Each steerage passenger shall be furnished with an inspection card, as follows. This card, stamped by the consular or medical officer, is to be issued to every member of a family as well as to the head thereof, and shall be in the following form:

INSPECTION CARD.

(Immigrants and Steerage Passengers.)

Port of departure ———. Date of departure ———.
Name of ship ———. Last permanent residence ———.
Name of immigrant ———.

Inspected and passed at	Passed at quarantine port of Canal Zone (or) Republic of Panama (Date)	Vaccinated. (Signature or stamp.)
(Seal or stamp of consular or medical officer.)		

(a) The sanitary measures applicable to second cabin passengers will be those designated for first cabin passengers or for steerage passengers, according as the arrangements of their quarters and accommodations aboard, both sanitary and of sustenance, class them in the opinion of the inspecting officer with the first cabin or steerage.

(The following to be filled in by ship's surgeon or agent prior to or after embarkation.)
(Ship's list or manifest ——— No. on ship's list or manifest ———

Serial No.	Symptoms Inspection. Days.	To be passed by ship's surgeon at daily inspection.
	1st, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	

Section 18.—Passengers and crews, merchandise and baggage, prior to shipment at a non-infected port, but coming from an infected locality, should be subject to the same restrictions as are imposed at an infected port.

LOCAL INSPECTION OF VESSELS.

Section 19.—Vessels arriving at any of the ports of the Canal Zone or the cities of Panama and Colon, Republic of Panama, under the following conditions, shall be inspected by the quarantine officer of the port prior to entry:

(a) Vessels from the United States; (b) Vessels from foreign ports; (c) Vessels with sickness aboard; (d) Vessels from Panamanian ports where any quarantinable disease prevails; (e) Vessels from Panamanian ports carrying passengers or articles suspected by the quarantine officer as being capable of conveying the infection of a transmissible disease.

Section 20.—The limits of anchorage of vessels awaiting inspection and of vessels undergoing quarantine, shall be fixed from time to time by the Chief Sanitary Officer of the Canal Zone.

Section 21.—Every vessel subject to quarantine inspection shall be considered in quarantine until granted free pratique, and such vessels shall fly a yellow flag from the foremast head from sunrise to sunset and shall observe all the other requirements of vessels actually quarantined.

Section 22.—The captain or master of a vessel in quarantine shall allow no communication with his vessel except as provided for in these regulations, nor shall any water craft approach within 200 meters of any such vessel.

Section 23.—No person or article shall be allowed to leave a vessel in quarantine without written authority from the quarantine officer.

Section 24.—Towboats, or any vessel or boat having had communication with a vessel in quarantine shall be submitted, with their personnel, to such measures of sanitation as the quarantine officer may judge to be necessary.

Section 25.—No person, except such officers of the port as are required to do so by the nature of their duties, and the agent of the vessel, if such agent has the consent of the quarantine officer, shall go aboard any vessel subject to quarantine until such vessel has been granted free pratique. Any person going aboard prior to the issuance of free pratique shall be subject to the same restrictions as the personnel of the vessel if, in the opinion of the quarantine officer, this is necessary for the protection of the public health.

Section 26.—The quarantine officer, after his inspection of the vessel and its documents, shall decide whether said vessel, or its personnel, or passengers, or any article aboard said vessel is liable to convey any of the following diseases: Plague, yellow fever, cholera, smallpox, typhus fever, or leprosy; and if so, such vessel shall be placed in quarantine and forbidden entry until the period of incubation of such diseases is past, and he shall take such measures in respect to the vessel, its passengers or personnel or cargo as, in his judgement, may be required to prevent the entry of such diseases into the Canal Zone or the cities of Panama or Colon, Republic of Panama.

Section 27.—Passengers boarding vessels from ports subject to quarantine will be required, in the discretion of the Chief Sanitary Officer of the Canal Zone, to present personal certificates from the officer authorized by these regulations to sign bills of health, certifying to their sanitary history and condition, provided due notice has been issued to the agents of the steamship companies on the Isthmus of Panama.

Section 28.—Every case of sickness aboard any vessel in the harbor shall be immediately reported by the master of the vessel to the quarantine officer, who shall see the case and take such sanitary measures as may be necessary.

Section 29.—The Chief Quarantine Officer shall have charge of the sanitation of the harbors and vessels lying therein and shall see that such measures are enforced as are necessary for the proper hygiene of vessels, their cargoes, and their personnel, whether in port or en route, and to prevent the vessels from being a source of danger to other vessels or to the port, and he is authorized to certify bills of health to vessels clearing from ports under his jurisdiction, setting forth in such bill of health the conditions of the port, vessel, cargo, passengers and crew; and is authorized at the request of the master of any vessel to disinfect and otherwise place such vessel in a sanitary condition so that it may leave the port in free pratique and be able to make entry at the port of destination without further disinfection or detention in quarantine.

Section 30.—The quarantine officer shall make such charges for the disinfection of vessels and their cargoes, and for the transportation and subsistence of passengers while in quarantine as may be fixed from time to time by the Governor of the Canal Zone.

Section 31.—A certificate from the quarantine officer that a vessel has complied with all the quarantine regulations shall be required of every vessel subject to inspection, as a pre-requisite for customs entry or passage through the Canal.

Section 32.—Quarantine stations shall be established and maintained at such places as may be decided upon by the Chief Sanitary Officer of the Canal Zone, with the approval of the Governor.

Persons detained in quarantine under these regulations shall not be permitted to go outside the limits of the quarantine station until discharged therefrom by the quarantine officer and if any such person shall leave the quarantine station without being duly discharged therefrom he may be taken into custody by the quarantine officers wherever found and returned to the quarantine station and, in addition, he may be punished as hereinafter described.

No person except the Chief Sanitary Officer of the Panama Canal or his representative, the quarantine officers and employes and personnel of the station shall be permitted to enter in or upon a quarantine station without permission from the Chief Sanitary Officer or the Chief Quarantine Officer of the Panama Canal.

Section 33.—The Governor of the Panama Canal may establish from time to time such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to execute this order.

Section 34.—Any person violating any of the provisions of these regulations shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment in jail not exceeding 90 days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 35 —The medical officers of the Canal Zone, duly clothed with authority to act as quarantine officers at any port or place within the Canal Zone and the ports of the cities of Panama and Colon, Republic of Panama, and when performing the said duties, are hereby authorized to administer oaths and take declarations thereunder in matters relating to the administration of the quarantine laws and regulations of the Canal Zone Government.

Section 36 —These regulations shall take effect from and after the date upon which the Panama Canal is officially and formally opened for use and operation, by proclamation of the President of the United States

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 15, 1913.

W. O. HORNE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, January 27, 1914

No. 5.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ERRATUM.

Simla, the 20th January 1914.

No. 78-I C.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 271-D., dated the 1st January 1914, *for* the words "M.R.Ry. Triprangode Damodaran Moosad Avargal" *read* "M.R.Ry. Triprangode Parameswaran Moosad Avargal."

W. O. HORNE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, January 30, 1914.

No. 4 —Mr. Fitzroy Evelyn Coningham to be a Lay Trustee of St. John's Church, Guntur, to fill an existing vacancy,

No. 5 —Mr. Henry Fitzgerald Arbuthnot to be a Lay Trustee of Christ Church, Nellore, to fill an existing vacancy.

W. O. HORNE,
Ag. Chief secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, January, 30, 1914.

No. 45.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. V. Balakrishna Pillai Avargal, Deputy Collector, Sixth Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and four days with effect from the date of relief.

Fort St. George, February 2, 1914.

No. 46.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib D. Diraviya Nadar Avargal, Deputy Collector, Seventh Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the date of completion of the special duty on which he is employed.

No. 47.—Under articles 260, 233 and 235 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. M. N. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, M.A., Assistant Director of Survey, is granted combined privilege leave and leave on medical certificate for seven months and three days with effect from 1st December 1913, in lieu of the four weeks' privilege leave granted to him by the Board of Revenue.

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, January 29, 1914.

No. 42.—The following postings of Forest Officers are ordered :—

(1) Mr. Hugh Alison Latham, Deputy Conservator of Forests, to be District Forest Officer, North Salem.

(2) Mr. Alfred Bertwright Myers, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, to be District Forest Officer, Trichinopoly cum Tanjore.

(3) M.R.Ry. J. Sadasiva Ayyar Avargal, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests on probation, to be District Forest Officer, South Arcot.

Fort St. George, January 30, 1914.

No. 49.—The following posting of a Deputy Collector is ordered :—

M.R.Ry. Vudayagiri Subbanarasayya Garu, on relief from General duty, Cuddapah, to General duty, Tanjore.

PROMOTION.

Fort St. George, January 29, 1914.

No. 50.—The following promotion of a Forest Officer is ordered :—

Mr. Charles D'Arcy McArthy, Deputy Conservator of Forests, to act as Conservator of Forests Third Grade, and to be in charge of the Western Circle.

ERRATUM.

Fort St. George, January 30, 1914.

Erratum to Notification No. 554, dated 22nd November 1913, regarding rules under the Irrigation Cess Act, published at pages 1667 to 1694 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th December 1913.

SCHEDULE A.

Number of page	Name of the taluk or division.	For	Read
1672	Kavali	4. Siddavaram	4. Siddavaram.
		Venkatampollium	Venkatesapalem.
	Nellore	8 Velukuripalle	8 Vilakanipalli.
		16. Pungalurayalu	16. Punjalurpadu.
	Kandukur	22. Gudipallivari	22. Gudepallivari.
		23. Tangutla	23. Tangalla.
	Ongole	20. Pallarellapallem	20. Pollurellapalem.
		26. Jangalakhandriga	26. Jangalakhandriga.
		37. Kavelipollanur	37. Kavelipallam.
	Repur	44. Sankarambhatipalli	44. Sankarambhatipalli.
		46. Tarravaruvadavatlo	46. Tarravari Vadavatlo.

SCHEDULE B.

1683	Narasapur	1. Gumparru (Nidadavole Estate.)	1. Gumparru. (Nidadavole Estate).
1685	Kurkatur	186. Sitamahapuram	186. Sitamahapuram.
1686	Bandar	194. Ragavaram	194. Rayavaram.
		198 Velavalapadu	199 Velavalapadu.
		201 Ginjera	201 Jinjera.
	Ellamanchili	210. Chinamiddapalem	210. Chinamiddapalem.
1687	Gudur	1. Kalahasti Estate	1 Venkatagiri Estate.
1690	Madura	18. Melakurichi	18. Melakkurichchi.
1694		53 Sirathen	53. Siradur.
		67 Sakarigulam	67. Sigamkulam.
		72. Kosavikulam	72. Kosavikulam.
		73. Kanappukal	73. Kanappukkal.
		Other Estates in zamindaris	Whole inam.
	Madura	88. Kaniamkulam	88. Kilavakulam
1692	Periyakulam	117. Bodinayakkanur	117 Bodinayakkanur Zamindari.
1693	Nilakkottai	Exclude 114. Ammanayakanur Zamindari from the marginal remark which is inam.	

SCHEDULE C.

1694	Madura	Kulandagulam (inam)	3. Kila Nadangulam (inam).

Fort St. George, January 22, 1914.

No. 43.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Opium Act I of 1878 and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council directs that the following amendment shall be made in the rules under the said Act published with his notification No. 514, dated 12th November 1912, on pages 1217–1221 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd December 1912, Part I, as amended by notifications No 118, dated 12th March 1913, and No. 126, dated 18th March 1913:—

Insert the following as rule XXX:—

The following preparations are exempted from the operation of the Opium Act, and may, therefore, be possessed, transported, sold, imported and exported without restriction:—

1. Anarcotine or Narcotine (or Narcotina) and its derivatives.
2. Anodyne Pine Expectorant.
3. Anti-Emesis Mixture (Dr. Duarte's).
4. Apocodeine Hydrochloridum
5. Apomorphine and its salts and preparations.
6. Astringent wash—compressed tablets for—containing $\frac{1}{60}$ grain of morphia acetate (Parke Davis & Co.)
7. Beecham's Cough Pills.
8. Boerhavia Odontalgic Essence.
9. Bow's Liniment
10. Brompton's Consumption and Cough Specific.
11. Camphorodyne.
12. Cereoli Acidi Tannici et Opii.
13. Cereoli Iodoformi et morphinæ.
14. Chamberlain's Colic Remedy.
15. Chlor. Anodyne containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains of morphia hydrochlor. per fluid ounce (Parke Davis & Co).
16. Chlorodyne (Liquor Chloroformi Composita)
17. Chronic Dysentery Mixture (Dr. Duarte's).
18. Codeamine.
19. Codeine or Codeina and its salts and preparations.
20. Cotarnina.
21. Cotarnine Hydrochloridum or Stypticin.
22. Cotarnine Phthalas or Styptol.
23. Cough Mixture (Dr Duarte's).
24. Cryptopine.
25. Dover's Powder, *see* Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus.
26. Elixir Pepsine et Bismuthi Comp.
27. Elixir Pini Compositum.
28. Emplastrum Opii.
29. Enema Opii
30. Ethyl Narcein Hydrochloride, *see* Narcyl
31. Ferris, *see* Mistura Bismuthi Composita Aromatica.
32. Glycerinum Acetomorphinæ.
33. Glycerinum Hercioi Compositum.
34. Gnoscopine.
35. Hanstus Apomorphinæ Compositus.
36. Hewlett, *see* Mistura Pepsinæ Composita cum Bismutho.
37. Hydrocotarnine.
38. Insufflatio Bismuthi et Morphinæ.
39. Kay's Linseed Compound.
40. Keating's Pectoral or Cough Lozenges.
41. Lauthoptine
42. Le Hanrier's Odontalgic Essence.
43. Linimentum Opii.
44. Linimentum Opii Ammoniatum.
45. Lotio Plumbi Opio.
46. Meconinæina.
47. Meconidine.
48. Meconii Periodidum.
49. Meconine.
50. Mercuric chloride with potassium iodide compressed tablets No. 45 containing $\frac{1}{64}$ gr. of powdered opium (Parke Davis & Co.).
51. Mistura Apomorphinæ et Terebeni
52. Mistura Bismuthi Compositæ Aromatica, *vel* Liquor Ferris.
53. Mistura Bismuthi Composita cum Morphiæ.
54. Mistura Chloroformi Compositæ.
55. Mistura Cretæ Compositæ.
56. Mistura Pepsinæ Compositæ cum Bismutho (Hewlett's).
57. Mistura Pepsinæ cum Bismutho (Huxley).
58. Mistura Salinæ Anodynæ.
59. Mistura Scillæ Compositæ.
60. Mistura Scillæ et Opii.
61. Morphinæ Meconas and its preparations (liquor, etc.).
62. Narceine or Narcenæ.
63. Narcotine, *see* Anarcotine.
64. Narcyl or Ethyl Narcein Hydrochloride.
65. Nepenthe and its preparations.
66. Oleatum Morphinæ.

67. Opium Wool.
68. Papaverine.
69. Paregoric Elixir, *see* Tinctura Camphorm Composita.
70. Peronin or Benzoyl Morphine Hydrochloride.
71. Pilula Digitalis et Opii Composita
72. Pilula Hydrargyri cum Opio.
73. Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla.
74. Pilula Plumbi cum Opio.
75. Pilula Saponis Composita.
76. Pilulæ Ipecacuanhæ cum Urginea.
77. Porphyroxin.
78. Powell's Balsam of Aniseed
79. Protopina.
80. Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus cum Opio.
81. Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus, or Dover's Powder.
82. Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla
83. Pulvis Kino Compositus
84. Pulvis Morphinæ Compositus.
85. Pulvis Opii Compositus
86. Pulvis Plumbi cum Opio.
87. Rhœadine.
88. Sedative Lotion (Dr. Duarte's).
89. Solutio Plumbi et Opii.
90. St. Jacob's Oil.
91. Styptisin, *see* Cotarninæ Hydrochloridum.
92. Styptol, *see* Cotarninæ Phthalas.
93. Suppositoria Plumbi Composita.
94. Suppositoria Morphinæ.
95. Syrupus Camphoræ Compositus.
96. Syrup Ferri Liq cum Apomorphina containing ¼ grain apomorphine per fluid ounce (Ferris & Co.).
97. Syrupus Apomorphinæ.
98. Tabellæ Apomorphinæ.
99. Tabellæ Saponis Compositæ.
100. Tabletti Plumbi cum Opio.
101. Tabloid Hypodermic Ergotin et Morphinæ.
102 Thebaicum and its preparations.
103. Thebaine.
104. Tinctura Antiperiodica
105. Tinctura Camphoræ Composita or Paregoric Elixir.
106. Tinctura Chloroformi et Morphinæ Composita.
107. Tinctura Opii Ammoniata.
108. Tinctura Opii Crocata.
109. Tinctura Opii Deodorata.
110 Tritopine
111. Unguentum Gallæ cum Opio.
112 Unguentum Myrabolani cum Opio.
113 Unguentum Opii.
114 Urethral Injection (Dr. Duarte's).
115. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
116. Xanthaline.

Fort St. George, February 2, 1914.

No. 51.—The following persons have been granted certificates of approval under the mining rules:—

Number	Name.	Designation and address	Date of order granting the certificate.	Area in which the person proposes to prospect or mine.
1	M R Ry. Venu Reddi Ranga Reddi	Varagali, Gudur taluk, Nellore district.	27th Jan. 1914.*	Madras Presidency.
2	M R Ry. Eswara Pattabhirama Reddi	Enubireddipalem, Kavur taluk, Nellore district.	27th Jan. 1914.	
3	M R Ry Pammasani Venkatarama Nayudu.	Mica mines, Tangutalapura, Rapur taluk, Nellore district.	Do	
4	Messrs F. F. Chrestien & Co., Ltd	Donchanah, P.O. via Kodarma, East Indian Railway	29th Jan. 1914.*	
5	Messrs. A. M. Jeevanjee & Co.	Contractors 7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.	Do.*	
6	Mr W. Gaya	Traffic Manager of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, Secunderabad.	Do.*	
7	Mr. A. Goguet	43, Poonamalle Road, Madras ..	30th Jan. 1914.*	
8	M R Ry Rebala Lakshminarasa Reddi.	Gonchanuepet, Nellore	Do.*	
9	Mr. A. Glose, F.C.S., F.G.S., M.I.M.E.	Indian Minerals Company, Betamcherla.	Do.*	

* Renewal of certificates already granted.

Fort St. George, January 30, 1914

No. 52.—Under clause (*c*), section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that, in place of M.R.Ry. C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar Avargal, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coimbatore, shall be appointed as the Forest Settlement Officer to take steps for the reservation of the area described in Notification No. 169, dated 5th March 1913, published at page 293 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th March 1913.

So much of notification No. 415, dated 6th September 1913, published at page 1368 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th September 1913, as relates to the abovementioned notification is cancelled.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Fort St. George, January 27, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·75 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the location of the rain gauge near the new taluk office, Ponneri; and, under sections 9 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvallur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvallur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chingleput district, Ponneri taluk, Eanda Ponneri village.			
Dry, panie patmash, Nos. 891, 892, 893 and 894.	M.R.Ry. Grakkadu Srinivasulu Nayudu, kudivaramdar, M.R.Ry. Matta Kumaraswami Mudaliyar, melvaramdar.	North, new taluk office, Ponneri; east, south and west, P. Nos. 891, 892, 893 and 894.	ACRE ·75

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, January 27, 1914.

Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and paragraph 135 of the Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Sub-Conductor Alfred Farmer Baker, Sub Engineer, Sixth Grade, is granted, with effect from the date of his relief by Conductor Cuthbert, combined leave for six months, namely, privilege leave for three months and furlough to Europe on private affairs for the remaining period.

Fort St. George, January 29, 1914.

Under articles 233, 280 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Henry Lechler Nicholson, Executive Engineer, Madura Special division, is granted, with effect from 17th April 1914 or date of relief, combined privilege leave and furlough for one year.

Fort St. George, January 30, 1914.

Under article 336-1, Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Sarukkai Krishnama Achari Avargal, B.O.S., temporary Engineer, is granted, with retrospective effect from the 12th October 1913, leave on medical certificate for three months.

This cancels the privilege leave already granted to him by the Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, January 29, 1914.

Mr. Alfred Vipan, Assistant Engineer, Kodaikanal sub-division, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Madura Special division, during the absence of Mr. Nicholson granted leave or until further orders.

PROMOTION.

Fort St. George, January 24, 1914.

With effect from 24*th January* 1914.

M.R.Ry. Theyagaraya Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, Fifth Grade, temporary rank, to be Sub-Engineer, Fifth Grade, permanent.

PROMOTIONS AND REVERSIONS.

Fort St. George, January 28, 1914.

With effect from 16th December 1913, vice M.R.Ry. T. Sithapathi Mudaliyar Avergal, Sub-Engineer, Sixth Grade, retired.

1. Mr. William Thomas Jeremiah Scanlon, from Supervisor, First Grade, and Temporary Sub-Engineer on Rs. 200, to Sub-Engineer, Sixth Grade, temporary.

With effect from 24th December 1913, vice M.R.Ry. Suryan Ayyar Nilean Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, Fifth Grade, temporary, on furlough.

2. M.R.Ry. Chenna Venkataramayya Nayudu Garu, from Sub-Engineer, Sixth Grade, to Sub-Engineer, Fifth Grade, temporary.

3. M.R.Ry. Venkatasubba Sundaram Ayyar Avargal, from Supervisor, First Grade, and temporary Sub-Engineer on Rs. 200, to Sub-Engineer, Sixth Grade, temporary.

S. D. PEARS,
Offg. Secretary to Government P.W.D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 27, 1914.

Under section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition to the extent noted therein of the land shown in the following schedule which was specified as being required for Coleroon Conservancy purposes in the village of Udaiyanattam, in the schedule appended to the notification published on page 481 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th May 1911:—

SCHEDULE.

Trichinopoly district, Udaiyarpalaiyam taluk, Udaiyanattam village.

S.F. No. 337-B .. .. .. 8 cents.

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

Fort St. George, January 10, 1914.

CLOSURE OF CANALS IN THE GODAVARI DELTA DURING 1914.

Name of canal.	Date of Closing.	Date of Re-opening.	Remarks.
Godavari Eastern Division.			
Main canal	1st May 1914 ..	1st June 1914 ..	Hour of closing 6 A.M. Hour of re-opening 6 P.M.
Bank canal	Do ..	Do ..	
Cocanada canal	Do ..	Do ..	
Mandapeta canal	Do ..	Do ..	
Cocinga canal	Do ..	Do ..	
Injeram canal	Do ..	Do ..	
Samalkota canal	Do ..	Do ..	
Coleroon Conservancy Division.			
Main canal	15th April 1914 ..	15th May 1914 ..	Hour of closing 6 A.M. Hour of re-opening 6 P.M.
Ganasvam canal	Do ..	Do ..	
Bank canal	Do ..	Do ..	
Bellaleru canal	Do ..	Do ..	
Anaikar canal	Do ..	Do ..	
Bandamurlanka canal	Do ..	Do ..	
Godavari Northern Division.			
Dummugudium canal	16th March 1914 ..	16th June 1914.	

N.B.—The canals do not become thoroughly navigable until 96 hours after re-opening.

W. M. ELLIS, Col., R.E.,
Offg. Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, January 28, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·30 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of quarters for the District Medical and Sanitary Officer; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Cocanada, is appointed to perform the function of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Godavari district, Cocanada taluk, Cocanada Matallas village.			
Faroyati, dry, S. No. 123.	Landowners, Nilam Venkati Rayudu Nayudu, Nilam Srirammurty Nayudu; house-owners, Maddala Ranganayakulu and Manikkam, Dara Atchamma, Pachipala Pedayya, Mitta Atchemma, Pitta Gangulu, Pitta Sullayya, Bathula Munayya, M. Muthuswami, Peyyala Peta, Bora Mahayya, Badi Peramma, Janga Sayamma, Gunipudi Nukamma, Dadala Lamma, Chaki Samudrala, John Rangaswami, Balla Maryamma (Mary) Madaga Papayya, Palukuri Ramaswami, Pitta Rapamma, Mahma Perayya, Dangeti Narasimhara and Suryanarayana, being minor, mother and guardian Buchamma, Jevvala Mangamma, Siddhantapu Pantayya and Subba Rao, represented by mother Atchamma, Amara Veeraswami, Bathala Chilamma, Paramala Mangayami, Rao Jaggayya, Reba Tatamma, Garapu Appanna, Tiruvada Narasamma, Yagati Yellayya Yagati Pallamma, Rayudu Venkataswamy, Dangeti Swami, Dangeti Tatayya, Dangeti Venkatareddi Gangati Lakshmayya, Dangeti Swami, Dangeti Venkataratnam and Satyanarayana murti being minor, mother and guardian Bhadevi, Rayudu Chellamma, Dangeti Pallamma, Dangeti Sattayya, Chikella Sattiraju, Challabeyina Viraswami Challa Yellayya, Challa Ghantalu, and Bathula Arjuna being minor, natural father and guardian Bathula Munayya, Challa Yellayya, trustee of the Rama's temple, Nanda Gollayya, Mada John. G. Samuel, Maraga Ramaswamy Kotari and Appanna.	North, No. 124; east, north and west, No. 122.	ACS. 2·50

Fort St. George, January 26, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4·62 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of the office and quarters to the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Jammalamadugu; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Jammalamadugu is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Jammalamadugu, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Cuddapah district, Jammalamadugu taluk, Jammalamadugu village.			ACS.
Ryotwari, dry, S No. 632 A-1.	Chellapalle Chinna Subi Reddi ..	North, S No 616; east, S No. 632 A-3; south, S No 618; west, S. No. 632 A.	·49
Dry, S. No. 632 A-2 ..	Chellapalle Chinna Linga Reddi	North, S. No 618; east, S No 632 A-3; south, S No. 616; west, S No 632 A-1	·39
Do. No. 632 A-3 ..	Chellapalle Pedda Pulla Reddi..	North, S. No 618; east, S No. 632 A-4; south, S No. 616; west, S. No. 632 A-2.	·43
Do. No. 632 A-4 ..	Chellapalle Sanjeeva Reddi ..	North, S. No. 618; east, S. No. 631-A; south, S. No. 616; west, S No 632 A-3.	·47
Do. No. 635 A ..	Nayabunigan Amareddi ..	North, S No 616; east, S. No. 634 A; south, S. No. 614; west, S No. 636 A	·32
Do. No. 637 A ..	Jakkala Gavvarapa ..	North, S. No. 616; east S No 636 A, south, S. No 614, west, S. No. 638 A.	·41
Personal inam dry, S No 633 A.	Gandla Veernah and Giddalore Gurappa.	North, S. No. 616; east, S. No. 632 A; south, S. No 614; west, S No 634 A.	1·13
Do No. 636 A.	Gottimukkala Kesvaiah and Raghunathswamiah	North, S. No. 616; east, S No. 633 A; south, S No. 616, west, S No 637 A	·49
Do No. 638 A.	Ghadiyaram Venkatachalamma ..	North, S. No. 616, east, S. No. 637 A; south, S No 616, west, S. No. 639 A.	·41
Religious service inam, S. No. 639 A	Sri Nampuraswami	North, S No. 616, east, S No 638 A, south, S. No. 616, west, S. No. 635-A.	·25
		Total ..	4·62

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 9·05 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a new taluk office at Nanguneri; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector, Sermadevi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub Collector, Sermadevi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or paramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tinnevelly district, Nanguneri taluk, Mariyadhurichi village.			
			ACS.
Dry, S. No. 21 ..	Owners and occupiers, (1) Vanamamalai Nadan, (2) R. Narayana Nadan, and (3) Andi Nadan; pattadars, Nambirayaya Nadars, father of Nos. (1), (2) and (3) above.	North, east, south and west, S. No. 20 (1) ..	4 95
Inam Nanguneri Jeer Matam village in Mariyadhurichi village.			
Entire inam, dry portion of S. No. 20 (1).	His Holiness Sri Varamamalai Ramanuja Jeer Swamigal, Nanguneri Mutt.	North, portion of S. No. 20 (1) and Local Fund Road No. 5; east, Local Fund Road No. 5 and portion of S. No. 20 (1); south and west, S. No. 21 and portion of S. No. 20 (1).	1·7
		Total ..	6·05

Fort St. George, January 27, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·69 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a Veterinary Hospital at Madanapalle; and, under sections 9 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madanapalle, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madanapalle, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or paramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chittoor district, Madanapalle taluk, Madanapalle village			
			ACS.
Inam, wet, S. No. 176 A-3.	Reddi Mirza Sahib	North and east, S. No. 175 A; south, S. Nos. 175 B-1, B-2 and 175 A-4; west S. No. 176 A.	1·19
Inam, dry, S. No. 175 B-2.	Do.	North, S. No. 175 A-2, east, S. No. 175 B-1; south, road; west, S. No. 176 A 4.	·48
		Total .	1·69

W. G. MOLESWORTH,
Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

Fort St. George, January 26, 1914.

Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·52 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the bed of a tank in connection with the Panjappatti Reservoir Project; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Trichinopoly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Trichinopoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or paramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly district, Kulittalai taluk, Panjappatti village.			
			ACRE.
Dry, No. 288 B-2 .	*ar.* Qasr. *R.* Qa. Palaniyandi Gounden. ..	North, No. 288 B-1; east, No 288 B-2; south and west, No 283.	·52

Fort St. George, January 30, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5·65 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the restoration of the Parimpudi-Narayanapuram tank; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Tahsildar, Polavaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar, Polavaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Godavari district, Polavaram taluk, Parimpudi Narayanapuram village		Acs.
Govt., jeruyti, dry, S No. 11	Geddamanugula Venkataramanjogayya	North, east and south, S. No. 11; west, S. No. 12 B.	·07
Do. S. No. 12-E.	Geddamanugula Ramaprakasamayudu having died his son G Sreeramulu being a minor represented by his guardian G Narasimham.	North, S No 12 B; east, S. No. 11; south, S No. 14; west, S. No. 14 B.	·62
Do. Nos 57 A and 57 B.	Somakarti Sestayya of Ramayyapalem	North, S. No. 58; east, S. No. 58 A; south and west, S No 57 A and B.	3·44
Do. No. 58 A	Geddamanugula Venkata Ramajogayya	North, S No 56; east, S. No 54; south, S No 58 A; west, S No 57 B.	·48
Do. No. 54 ..	Jayaverapu Venuvenkayya of Ramayyapalem, (2) Chintati Peda Venkappayya, (3) Chintati China Venkappayya, (4) Balli Venkayya (Nos 2, 3 and 4 are minors represented by their guardian Chintati Venkamma.)	North and east, S. No. 55; south, S. No. 61; west, S. No. 58 A.	1·43
		Total ..	5·65

Fort St. George, January 27, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5·70 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for excavating borrow pits for raising the Coleroon flood bank in the limits of Tirumalsidi village; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional officer, Mayavaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional officer, Mayavaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Tanjore district, Shiyali taluk, 16 Tirumalsidi village.		Acs
Personal inam, dry, S No 1.	Chengamma, Lakshmi Narayanaswami, T Sanjeevachari, V. Ranganathachari, Krishna Rao, Pasupuleti Srinivasachari, Appannachari and Ramaiyar, guardian of Govinda Ayyar, P. Seeva Raja Ayyar, V Vijendrachari, Gopala Ayyar, V. Venkatesachari, Narasinga Ayyar, Lakshmibai Ammal, Nathu Kaganathachari, Annachari and Gnanambal, guardian of Ranganathan Srinivasachari, Nagamma Narasimha Ayyar, Papi Subbarayachari Rama Ayyar, K Krishnachari, Guru Rajachari, Uma Sankachari, T. Narayana Ayyar, Ramachandra Ayyar, Narasinga Rao, Sesha-panthachari, N. Ranga Ayyar, A Narasa Ayyar Ranganathachari, B. Venkatachari, Nagothama Rao, Ramachandra Rao, T Venkatayanachari, Perulam Nagothama Ayyar, Chidambaram Rajachari, Venkatachari, Bhima Rao, Seshamanthavachari and Ranga Rao	North, S Nos 1 and 2, east, Arasilpumma, south, S Nos 132 and 133 and Coleroon right bank, west, S. No. 131.	5·70
Personal inam, wet, S No 2.	Sri Lakshmi Narayanaswami trustee of 43 persons who are the owners of S. No. 1.	North, S. No. 2; east, south and west, S. No. 1.	5
		Total ..	5·70

Fort St. George, January 28, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3·71 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for closing the breaches in Chennur tank supply channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Gudur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Gudur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Nellore district, Gudur taluk, Chennur village		
			acs.
Govt., dry, S. No. 1053-1.	Pattadars, Chennur Cherukupapayya and Chennur Venkayya, Sriyyers, Giri Sahadu, Degupadi Raghava Reddy, Dasari Guni Venkatigadu and Dasari Ankadu.	North, No. 1053-2; east, No. 1056-1; south, No. 1060-1B; west, No. 1052.	3·71

Fort St. George, January 20, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 12·16 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for repairs to Rudrakhan tank of Gundrevula; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Head-quarter Deputy Collector, Kurnool, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Head-quarter Deputy Collector, Kurnool, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
	Kurnool district, Kurnool taluk, Gundrevula village.		
			acs.
Ryotwari, No. 531 B-2.	Chakala Ramudu	North, No. 539 A; east, No. 531 B-3; south, No. 531 C-2; west, Nos. 531 B-1 and 531 A.	1 36
Inam, No. 538 A .	Manjula Ramudu and Ehsamadu.	North and east No. 538 B; south, No. 532 A & B; west, No. 531 C-2	2 04
Ryotwari, No. 533 B	Raghavendra Rao	North, No. 532 A; east, No. 532 C; south, No. 526 B & C; west, No. 532 A.	1 36
Do. No. 526 B	Do. .. .	North, No. 526 C; east, No. 516 C; south, No. 526 A; west, Nos. 528 A and 526 C	1 28
Do. No. 516 B.	Do.	North and east, No 526 C; south, No 526 B; west, No 526 d, E & C.	1·24
Do. No. 520 A-2	Somi Reddi	North, No. 520 B; east, No. 520 A-3; south, No. 434 B; west No. 526 A-1	·45
Do. No. 434 B	Chenna Reddi .. .	North No. 520 A-2; east, No. 434 C; south, No. 433 B; west, No. 434 A.	·05
Do. No. 433 B.	Somi Reddi and Ramanmah .	North No. 434 B; east, No. 433 C; south, No 432 B; west, No. 433 A.	·17
Govt., dry, No. 520 A	Talari Hanumadu and Timmadu.	North and east, Nos. 520 B; south, No 531 B; west, tank	·32
Do. No. 521 E-2	Raghavendra Rao	North, No. 516; east, No. 520 E-3; south, No. 520 A; west, No. 520 B.	9 04
Do. No. 429 B-2.	Somi Reddi	North, No. 433; east, No. 429 B-1; south, No. 429 A-2; west, No. 429 B-3.	·36
Do. No. 429 A-2	Do.	North and east, No. 429 A-1; south, No 429 B-2, west, No 429 A-3	·16
Do. No 429 E	Chenna Reddi	North, No. 429 A; east, No 427 D; south and west, No 429 A.	·08
Do. No. 427 D-1.	Do.	North, No. 429; east, No. 427 D-1; south, No. 427 B, west, No. 427 D-2.	·76
Do No. 427 B-1.	Do.	North No. 427 D; east, south and west, No. 427 B-2.	·16
		Total ..	12·16

Fort St. George, January 27, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5·34 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for carrying out conservancy works; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chidambaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chidambaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
	South Arcot district, Chidambaram taluk, C. Arasur village		acs.
Govt., dry, No. 288 C.	Koppusami Padayachi ..	North, No. 288 E; east, No. 289; south, No. 320; west, No. 288 D.	·27
Do. No. 312 ..	Subramania Pillai, Ratna Achari and Arumuga Pillai.	North, No. 313; east, Nos. 314 and 315; south, 320; west, No. 313.	3·38
Do. No. 314 ..	Ratna Achari and Arumuga Pillai.	North, Nos. 315 and 313; east and south, No. 320; west, No. 313	·42
Do. No. 317 A.	Dorasinga Padayachi ..	North, No. 211 C; east, No. 199; south, No. 318; west, No. 311 E.	·32
Do. No. 311 E	Ambalavana Padayachi ..	North, No. 211 C; east, No. 211 A; south and west, No. 320.	·36
Do. No. 97 A.	Srinivasa Padayachi and Kulla Padayachi	North, No. 96 A; east, Nos. 96 and 97 B; south, 96 A; west, No. 106.	1·05
Do. No. 97 B.	Chokkalinga Kathirajar ..	North, No. 96, east No. 320, south, Nos. 97 C and 98 C; west, No. 97 A.	·05
Do. No. 319 .	Chinnan Chetti, Manager of Ananthaswaraswami temple, Chidambaram.	North and east, No. 320; south, No. 318; west, No. 6.	·69
		Total ..	5·34

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P. W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

Fort St. George, January 23, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·78 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for depositing under ashes in the Salem Railway Station; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. As this is a case of urgency, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem, is authorised to take possession of the lands under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Salem district, Salem taluk, Sadasivakampatti village.		acres
Govt., dry, No. 89-1.	Krishnaswami Pillai (deceased) Subbaraya Pillai and Akilandammal.	North, S. No. 90, railway perambolo; east, S. No. 81, railway line; south, S. Nos. 87 and 82; west, S. No. 82.	·20
Do. No. 89-2 B	Do. do.	Do. do.	·32
Do No. 86-2.	Do. do.	Do do.	·24
		Total ..	·78

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 16·20 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Guntur-Tenali chord line in Guntur; and, under

sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Guntur-Tenali-Repalle Railway, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the Special Deputy Collector is authorised to acquire the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormabokn, with survey or patwaah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur district, Guntur taluk, Guntur village.		
	Permanent land (Ryotwari).		
			Acs.
Govt., dry, No. 847 E.	Chereddi Kotayya, Chereddi Venkanna, Chirala Chennamyada and Malladi Ankamma.	North, No. 847 A; east, No. 830; south, No. 847 C; west, No. 854.	1 7
Do. No. 854 E-2.	Malladi Ankamma	North, No. 803; east, Nos. 864 B-4 and 847-1; south and west, No. 854 E-2.	·45
Do. No. 854 A-3	Do.	North, No. 853; east, No. 864 E-3; south and west, No. 854 A-2	·01
Do. No. 853 E-3.	Do.	North, No. 853 E-1; east, No. 853 C-2; south, No. 854; west, No. 867.	·15
Do. No. 853 C-3	Marukonda Ramanna	North and east, No. 853 C-1; south, No. 854, west, No. 853 E-2.	·01
Do. No. 847 E-3	Malladi Ramaswami	North, No. 853, east, No. 867 C-2; south and west, No. 847 E-3.	·10
Do. No. 867 A-3.	Malladi Ankamma	North, No. 867 C-1, east, No. 853; south, No. 867 C-3; west, No. 867 E-2	·16
Do. No. 868 1 A-2	Malladi Ayyanna	North, No. 853-1 A-1, east, No. 853-1 E-2; south, No. 853-1 A-3; west, No. 868.	·30
Do. No. 868 1 B-2.	Malladi Ramaswami	North, No. 853-1 B-1; east, No. 853-1 C-2; south, No. 853-1 B-3; west, No. 853-1 A-2.	·30
Do. No. 868 1 C-2	Malladi Ankamma	North, No. 853 1 C-1 east, No. 853 2 B; south, No. 853-1 C-3; west No. 853-1 B-2	·35
Do. No. 853 2 E.	Do.	North and east, Nos. 853 2-A; south, No. 867; west, No. 853-1 C-2	·22
Inam, dry, No. 868 D.	Pelluri Ananda Rao	North, No. 867, east, No. 853; south and west, No. 853 C.	·14
Govt., dry, No. 867 A-1.	Chirumamilla Ramaswami ..	North, No. 870; east, No. 867 A-4; south, No. 867 E-4, west, No. 867 A-2.	·22
Do. No. 867 E-3.	Do. ..	North and east, No. 867 E-4; south, No. 868, east, No. 867 E-4.	·49
Do. No. 866 A-1.	Dudi Kedaramanda ..	North and east, No. 866 A-2; south, No. 866 E-3; west, No. 871.	·02
Do. No. 866 E-3.	Chirumamilla Ramaswami ..	North, No. 853 A-1; east, No. 853 E-4; south, No. 867; west, No. 871	·19
Do. No. 876 E ..	Rudraudi Bapanna	North, No. 873 A; east, No. 871; south, No. 875 C; west, No. 882.	·23
Do. No. 881 A-3.	Pulluri Venkatarayudu and Chavali Subbarayudu.	North, Nos 882 A-1 and 881; east, No 876; south and west, No 883 A-3.	·26
Do. No 881 B ..	Mutlaguntla Lakshmanarasamma.	North and east, No. 881 A; south, Nos. 882 and 881 C; west, No 886	·38
Do. No. 886 A-1.	Guntur Pitchanna	North, No. 889; east, No. 883 B-3; south and west, No. 883 A-2.	·21
Do. No. 886 E-2.	Parimi Pada Punnayya ..	North, No. 889, west, Nos. 883 E-2 and 881; south and west, No. 886 E-3,	·75
Do. No. 883 A-2.	Guntur Pitchanna	North, Nos 883 A-1 and 886 E-1; east, No. 889 E-1, south, No. 838; west, Nos. 883 A-3 and 891	·49
Do. No. 889 E-3.	Parimi Pada Punnayya ..	North and east, No. 889 E-1; south, No. 889; west, No. 889 A-2.	·08
Do No. 891 A-2.	Chavali Nagarna	North, No. 891 A-1; east, No. 891 E-2; south, No 891 A-3; west, No. 892.	38
Do. No. 891 E-3.	Pulluri Venkatarayudu and Chavali Subbarayudu.	North, No. 891 E-1, east, No. 883; south, No. 891 E-2, west, No 891 A-2.	·61
Do. No. 892 E-3.	Dudi Nanakrishnamma ..	North, Nos 890 and 892 E-1; east, No 891; south and west, No, 892 E-2.	·50
Do. No. 718 A-3.	Yadla Lakshmanaswami ..	North, No. 718 A-1; east, No. 718 E-2; south, No. 718 A-3; west, No. 717.	·27
Do. No. 718 E-2.	Tota Narasimulu and Tota Lakshmana.	North and east, No. 718 E-1; south, No. 800; west, No. 718 A-2.	08
Do. No. 717 B ..	Yadla Lakshmanaswami ..	North, No 717 A; east, No. 718; south, No. 717 C; west, No. 716.	·09
Do. No 716 B ..	Rudraudi Bapanna	North, No. 718 A; east, No 717; south, No. 716 C, west, No. 716	·40
Do. No. 716 E ..	Do.	North, No. 718 A; east, No 718, south, No. 716 D; west, No. 714.	1·02
		Total permanent land ..	10 91

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, kism or pannibaka, with survey or puttah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Particulars of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
		Guntur District, Guntur taluk, Tenali village—cont.	
		Temporary land (Ryotwari).	
			acs.
Govt., dry, No. 847-C.	Cheruddi Kotayya, Cheruddi Venkamma, Chimta Chandrayya and Malladi Ankamma.	North, No. 1847 E; east, Nos. 847 H and 830; south, No. 847 D; west, No. 854.	25
Do. No. 854 B-2.	Malladi Ankamma	North, No. 854 B-3; east, No. 847; south, No. 854 B-1; west No. 854 A-2	·14
Do. No. 854 A-2.	Do. ..	North, No. 854; east No. 854 B-2; south, No. 854 A-1; west, No. 861 A 1.	·21
Do. No. 853 B-3.	Do. ..	North and south, No. 863 B-2; south, No. 846; west, No. 853 B-4.	·07
Do. No. 857 B-3.	Malladi Ramaswami	North, on 857 B-2 and 858; east, No. 857 C-3; south and west, No. B-7 B-4	·05
Do. No. 858-1 A-3.	Malladi Ankamma	North No 857 C-2; east, No. 863; south, No. 857 C-4; west, No. B-7 B-3.	·04
Do. No. 858-1 A-3.	Malladi Ayyanna	North, No 858-1 A 2; east, No 858-1 B-3; south, No. 858-A-4; west, No. 863	·05
Do. No. 858-1 B-3.	Malladi Ramaswami	South, No. 858-1 B-4; east, No 858-1 C-3; south, No. 858-1 B-4; west, No 858-1 A-3.	·07
Do. No. 858-1 C-3.	Malladi Ankamma	North, No 858-1 C-2; east, No 858-4 C; south, No 858-1 C-4; west, No 858-1 B-3	·07
Do. No. 858-2 C.	Do.	North and east No. 858-2 B; south, No. 857; west, No. B 6 2 11	·05
Inam, dry, No. 868 C.	Potturi Ananda Rao	South, No 868 E; east No. 868, south and west, No 868 D	·05
Govt., dry, No. 867 A-2.	Chiranjeevulu Ramaswami ..	North, Nos 866 & 867 A-3; east, No. 857 B-2; south, No 867 B-1, west, No 867 A 1.	·07
Do. No. 867 B-2.	Do. ..	North and east, No. 867 B-2, south, No 868; east, No 867 B-1	·11
Do. No. 868 E-2.	Do. ..	North and west, No. 863 B-2; south, No. 867; east, Nos 866 & 1 and 871.	·02
Do. No. 870 C.	Bradreddi Rapanna	North, No 870 E; east, No 871; south, No 870-D; west, No. 884	·14
Do. No. 882 A-3.	Tulluri Venkata Rayudu and Chavali Subba Rayudu	North, Nos 887 and 882 A-2; east, No. 870; south and west, No 882 A-4	·10
Do. No. 881 C. ..	Mattiganta Lakshminarasamma.	North and east No. 881 B; south, Nos 882 and 881 D; west, No. 886.	·07
Do. No. 883 A-3	Gantore Pitchamma ..	North, Nos 88 and 883-A; east, No. 883-3 B; south and west, No 883 A-3	·02
Do. No. 886 B-3.	Parisi Peda Punnayya ..	North No 888 E-2; east, No. 881; south, No. 886 B-4, west No. 883 A-2	·19
Do. No 886 A-3.	Guntur Pitchamma ..	North and east, No. 889 A-2; south, Nos. 890 and 882 A-4, west, No. 891.	11
Do. No 881 A-3	Chavali Nagamma	North, No 80 A-2, east, No. 881 B-3; south, No 891 A-4; west, No 892.	·09
Do. No 891 B-3.	Tulluri Venkatarayudu and Chavali Subbarayudu.	North, No 80 E-3; east, No. 889; south, No 80 B-4; west, No. 891 A-3.	·10
Do. No 892 B-3.	Dadi Ramakrishnamma ..	North, Nos 892 B-2 and 890; east, No. 891; south and west, No 892 B-4	·18
Do. No 718 A-3.	Yadla Lakshmanaswami ..	North and east, No. 718 A-3; south, No 890; west, Nos 718 A-4 and 717	·04
Do. No. 717 C...	Do. ..	North, No. 717-B; east, No. 718; south, No. 717 D; west, No 716.	·07
Do No. 716 C...	Hadimedi Rapanna	North, No 716-B; east, No. 717; south, No. 716 D; west, No 715.	·11
Do No. 715 C...	Do.	North, No 716 E; east, No. 730, south, No. 716; west, No. 714.	·20
		Total ..	2·16
		Total Permanent land ..	16 61
		Total Temporary land ..	2·55
		Grand Total ..	19 16

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 19·93 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Guntur Tenali-Repalle Railway; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Guntur-Tenali-Repalle Railway, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

19

8. This being a case of urgency, the Special Deputy Collector is authorized to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or pannah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur district, Guntur taluk, Vajavalla village.		
	Permanent land.		
			acres.
Govt., dry, No. 414 C.	Gamani Subbiah, Gamani Rathamma, Gamani Sanjhamma and Gamani Ramiah.	North, No. 414 B; east, No. 416; south, Nos. 416 E, 414 D and 413 F; west, No. 412.	2·09
Do. No. 415 C ..	Gamani Rathayya and Gamani Ramanna.	North, No. 415 E; east, No. 418; south, No. 416 D; west, No. 414.	1·15
Do. No. 416 C ..	Muppaneni Subbayya, Muppaneni Brahmayya, Muppaneni Koteayya and Muppaneni Ramanna.	North, No. 416 E; east, No. 417; south, No. 416 D; west, No. 415.	·84
Do. No. 417 C ..	Muppaneni Subbiah, Muppaneni Venkayya and his guardian Gamini Narayya, Muppaneni Subbayya and Muppaneni Subbiah.	North, No. 417 E; east, Nos. 418 and 419; south, No. 417 D; west, No. 416.	1·78
Do. No. 418 C ..	Muppaneni Adayya, Muppaneni Venkatappiah, Muppaneni Chandramma and Muppaneni Ramayya.	North, No. 418 E, east and south, No. 418; west, No. 417.	·50
Do. No. 419 C ..	Muppaneni Ramayya ..	North, No. 419 E; east, No. 420; south, No. 418 D; west, No. 418	2·39
Do. No. 420 C ..	Muppaneni Venkayya, Muppaneni Ramayya, Muppaneni Subbayya and Muppaneni Seshamma.	North, No. 420 E, east, Nos. 425 and 420, south, No. 423; west, No. 419.	·32
Do. No. 427 B ..	Gamini Ayyanna ..	North, No. 427 A; east, No. 428; south, No. 427 C; west, No. 426.	1·33
Do. No. 429 A ..	Madiga Yallamanda	North, No. 429; east and south, No. 430 B, west, No. 427	·91
Do. No. 427 A ..	Muppaneni Subbiah, son of Sivayya	North, No. 428; east, nil; south, No. 428, west, No. 426	·04
Do. No. 428 A ..	Gamini Rathayya.	North, No. 428 E; east, No. 428 B-4; south, No. 427; west, No. 427	1·26
	Temporary land.		
Govt., dry, No. 414 B	Gamani Subbiah, Gamani Rathamma, Gamani Sanjhamma and Gamani Ramiah.	North, No. 414 A; east, No. 415; south, No. 413 C; west, No. 413.	·25
Do. No. 414 E ..	Gamini Ramiah	North, No. 414 C; east, No. 414 F; south, Nuzvedu; west, No. 413	·14
Do. No. 415 E ..	Gamini Rathayya and Gamini Ramanna.	North, No. 415 A, east, No. 416; south, No. 415 C, west, No. 414	·09
Do. No. 416 E ..	Muppaneni Subbiah, Muppaneni Brahmayya, Muppaneni Koteayya, Muppaneni Ramanna.	North, No. 416 B, east, No. 417; south, No. 416 C, west, No. 415	·07
Do. No. 417 E ..	Muppaneni Subbiah (son of Sivayya), Muppaneni Venkayya and his guardian Gamini Narayya, Muppaneni Subbayya and Muppaneni Subbiah.	North, No. 417 A; east, No. 418, south, No. 417 C; west, No. 416.	·14
Do. No. 418 E ..	Muppaneni Adayya, Muppaneni Chandramma, Muppaneni Ramayya, Muppaneni Venkatappayya	North, No. 418 A; east, No. 419; south, No. 418 C; west, No. 417.	·17
Do. No. 419 E ..	Muppaneni Adayya	North, No. 419 A; east, No. 420, south, No. 419 C, west, No. 418	·09
Do. No. 420 E ..	Muppaneni Subbayya ..	North, No. 420, east, No. 420 A; south, No. 420 C, west, No. 419.	·08
Do. No. 427 C ..	Gamini Ayyanna	North, No. 427 E, east, Nos. 428 and 427; south, Nos. 427, and 427 D, west, No. 426.	·15
Do. No. 429 E ..	Madiga Yallamanda	North, No. 429; east and south, No. 430 C; west, No. 427.	·04
Do. No. 427 B ..	Muppaneni Subbayya, son of Sivayya.	North, No. 427 A; east, nil; south, No. 428, west, No. 426	·11
Do. No. 428 ..	Gamini Rathayya	North, No. 428 A; east, Nos. 428 B-3 & B-2; south, No. 428; west, No. 426 A.	·09
Do. No. 428 B-4.	Do.	North, No. 428 D; east, No. 428; south and west, No. 428 A	·09
Do. No. 428 D ..	Do.	North, No. 428; east, No. 428 C; south, No. 428 B-4; west, No. 428 E.	·01
Do. No. 428-2 A-2	Gamini Ratnayya	North, east and south, No. 428; west, No. 427 ..	·01
		Total temporary land ..	1·68
		Total permanent land ..	15·25
		Grand total ..	16·93

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 14·77 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the Tanjore District Board Railway from Thiruthuraippundi to Vedaranniam; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector and will be available for inspection at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency the said officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or patmah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Tanjore district, Thiruthuraippundi taluk, 130. Thathadeli Tirk Sethi village.		
Inam, dry, No. 130 C-2	Mahavaradar, Sri Vedaranisvara Swami, Kadikam tenants, Appa Pillai and 23 others.	North, No. 130 C-1; east, No. 130 E-1; south, No. 130 C-1; west, No. 114 C-2 and C-3.	ac. 1·43
Do. No. 130 C-3.	Do.	Do. do.	2·26
Do. No. 130 C-4.	Do.	Do. do.	1·11
Do. No. 130 C-5.	Do.	Do. do.	·21
Do. No. 130 J-2.	Do.	North, No. 130 D-1; east, Nos. 131 A-4 and 132 B-1 b; south, and west, No. 130 E-1.	·56
Do. No. 130 D-3.	Do	Do. do.	·17
Do. No. 130 V-2.	Do	North, No. 130 V 1; east, No. 132 V-2, south, No. 130 V-1; west, Nos. 130 W 2 & W-3.	·03
Do. No. 130 V-3.	Do.	Do. do.	·22
Do. No. 130 V-4.	Do.	Do. do.	1·13
Do. No. 130 W-2.	Do.	North, No. 130 W-1; east, Nos. 130 V-3 & V-4; south, No. 130 W-1; west, Nainlakku.	·41
Do. No. 130 W-3.	Do.	Do. do.	·27
Gort., dry, No. 113 F-1.	Subba Kavandan and another ..	North, No. 113 E-2, east, Nos. 113 I-3 & I-4; south, Nos. 113 G-4 & I-2; west, No. 120 U-4.	·01
Do. No. 113 F-3.	Do. ..	Do. do.	·05
Do. No. 113 F-4.	Do ..	Do. do	·10
Do. No. 113 G-1.	Subbiah Pusari	North, No. 113 F-1; east, Nos. 113 E-3 & F-4, south, No. 113 H-2, west, No. 120 U-3.	·04
Do. No. 113 G-3.	Do, ..	Do. do.	·17
Do. No. 113 G-4.	Do. ..	Do. do.	·01
Do. No. 113 H-2.	Virappa Kavandan	North, No. 113 G-2; east, No. 113 I-3, south, No. 113 H-1; west, No. 120 U-3.	·26
Do. No. 113 I-2.	Subbiah Pusari and another ..	North, No. 113 I-4; east, Nos. 114 C-2 & C-4; south, No. 113 I-1, west, Nos. 113 F-3, F-4 & H-2.	·33
Do. No. 113 I-3.	Do. ..	Do. do.	·10
Do. No. 113 I-4	Do ..	Do do.	·06
Do. No. 121 B-1.	39. Aiyathurai Pillai	North, No. 121 A-4; east, No. 122 E-2, south, No. 121 B-4; west, Nos. 121 A-4 & A-5.	·14
Do. No. 121 E-2.	Do. ..	Do. do.	·14
Do. No. 121 E-3.	Do. ..	Do. do.	·05
Do. No 122 A-1 b.	170. Subramania Ayyar ..	North, No. 122 A-1 a; east, No. 122 D-3; south, No 122 A-2 a & D-2; west, No. 123 E-1.	·13
Do. No. 122 A-2 a.	Do. ..	North, No. 122 A-1 b, east, Nos. 122 D-3 & D-4; south, No. 122 A-3 a; west, No. 121 E-2.	·01
Do. No. 122 A-2 b.	Do ..	Do. do.	·23
Do. No. 122 A-2 c.	Do. ..	Do. do.	·24
Do. No. 122 A-2 d.	Do. ..	Do. do.	·01
Do. No. 122 D-2.	39 Aiyathurai Pillai	North, No. 122 D-1; east, Nos 161 A-1 & A-2; south, Vadakuttalai; west, Nos. 122 A-2 a A-2 b.	·42
Do. No. 122 D-3.	Do. ..	Do. do.	·59
Do. No. 122 D-4.	Do. ..	Do. do.	·09
Do. No. 123 B-1 b.	170 Subramania Ayyar ..	North, No. 123 E-1 a, east, Nos. 123 C-3 & C-4; south, No. 121 A-4; west, Nos. 120 D-2 & D-3.	·21
Do No. 123 E-1 a.	Do. ..	Do do.	·16
Do. No. 123 C-2.	39. Aiyathurai Pillai	North, Nos. 123 C-1; east, Nos 121 A-2 & A-3, south, No. 121 A-4; west, Nos. 123 E-1 b & E-1 a.	·03
Do. No. 123 C-3.	Do. ..	Do. do.	·09
Do. No. 123 C-4.	Do. ..	Do. do.	·04
			13·02
No. 114 C-3, to C-4.	Temple pramboke	....	1·72
		Total ..	14·77

S. D. PEARS,
Offg Secretary to Government, P. W.D.

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 27th January and 3rd February 1914, is published for general information:—

No. in the list.	Department	G.O. No. and date	Subject
		1913.	
1	Judicial ..	No. 2481, Dec. 23.	Informing the High Court that the Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the further retention of the appointment of Temporary Sub-Judge, Ramnad District, from the 4th January 1914 to 20th April 1914 (both dates inclusive) and sanctioning the continuance of the temporary clerical establishment of the court for the same period. [1 s.]
2	Do. ..	No. 2708, Dec. 31.	Informing the High Court that the Government of India have sanctioned the retention of the appointment of Temporary Sub-Judge, Madhyalam, for a further period of one year from the 1st January 1914. [1 s.]
		1914.	
3	Do. ..	No. 15, Jan. 2 ..	Informing the High Court that the Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the further retention of the appointment of Temporary Sub-Judge, North Malabar, for a period of one year from the 7th January 1914 and sanctioning the continuance of the temporary clerical establishment of the Court for the same period. [1 s.]
4	Do ..	No. 40, Jan. 7 .	Informing the High Court that the Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the retention of the Temporary Additional District Munsif, Ramnad district, for a further period of one year from 20th January 1914. [1 s.]
		1913.	
5	Revenue ..	No. 3794, Dec. 26	Recording, with remarks, the report on the floods in the South Arcot district in November 1913. [1 s.]
		1914.	
6	Do. ..	No. 101, Jan. 9 ..	Reviewing the report on the working of Co-operative Societies in the Madras Presidency during the year ending 30th June 1913. [16 s.]
		1913	
7	Educational ..	No. 1179, Dec. 19	Shorthand and typewriting.—Sanctioning certain alterations in the Secondary School-leaving certificate notification, the Public Service notification and the Government Technical examination syllabuses regarding —. [1 s.]
		1914.	
8	Do .	No. 13, Jan. 8 ..	Building grant.—Sanctioning a grant not exceeding one-half of the actual expenditure nor Rs. 9,500 towards the cost of carrying out certain improvements to the building occupied by the Coconadaw Secondary School, Sivankulam, Tinnevelly district. [1 s.]
9	Do.	No. 20 Jan 9 ..	Building grant.—Sanctioning a grant not exceeding one-half of the actual expenditure nor Rs. 1,770 towards the cost of construction of a kindergarten play-room and dormitory for the Sorah Tucker Training College, Palamcottah. [1 s.]
10	Do. ..	No. 26, Jan. 9 ..	Advisory Committee for Indian Students, London.—Recording papers relating to the reconstitution of the —. [1 s.]
		1913.	
11	Local and Municipal.	No. 2228 L., Dec. 16.	Bridge.—Sanctioning the estimate amounting to Rs. 19,600 for the construction of a — over the vents at 101/7 mile on the Chittoor-Karnod road in the Cuddapah district. [2 s.]
12	Do.	No. 2285 L., Dec. 22.	Grants.—Sanctioning, with remark, half — amounting to Rs. 75,425 for the construction of certain bridges in the Kistna district from the additional Provincial grant of five lakhs made for bridges and causeways in the current year. [1 s.]
13	Do.	No. 2270 L., Dec. 23.	Tax.—Approving the proposal of the South Canara District board to levy under clause (ii) of section 57 of the Madras Local Boards Act, a special cess of three pies in the rupee on the annual rental value of all occupied lands throughout the district. [5 s.]
14	Do.	No. 2295 L., Dec. 23	Water supply.—Recommending, with remarks, to each district Board the purchase of a simple set of boring tools at a cost of about Rs. 1,800 and stating that arrangements will be made by the Sanitary Engineer to hold a class of instruction in boring at Madras for a fortnight twice every year for the present to which selected overseers or other subordinates may be deputed by the district boards. [1 s.]
		1914.	
15	Do.	No. 4 L., Jan 5 ..	Dispensary.—Sanctioning a grant of Rs. 1,000 to each of the district boards of Godavari, Kurnool and Vizagapatam towards the initial charges of an — and dropping the proposal to start one in Ganjam and Cuddapah [1 s.]
		1913.	
16	Do.	No. 2642 M., Dec 19.	By-law.—Approving and confirming the — passed by the Tirupati Municipal Council for regulating the use of explosives in or near streets as amended [1 s.]
17	Do.	No. 2681 M., Dec. 19.	By-law.—Approving and confirming the — adopted by the Municipal Council of Anakapalle to regulate the weight of loads to be carried by carts on roads and directing its republication in the *Vizagapatam District Gazette*. [1 s.]
18	Do.	No. 2295 M., Dec. 23.	Provident Fund.—Approving the proposal of the Tenali Municipal Council to establish a — for the benefit of its employees with effect from 1st April 1914 and confirming the rules framed by the Council for the working of the fund. [1 s.]

N B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

W. O. HORNE,
Jr. Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 5.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 3, 1914. [Price, 3 annas.

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, February 3, 1914.

No. 196.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Sarvepalli Venkatanarasimha Rao Garu to be a member of the District Board of Kurnool.

No. 196.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by rule 14 of the rules for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Nabi Sahib Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur to be a member of the Salem Taluk Board in the district of Salem.

No. 197.—Under clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, Mr. Joseph William Crosbie has been duly appointed by the Madras Chamber of Commerce as a Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras.

No. 198.—Under sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, M.R.Ry. Calavala Ramanujam Chetti Garu has been duly elected as a Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras for the fifteenth division.

No. 199.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr. Noel Martyn Saunders to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Palamcottah.

No. 200.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Sheik Ismail Ravuttar Pir Muhammad Ravuttar Sahib Bahadur to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Periyakulam.

No. 201.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Negapatam.

No. 202.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R Ry. Bamidipati Sriramulu Pantulu Garu to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Vizianagram.

No. 203.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Palliyathe Veragar Palaniyandi Veragar has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Palghat.

No. 204.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R Ry. Achoth Achyutan has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Cannanore.

No. 205.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R Ry. Krovvidi Narayanamurti Pantulu Garu has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Vizianagram.

No. 206.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment, by election, of M.R.Ry. Koka Babu Rao Nayudu Garu as vice-chairman of the municipality of Berhampur.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 207.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, Kallati Maidutti Sahib Bahadur has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Malabar District Board by the Malappuram Taluk Board

No. 208.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M R Ry Nallar Valiya Vittil Gopala Menon Avargal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Malabar District Board by the Malappuram Taluk Board

No. 209.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Tandalam Sambamurti Rao Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Tanjore District Board by the Tanjore Taluk Board.

No. 210.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R Ry. K. K. Ramalingam Pantulu Garu has been duly elected as a member of the Goomsur Taluk Board in the district of Ganjam.

No. 211.—The President, District Board, South Canara, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council, under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints the Tahsildar of Coondapur taluk to be a member of the Coondapoor Taluk Board.

No. 212.—The President, District Board, Malabar, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R Ry Vettath Kelu Eradi Avargal to be a member of the Calicut Taluk Board, with effect from the 7th February 1914.

No. 213.—The President, District Board, Kurnool, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints the Rev. John Newcomb to be a member of the Markapur Taluk Board.

No. 214.—The President, District Board, Malabar, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints Dr. Frank Milton to be a member of the Wynaad Taluk Board.

No. 215.—The President, District Board, Anantapur, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R Ry. Rao Sahib Pulamati Admurti Rao Garu to be a member of the Anantapur Taluk Board.

No. 216.—The President, District Board, Vizagapatam, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M R Ry. Ganeh Sundara Sastri Garu to be a member of the Vizagapatam Taluk Board.

No. 217.—The President, District Board, Cuddapah, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. S. Viswaswami Nayudu Garu to be a member of the Siddhavattam Taluk Board.

No. 218.—The President, District Board, Ganjam, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby removes from office M R Ry. P. Raja Rao Pantulu Garu, a member of the union panchayat, Baruva, as he was convicted of an offence punishable under sections 409 and 477 A of the Indian Penal Code.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 218.—Under section 30 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, and with reference to No. 6 of the rules for the conduct of elections of Municipal Commissioners of the Madras Corporation, published in Notification No. 502, at pages 193 and 194 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th March 1906, the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that an election of a Commissioner for each of the following municipal divisions of the City of Madras will be held between the hours of 7 A.M. and 5 P.M. on the dates and at the places noted below :—

Division.	Date of election.		Place of election.
1	27th February 1914	..	Police Station, Mannarswami Koil Street, Royapuram.
2	Do.	..	Police Station, Tiruvattiyur High Road, Tondarpet.
3	28th February 1914	..	Washermanpet Police Station.

All nominations of candidates for election should be signed by at least two electors of the division and must be submitted to the President of the Corporation in the following form on or before the 11th February 1914, in the case of the first and second divisions and on or before the 10th February 1914, in the case of the third division.

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

Election for the division to be held on 191 .

We, the undersigned, being duly qualified electors, nominate the undermentioned as a candidate at the ensuing election :—

Name.	Description.	Abode.	Occupation.

Date. *Signatures.*

The same electors shall not nominate more than one candidate.
The President will receive these nominations at the Municipal office.

No. 220.—Under sub-section (1) of section 106 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that vaccination shall be compulsory in the village of Andankoil in the Karur taluk of the Trichinopoly district from and after 1st April 1914.

No. 221.—The following by-law No. 5-A framed by the Corporation of Madras under clause (1) of section 409 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, and confirmed and sanctioned by Government under section 411, is published for general information :—

"5-A. No speech, except with the permission of the President, shall exceed 15 minutes in duration ;

"Provided that the mover of a resolution when moving the same may speak for 30 minutes."

No. 222.—Mr. John Charles Hill Fowler, I.C.S., a nominated municipal councillor of the municipality of Vizianagram having become incapable of acting as a member of the municipal council owing to his departure from India, the Governor in Council hereby removes him from his office under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884.

No. 223.—In modification of so much of Notification No. 729 published on page 280 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th November 1897, as relates to the Kurnool municipality, the Governor in Council is pleased, under sub-section (ii) of section 12 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, to declare that the number of municipal councillors to be appointed by election in the said municipality shall be eight.

No. 224.—Under sub-section (ii) of clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and in modification of the division into wards and distribution of elective seats shown in the schedule annexed to the rules for the election of municipal councillors published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 17th May 1904, the Governor in Council proposes to rearrange the wards and redistribute the elective seats in the Kurnool Municipality as shown in the following schedule :—

SCHEDULE.

Number and name of ward	Boundaries or other description of wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
Ward No. I	The whole of the Fort, Kottapeta, Rasa, Reddi and Endaverpet	3
,, No. II	The portion of the Peta to the east of the main bazar road in street No. 1 Peta up to the southern extremity near the Hindri.	3
,, No. III	The remaining portion of the Peta to the west of the main bazar road in street No. 1 Peta up to the southern extremity near the Hindri.	2
	Total ..	8

Any objection or suggestion which may be made in respect of this rearrangement of the wards and redistribution of elective seats by any person interested therein will be considered on or after the 10th April 1914.

No. 225.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15, sub-section (1) of the Cantonments Act (XV of 1910) and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased to add the following taxes to those imposed on vehicles in the Cantonment of Wellington by notification No. 1464, published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th December 1908 :—

	Half yearly.
	Rs.
For every motor-car other than a motor-bicycle	30
For every motor-bicycle	10

and to direct that the new taxes shall be leviable from or after 1st April 1914.

No. 226.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15, sub-section (2) of the Cantonments Act (XV of 1910) and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased to apply to the Cantonment of Wellington for the assessment and recovery of the taxes imposed therein by notification No. 225, dated 3rd February 1914, the provisions of clause (A) (1) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Madras Hill Municipalities Act, 1907, and sections 20 to 52, 52-B, 54 to 59, 61, 62, 64 to 73, 77 and 79 to 111 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, in the adapted form set out in notification No. 1455, published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th December 1908, with the modification that in rule 1 reference shall be made to notification No. 225, dated 3rd February 1914, and with the addition of the following items to the list in Schedule A appended to the notification.

	Rs
Motor-car other than a motor-bicycle	30
Motor-bicycle	10

No. 227.—Under sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 259 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and in modification of the division into wards shown in the schedule annexed to the rules for the election of municipal councillors published in Part I-A of the *Fort St George Gazette* of the 17th May 1904 the Governor in Council hereby directs that the wards of the Trichinopoly municipality shall be re-arranged as shown in the following schedule:—

SCHEDULE

Revised ward boundaries of the Trichinopoly town.

	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
Ward No. 1—	
North—Survey block Nos 20, 16 and 15 of ward No. 3, Woyakondan channel, and survey block Nos. 5, 4 and 1 of ward No. 2.	
East—Survey block No. 5 of ward No. 4, and 2, 4, 5 and 6, 35 to 38 of ward No. 8.	1
South—Municipal limits.	
West—Municipal limits.	
Ward No. 2—	
North—A line drawn along the northern boundary of Salai Pillayar Kovil on the Puttur road east up to the railway line and west up to the municipal limits.	
East—Survey block Nos. 1 to 5 of ward No. 4.	1
South—Woyakondan channel, survey block Nos. 52 and 51 of ward No. 1 and again Woyakondan channel.	
West—Municipal limits	
Ward No. 3—	
North—Municipal limits.	
East—Railway line of Trichinopoly-Erode branch and survey block No. 30 of ward No. 4.	
South—Salai Pillayar Kovil on the Puttur road and the line drawn from it due east up to the railway line and west up to the municipal limit.	2
West—Municipal limits.	
Ward No. 4—	
North—China bazaar road.	
East—Big bazaar street	2
South—Survey block No. 2 of ward No. 5.	
West—Railway line of Trichinopoly-Erode branch.	
Ward No. 5—	
North—Municipal limits.	
East—Municipal limits.	
South—Survey block Nos. 25, 24, 3, 2, 1 of ward No. 6, and 27 to 30 of ward No. 4 and 67 of ward No. 3.	2
West—Survey block Nos. 66, 65, 63 and 62 of ward No. 3	
Ward No. 6—	
North—Chinnakadai street and survey block Nos 29, 28, 27, 26 of ward No. 5.	
East—Municipal limits.	
South—Municipal limits, survey block Nos. 1 and 2 of ward No. 7, Tanjore road, and block No. 17 of ward No. 7.	3
West—Survey block Nos. 8, 10, 12, 13, 21, 22 and 25 to 27 of ward No 4	
Ward No. 7—	
North—Tanjore road, survey block No. 32 of ward No. 6 and Tanjore road again.	
East—Municipal limits.	
South—Woyakondan channel, survey block No 11 of ward No. 8 and Woyakondan channel again.	1
West—Survey block Nos. 5 to 8 of ward No. 4.	
Ward No. 8—	
North—Block No. 10 of ward No. 7, Woyakondan channel and block Nos. 18, 14, 13 and 11 of ward No. 7.	
East—Municipal limits.	
South—Municipal limits.	2
West—Tanjore railway line, Pudukotta road and Trichinopoly-Erode branch railway line.	
Total ..	14

No. 228.—Under sub-section (1) of section 235 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following draft of an alteration which it is proposed to make in rule 4 of the rules for regulating the schemes for the extension of towns and the provision of house accommodation undertaken by municipal councils, published at pages 505 and 506 of Part I-A of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 26th August 1913. Any objection or suggestion which may be made in respect of the alteration by any person interested therein will be considered on or after the 1st April 1914:—

Substitute the following for rule 4:—

"All streets should, if funds permit, be metalled throughout their entire width from side to side and not merely the centre of the roadway."

No. 229.—Under sub section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of 1,681 square feet of land in Town Survey No. 2141 in ward No. II, Inam Vadaver village, Trichinopoly taluk of the Trichinopoly district, specified in notification No. 573, published on page 286 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th April 1913, as required for the construction of a Panchama school in the Trichinopoly municipality.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 230.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·06 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a play ground of the Board school at Labbaikkudikkadu; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ariyalur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ariyalur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or paramboke, with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			ACRE.
Trichinopoly district, Perambalur taluk, Labbaikkudikkadu, hamlet of Panchikaran village.			
Ryotwari, dry, S. F. No. 94-5 A.	Ravadin Ravuttar	North, S.F No 92, nattam paramboke; east, S.F No 94-5 A., vacant nattam of Ravadin; south, S F No. 94-5 A. vacant nattam of Pakkiri Ravuttar; west, S F No 91-5 A, vacant site proposed to be acquired for the school building.	·06

No. 231.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·52 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a branch road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional officer, Ranipet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional officer, Ranipet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or paramboke, with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			ACRE.
North Arcot district, Walajah taluk, Kandiyam village.			
Wet, S. No. 104 A-2.	Abdul Karim Sahib	North, S. No. 138, east, S. No. 104 A-3 B, south, S. No. 113 A-1, west, S. No. 104 A-1.	·07
Do. No. 127-3 ..	Do.	North, S. No 123, east, S. No. 117; south, S. No. 110, west, S. No. 127-1.	·06
Dry, S. No. 122 A-1.	Do.	North, S. No. 128, east, S. No. 120 A-2; south, S. Nos. 134 and 130; west, S. No. 127	·24
Do. No. 143 A-1.	Isaac Sahib	North, S No 104 A 2; east, S No 104 C, south, S. No 101 A; west, S No. 143 A-3.	·05
		Total ..	·52

No. 232.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 34 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a local fund school building; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Dharmavaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Dharmavaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Anantapur district, Kadiri taluk, Tumkallu village		
Kattam, inam, dry, S. No. 476 A-2 B.	Allur Seshadri Rao (1/6), Simhadri Rao (1/6), Allur Narayana Rao (1/6) Allur Bala Subbayya (1/6), Lakshmi Narayanappa, minor, guardian grandmother Sambavamma (1/6), and Narayanappa (1/6).	North, S. No. 476 A-2; east, south and west, S. No. 476 A-3 A.	ACRE. ·34

No. 233.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 694 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for rounding off the corner at the junction of Commander-in-Chief's road with Pantheon road; and under sections 3 and 7, the Special Deputy Collector for the acquisition of land in the city of Madras, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Madras district, Madras taluk, Egmore village		
Dry, R.S. No. 1622 part.	A. M. Khalil Shirazi Sahib ..	North, R.S. No. 1622; east, R.S. No. 1623 other part; south, R.S. No. 1631; west, R.S. No. 1621.	sq. yd. 694

No. 234.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·2075 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, with the superstructure thereon, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the use of a school; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional officer, Tindivanam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional officer, Tindivanam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot district, Gingee taluk, Nayanâr village.		ACRE.
Ryotwari, dry, No. 135 A-1.	Va. Vythilinga Reddiyar ..	North, No. 136; east, No. 135 A-2; south, No. 134 E; west, No. 135 B.	·0075
Do. No. 135 E.	Va. Govinda Reddiyar ..	North, No. 136; east, No. 135 A-1; south, No. 134 E; west, No. 135 C.	·2000
Do. No. 135 C	Va. Sundara Reddiyar ..	North, No. 136; east, No. 135 E; south and west, No. 134 K.	·1000
		Total ..	·3075

No. 235.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5 grounds and 1,609 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a model school in Padavattammoo Koyil street in Perambur; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Special Deputy Collector for the acquisition of land in the city of Madras is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, house or pormboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Madras District, Madras taluk, Perambur village.		
Dry, cyetwari, R.S. No. 2738	(1) Maniyammal, (2) Periya Ramachandra Nayudu and (3) Chinna Ramachandra Nayudu (4) Krishnaswami Nayudu, (5) Govindarajulu Nayudu, (6) Kuppusami Nayudu and (7) Dinadayalu Nayudu.	North, R.S. No. 2737; east, R.S. No. 2734; south, R.S Nos. 2739 and 2740; west, R.S No. 2741.	Grs. s. yd. 3 2,314
Dry, cyetwari, R.S. No. 2739.	(1) Maniyammal, (2) Periya Ramachandra Nayudu and (3) Chinna Ramachandra Nayudu.	North, R.S. No. 2738; east, R.S. Nos. 2733 and 2740; south, R.S. No 2742; west, R.S No 2737	2,845
Do. R.S. No 2740.	(1) Krishnaswami Nayudu, (2) Govindarajulu Nayudu, (3) Kuppusami Nayudu and (4) Dinadayalu Nayudu.	North, R.S No. 2738; east, R.S No. 2734; south, R.S. Nos 2741 and 2742; west, R.S. No. 2739.	1,830
		Total ..	5 1,609

No 236.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 11,103½ square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the compound of Edward VII dispensary at Vizianagram, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Deputy Tahsildar, Vizianagram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the said land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar, Vizianagram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, house or pormboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Vizagapatam District, Vizianagram taluk, Vizianagram village.		sq. yd.
House-site, door No. 1953	Muhammad Ibrahim Khobi Sahib Garu.	North, Challa Pentanna's house, east, Edward VII dispensary, south, main road; west, Temple street.	277½
Do. No. 1950.	Challa Pentanna	North, T. Ramamurti Nayudu's house; east, Edward VII dispensary; south, Muhammad Ibrahim Khobi Sahib's house, west, Temple street.	334
Do. No. 1949.	Tadi Ramamurti Nayudu ..	North, lane, east, Edward VII dispensary; south, Challa Pentanna's house, west, Temple street.	250
Do. No 1951.	Kallam Bushekamma	North, V. Dalanna's house; east, lane and V. Dalanna's house; south, lane, west, Temple street	190
Do. No. 1952.	Vandralla Dalanna	North, Muddugari Kamamma's house; east, lane; south, lane and K. Bushekamma's house; west, Temple street.	1,020
Do. No. 1955.	Muddugari Kamamma ..	North, Yipuri Appalanarasimham's house; east, lane; south, V. Dalanna's house, west, Temple street.	2,016½
Vacant house-site ..	Halvai Sivanarayana	North, lane; east, Mosque; south, Edward VII dispensary; west, lane	1,485
House-site, door No. 1954	Yipuri Appalanarasimham ..	North, house of K. Raghunayakulu; east, house of Abdul Rahim, south, Muddugari Kamamma's house, west, Temple street.	2,127½
		Total ..	11,103½

No. 237.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4·28 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for quarrying metal for the local fund department; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional officer, Ellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional officer, Ellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kistna district, Ellore taluk, Innamputa or Jegannadhapuram village			
Agraharam dry No. 30 B.	Vadapalli Kallayya, Batchiraju Pitchayya and Batchiraju Subbamma.	North, S. No. 36; east and south, S. No. 30 A; west, S. No. 37.	Acs. d 28

No. 238.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 6 grounds and 1,838 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a model school in Vedhyar Mandapillai street, Vepery, Madras; and under sections 3 and 7, the Special Deputy Collector for the acquisition of land in the city of Madras is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madras district, Madras taluk, Vepery village.			
Eyotwari, dry, S. S. No. 289, part.	(1) Narayanasami Mudaliyar, (2) Vasudeva Mudaliyar, (3) Adimula Mudaliyar, (4) Govindaraja Mudaliyar, (5) Varadaraja Mudaliyar and (6) Ranganatha Mudaliyar (minor); (owners) Vasudeva Mudaliyar and C. Maniswami Mudaliyar (ancestors of the property), O. Chinnaswami Chettiyar, owner of a shed and Parasuruma Pillai, owner of a shed.	North, S S. No. 282; east, S.S. No. 304, other part; south, S S. Nos 288 and 289; west, S S No. 288.	6 grounds and 1,838 sq. ft.

No. 239.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a new burial-ground; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bellary, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bellary, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Bellary district, Bellary taluk, Siddammanahalli village			
Dry, S. No. 88 ..	Virupakshayya	North, S No. 87; east, S. Nos. 86 and 90; south, S. No. 90; west, S. No. 89.	Acs. 2

No. 240.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 28 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a rural school building at Vadda; and under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Hospet is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Hospet and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or paramboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Bellary District, Hospet taluk, Vadda village.			
			ACRE.
Govt., dry, S. No. 183 A-2.	S. Sirdi Kattayya	North, S. No. 183 A-1, east, S Nos 184 and 183-B, south, S. Nos 183-E and 181; west, S. No 181	·10
Do No. 183 E.	G. Agasala Gandappa .. .	North, S. No 183 A-2; east, S. No. 184, south, S Nos 183-C, west, S. Nos. 181 and 183 A-2.	·12
Do No 183-C.	S Reddi Ramagowd .. .	North, S. No 183-B; east and south, S. No. 181; west, S. No 181.	·06
		Total ..	·28

No. 241.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·33 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a school building at Badasakurru; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Amalapuram is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Amalapuram and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or paramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Godavari district, Amalapuram taluk, Badasakurru village.			
			ACRE.
Inam dry, No. 140-1 A.	Sri Venkateswara Swamiyya ..	North, No. 139; east, No. 140; south, No. 140-1 B; west, No 136.	·33

No 242.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·17 of an acre, together with a house and a well located in it, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a Board Elementary school at Kanpet; and under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Gudur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Gudur and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or paramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Nellore district, Venkatagiri division, Venkatagiri village.			
			ACRE.
Occupied village-site.	Tammaneti Venkataramudu ..	North, vacant site and house belonging to Kammar Obayya; east, union road; south, vacant site; west, channel	·17

No. 243.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·19 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a girls' school at Chennur village; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddapah, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddapah, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Cuddapah district, Cuddapah taluk, Chennur village.			
Cheruvu, dry, S. No. 809/3.	Gouda Seshayya, Gudana Talayya and Gudana Ellayya	North, S. Nos. 809/2 and 813, east and south, S. No. 813; west, S. No. 809/4.	acre. ·19

No. 244.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1 ground and 2,086 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a model school in Venkatarangam Pillai street, Triplicane; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Special Deputy Collector for the acquisition of land in the city of Madras is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madras district, Madras taluk, Triplicane village.			
Eyatvari, dry, R.S. No. 2605, part.	Sri Parthasarathiswami temple, Triplicane and Damodara Nayakkar (owner of a house on the land.)	North, east and south, R.S. No. 2606, other part; west, R.S. No. 2602.	1 ground and 2,086 square feet.

No. 245.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 9,004 sq ft., be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a Board Elementary school building; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chandragiri, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chandragiri, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chittoor district, Tiruttani taluk, Pruddavarapu village.			
Village-site peramboke paimash No. 734.	Onur Mudali, Ramaswami Mudali and Govinda Mudali.	North, Middle Street P. No. 734; east, vacant-site belonging to Viramutia Rangappa Mudali, Ramaswami Mudali and Onur Mudali; south, backyards of the houses of Kandappa Mudali and A. Muniswami Mudali; west, tamarind tope.	sq. ft. 3,375
Dry, paimash Nos. 734 to 747.	Krishnadas Balamchandas, Periya Govinda Mudali, Chinna Govinda Mudali and Dharmaraya Mudali.	North, tamarind tope; east, vacant-site of Onur Mudali and Ramaswami Mudali; south, backyards of houses of Subbaraya Mudali and Arumachala Mudali; west, tamarind tope.	5,629
		Total ..	9,004

No. 246.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 20 grounds and 558 sq. ft., be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a model school on the Tiruvottiyur High Road, New Washermanpet; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Special Deputy Collector for the acquisition of land in the city of Madras is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Special Deputy Collector, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madras district, Madras taluk, Tondiarpet (New Washermanpet) village.			
Dry, ryotwari, R S No 4003 part.	Kunni Ammal	North, R.S. No. 4039; east, R.S. No. 40/9, south, R.S. No. 4003 other part; west, R.S No 3979.	20 grds. and 558 sq ft

No. 247.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 11 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a well for Madigas of Tummagunta and for the provision of a path leading thereto; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kavali, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kavali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Nellore district, Kavali taluk, Tummagunta village.			
Wet S No. 210-2/C-1 & C-2.	Pallikonda Subbaramayya ..	North, S. Nos. 416 and 210-2/C 4; east, S. No. 210/2-D; south, S No. 210-2/1, west, S No. 210-2/E.	ACRE. ·11

No. 248.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a burial ground at Karekal village; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Bellary, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Bellary, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Bellary district, Bellary taluk, Karekal village.			
Inam, dry, S No. 28 D-1.	Vadda Sanna Timmaya and Boya Rama.	North, S. No. 28 D-1, east, S No. 28 E-2; south, S No 44; west, S. No. 28 D-1.	ACR. ·92
Do. S. No. 28 E-2.	Vadda Timmappa Maka Mallayya Sambha, Basta and Langa.	North, S. No. 28 E-1, east, S No. 43, south, S. No 44, west, S No. 28 E-2.	1 08
		Total ..	2

No. 249.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 7 grounds and 1,754 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the Corporation grass-farm in Tondiarpet; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Special Deputy Collector for the acquisition of land in the city of Madras, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madras district, Madras taluk, Tondiarpet village.			
Eyalvari, dry, R S. No 4341-2.	Muhammad Ali Sahib ..	North, R S. No 4341-1; east, R.S. No. 4342; south, R S No 4341-3; west, R S. No. 4323.	7 grounds and 1,754 sq. ft.

No. 250.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·14 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a dispensary building at Mulki in Mangalore taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Mangalore taluk is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Mangalore taluk and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Canara district, Mangalore taluk, Bappanad village.			ACS.
Dry, S. No. 21-4 B ..	Siddalinga *alias* Puttuswami ..	North, S. No. 19-3; east, S Nos. 21-4 A and 21-5, south, S Nos. 21-5 and 23; west, S. Nos. 25-6 B and 21-5	·74
Garden No. 21-5 ..	Siddalinga *alias* Puttuswami (Mulgar) and Sosku (Halegeni-dar).	North and east, S. No. 21-4 B; south, S No. 23; west, S. No. 25-6 B.	·05
Dry, No 25-3 B ..	Guru Basavayya, Siddalinga *alias* Puttuswami and Virayya	North, S. No 25-5 A; east, S. No 13-3; south, S. No 25-32 B; west, S No. 25-5 A.	·12
Do No. 25-33 B.	Guru Basavayya	North, S No 25-6 B; east, S. No. 13-6; south, S. No. 25-5 B; west, S. No 25-33 A	·13
Do No 25-5 B ..	Virayya	North, S. No 25-32 B., east, S No 21-4 B 5; south, S. No 24; west, S. No. 25 5 A.	·11
		Total ..	1 14

No. 251.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·79 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a burial and burning ground; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Tiruvallur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Tiruvallur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chingleput district, Ponneri taluk, No. 91. Kiranchukuppam village.			ACRE.
Dry, S. No 68-1 ..	Pl. Ratna Chetti	North, S. No. 87; east, S. Nos. 68-4, 68-3 and 68-2, south, S. No. 62; west, S. No. 56.	·79

No. 252.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 6·98 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Tamarapalli-Sitampeta road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional officer, Vizianagram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional officer, Vizianagram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patta No., with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			Acs.
Visagapatam district, Vizianagram taluk, Tamarapalli village.			
Inam, wet, S. No. 2 B.	Merupalli Suri Naydu and Appadu ..	North, Tamarapalli waste land; east, S. No 2 A, south, Gedda, west, road.	·38
Jeruyati, wet, S. No. 5 E.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Korapalli Venkataswami Nayudu, occupier.	North, waste land; east, S. No. 5 A; south, S. No. 6 B-2; west, road.	10
Jeruyati, dry, S. No. 6 B-2.	Do. do.	North, S. No. 6 B, east, S. No. 6 B-1; south, S. No. 7-1 B; west, road	38
Jeruyati, wet, S. No. 7-1 B	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Bala Chinnayya, occupier.	North, S. No. 6 B-2; east, S. No. 7-1 A, south, S. No. 7-2 B, west, road.	·06
Do. No 7-2 B	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Reddi Chinnayya occupier	North, S. No. 7-1 B; east, S No 7-3 A; south, S No 3 B, west, road	04
Do. No. 7-3 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner, Bodaballa Appadu, occupier.	North, S. No 7-2 B, east, S No. 7-3 A; south, S. No. 6-4 A, west, road	·03
Do. No. 8-3 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Reddi Chinnayya, occupier.	North, S No 7-3 B, east, S No 8-3 A; south, S No 8-2 B, west, road.	·02
Do. No. 8-2 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Lakavarapu Ramaswami, occupier.	North, S. No. 8-3 B, east, S. No. 9-2 A; south, S No 9-2 B; west, road	04
Do. No. 9-3 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Konda Mungari, patadar; Lakavarapu Rama Naydu, mortgagee.	North, S. No. 9-2 B east, S No 9 6, south S No. 9-6 B, west, road.	02
Do. No. 9-6 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Bhamireddi Swami, occupier	North, S. No 9-3 B; east, S. No 9-6 A; south, S. No. 9 6 A-2; west, road.	·02
Do. No. 9-6 A-1.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Kollampudi Jogi Naydu, occupier.	North, S. No 9-3 B; east & No. 9-6 A-1; south, S No. 9-6 B-2; west, road.	·02
Do. No. 9-6 B-1.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Kollampudi Sanyasi, occupier.	North, S. No 9-6 A-2, east, S. No. 9-6 B; south, S No 14-1 B, west, road	·02
Do. No. 14-1 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Dhamireddi Swami, occupier.	North, S. No 13-1 B, east, S No. 14-1 A, south, S. No. 14-2 A; west, road.	·08
Do. No. 14-2 A-2.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner, Korapalu Narayudu, occupier.	North, S No 14-1 B, east, S. No. 14 3 A; south, S No. 185-1 B; west, road	·01
Do. No 14-1 B	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Lakavarapu Ramaswami, occupier.	North, S. No. 11-3 B, east, S No 15-1 A; south, S No 14-1 B, west, road.	·07
Do. No. 16-1 B	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Pardhari Papadu, occupier.	North, S. No. 16-16 B; east, road; south, S No 19-2 E; west, S. No 19-1 A.	·03
Do. No. 19-2 E	Raja of Vizianagram, owner, Korapalu Ramanna, occupier	North, S. No 16-1 B; east, road, south, S No. 19-3 B; west S. No. 19-2 A	·03
Do. No. 19-3 B	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Pushari Papadu, occupier	North, S. No. 19-2 E, east, road, south, S No 21-1 B, west, S. No. 19-3 A	·03
Jeruyati, dry, S. No. 17 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Korapalu Venkataswami Nayudu, occupier	North, S. No. 38 E; east, road, south, S. No 18-2 E, west, S. No. 17 A.	·12
Jeruyati, wet, S. No. 18-2 E	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Sagi Raja Bucheyya, occupier	North, S. No 17 E; east, road; south, S. No. 18-2 B west, S No 18-3 A	05
Do. No. 18-2 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Reddi Appanna, occupier	North, S. No. 18-3 B, east, road, south, S No 18-10 B; west, S. No 18-2 A	·04
Do. No. 18-10 E.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Sagi Raja Bucheyya, occupier	North, S. No. 18-2 B; east, road, south, S. No 19-1 E, west, S. No. 18-10 A	·10
Do. No 21-1 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Bhami Reddi Swami, occupier.	North, S No. 18-3 B; east, road; south, S No 21-2 B; west, S. No. 21-1 A	·01
Do. No. 22-2 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Kollampudi Sanyasi and Jogi Naydu, occupier	North, S. No. 23-1 B; east, road, south, S. No. 22-3 B; west, S. No 21-2 A.	·03
Do. No. 22-3 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Bala Chinnayya, occupier	North, S No. 21-2 B; east, road; south, S. No 23-4 B; west, S. No. 22-3 A.	·07
Do. No. 23-3 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner, Lakavarapu Rama Naydu, occupier	North, S. No. 23-4 B, east, road; south, S. No. 23-6 B; west S No 23-3 A	·03
Do. No 23-4 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Jammi Chinnammal, occupier.	North, S. No 22-3 B, east, road, south, S No. 23-3 B, west, S. No. 23-4 A	02
Do. No. 23-6 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Lakavarapu Ramaswami, occupier.	North, S. No 23-3 B; east, road, south, S No 23-7 E, west, S No. 23-6 A	08
Do. No. 23-7 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Reddi Appanna, occupier	North, S No. 23-6 B, east road; south, S No. 23-8 E; west, S No 23-7 A	·06
Do. No 23-8 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Bala Chinnayya, occupier.	North, S No 23-7 B, east, road, south, S. No 161-8 E; west, S. No. 23-8 A	·03
Do. No. 23-1 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Korapalu Venkataswami Nayudu, occupier.	North, S. No. 39 B, east, road, south, S. No. 17 B, west, S. No 38-1 A	·91
Village-site, S. No 86 B	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Bodaballa Pydanna, occupier.	North, S. No. 89 A; east, S No. 172-1 B, south, road, west, S. No 87	81
Jeruyati, wet, S. No. 144 B	Raja of Vizianagram, owner, Korapalu Chinna Sanyasinayana, occupier	North, S. No 144 A, east, S. No. 142, south, road, west, S. No 138.	·91
Poramboke, tank, S. No. 145 B.	Raja of Vizianagram	North, road; east, S No 150 B; south, S No. 149 A; west, Ramabhadrapuram inam land.	·84

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Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patnah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Vizagapatam district, Vizianagram taluk, Vasasi village—cont.		ACS.
Jeruyati, dry, S. No. 180 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Korapolu Venkataswami Nayudu, occupier.	North, road, east, S. No. 181-3 B, south, S. No 180 A, west, S. No. 179 B	·02
Jeruyati, wet, S. No. 181 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Bodabalia Matyalu, occupier.	North, road, east, S. No. 180-1 B; south, S. No. 181 A; west, S. No 181-2 B.	·06
Do. No. 181-2 B	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Korapolu Atchanna, occupier	North, road, east, S. No 181-1 B, south, S. No 181-2 A; west, S No 181-3 B	·08
Do. No. 181-3 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Varri Chinnagadda Nayudugari Appadu, occupier	North, road; east, S No 181-2 B; south, S. No. 181-4 A; west, S. No. 180 B.	·01
Do. No. 180-1 B	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Labbala Ramanna, occupier	North, road; east, S. No. 180-2 B; south, S No. 180-1 A; west, S. No. 181-1 B.	·07
Do. No. 180-5 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Korapolu Ramanna, occupier.	North, road, east, S. No 180-4 B, south, S. No 180-3 A; west, S No 180-1 B	·03
Do No 180-4 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Lakavarapu Narasimhulu, occupier.	North, road, east, S No 180-5 B, south, S No. 180-4 A; west, S. No. 180-3 B.	·03
Do. No. 180-5 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Lakavarapu Appalaswami, occupier	North, road, east, S No. 170-2 B, south, S No 180-5 A; west, S No. 180-4 B	·05
Jeruyati, dry, S. No 170-1 B	Raja of Vizianagram, owner, Bodabalia Pydanna, Korapalu Chandrayya, Lakavarapu Appalaswami, Lakavarapu Appanna and Sriki Pydanna, occupiers.	North, road; east, gorja S No 122, south, S No. 170-1 A, west, S. No. 170-2 B B.	·04
Jeruyati, wet, S No 172-1 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Siripurapu Appadu, occupier	North, S. No. 172-1 A; east, S. No. 172-2 B; south, road; west, S No 85	·04
Do. No 170-2 B-2	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Korapolu Venkataswami Nayudu, occupier.	North, road; east, S No. 170-1 B; south, S. No. 170-2 B, west, S No 169.	·03
Jeruyati, dry, S. No. 172-2 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Korapolu Appadu, occupier.	North, S. No 172-2 A; east, S. No. 172-3 B; south, road, west, S. No. 172-1 B.	·01
Do. No. 172-3 B	Raja of Vizianagram, owner, Korapolu Tsivvapuri Appadu, occupier	North, S. No 172-3 A; east, S. No 172-4 B; south, road; west, S. No. 172-2 B.	·01
Do. No 172-4 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner, Kalla Pedinayudu, occupier.	North, S. No 172-4 A; east, S No 172-5 B, south, road; west, S. No. 172-3 B.	·01
Do. No. 172-5 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Korapolu Narayudu, occupier.	North, S. No. 172-5 A; east, S. No. 172-10 B; south, road; west, S No 172-4 B	·01
Do. No 174-4 B	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Korapolu Atchanna, occupier.	North, S. No 174-4 A, east, S. No. 174-6 B, south, road; west, S. No. 172-10 B.	·01
Do. No. 172-10 B	Raja of Vizianagram; owner, Gollapydanna, occupier.	North, S No. 172-10 A, east, S No. 174-4 B; south, road; west, S No. 172-6 B.	·04
Do. No. 174-5 B	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Kallampudi Jogi Nayudu, occupier.	North, S No 174-5 A, east, S No. 174-6 B; south, road, west, S. No. 174-4 B.	·01
Do. No. 174-6 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Korapolu Sannam, occupier.	North, S No 174-6 A, east, S No. 174-7 B, south, road; west, S No 174-5 B	·01
Do No 174-7 B.	Raja of Vizianagram owner; Labbarapu Pedda Singan Nayudu, occupier.	North, S No 174-7 A; east, S No 175-5; south, road; west, S. No. 174-6 B.	·01
Do. No. 176 A-3.	Raja of Pusapagram, owner, Varri Appala Nayudu, occupier.	North, S. No 176 A-1; east, S No 177-A; south, road; west, S. No. 176 B-2.	·01
Do. No 176 B-3.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Varri Papadu, occupier.	North, S. No. 176 B-1, east, S. No. 176 A-2, south, road; west, S No. 176 C-3.	·01
Do. No. 176 C-2.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Varri Yerrama, occupier.	North, S No. 176 C-1, east, S. No. 176 B-2, south, road, west, S. No. 176 D-2.	·01
Do. No. 176 D-3.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner, Labbala Matyalu occupier	North, S No. 176 D-1, east, S No 176 G-2, south, road, west, S. No. 176 G-2.	·02
Do. No. 176 G-2.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Labbala Chandrayya, occupier	North, S. No. 176 G-1; east, S No 176 D-2, south, road, west, S No. 176 H-1.	·01
Do. No. 176 H-2.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Labbarapu Ramaswami, Sankari Papadu, Bala Chinnayya and Lakavarapu Rama Nayudu, occupiers	North, S No 176 H-1; east, S No. 176 G-2, south, road; west, S. No. 175 B	·16
Do. No. 177-B	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Korapolu Suryanarayana, occupier.	North, S No. 171-A; east, S. No. 165-3 C-2, south, road; west, S No. 176.	·03
Jeruyati, wet, S. No. 180-3 C-2.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Varri Papadu, occupier	North, S. No. 181-2 C-1; east, S. No. 181-9 B; south, road; west, S No 177.	·03
Do. No 181-6 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Korapolu Narayudu, occupier	North, S. No 181-6 A; east, S. No 182-8 A-2; south, road; west, S. No. 182-8 C-3.	·02
Do. No 182-5 A-2.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Varri Papadu, occupier.	North, S. No. 182-5 A 1; east, S No. 182-5 B-2, south, road; west, No. 181	·02
Do. No 182-5 B-2	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Varri Yerrama, occupier.	North, S. No 182-5 B-1, east, S. No. 182-7 E, south, road, west, S No 182 6 A-2	·03
Do. No. 182-7 E	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Kallampudi Seriyal, occupier.	North, S. No. 182-7 A; east, S. No 182-8 E, south, road; west, S No. 182-5 B-2.	·02
Do. No 182-8 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Kallampudi Jogi Nayudu, occupier,	North, S. No 183-7 E; east, road; south, S. No 182-1 B; west, S. 182-8 A	·05
Do. No 183-7 E	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Lakala Matyalu, occupier	North, S No 181-1 B; east, road; south, S No 183, west, S No 183-7 A	·07
Do. No 184-1 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Polarapu Perakna, occupier.	North, S No. 184-2 B, east, road; south, S No 183, west, P No 184-1 A.	·11
Do. No. 184-2 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Labbala Matyalu, occupier	North, S. No. 184-3 B-2, east, road, south, S No 184 1 B, west, S No. 184-2 A.	·07
Do. No 184-3 B-2.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Kallampudi Seriyal, occupier.	North, S No. 184-7 E; east, road; south, S. No 184-2 B; west, S No. 184 B B	·02
Do. No 184-6 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Labbala Matyalu, occupier.	North S. No. 23 B B; east, road; south, S. No. 184-2 B; west, S No. 184-6 A.	·06
Do. No 184-7 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Boddu Rami, occupier.	North, S. No. 184-6 B; east, road; south, S. No. 184-4 B-2, west, S. No. 184-7 A.	·02

Description of land, wet or dry, kism or poramboke, with survey or puloosh number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Vizianagram district, Vizianagram taluk, Vasadi village—cont.		Acs
Jeroyati, wet, S. No 189-1 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Varri Pápáda, occupier	North, S. No 188 B; east, S No. 189-1A; south, S No 189-1 B; west, road.	01
Do. No. 189-1 B..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Muradapalli Sannigadu, occupier.	North, S. No 14-2 A-2; east, S. No. 189-1 A; south, S. No 188; west, road.	·00
Do. No. 189-1 B..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Bhamireddi Swami occupier	North, S No. 189-1 A; east, S. No 189-1 A; south, S No 189-2 A-2; west, road.	·07
Do. No. 189-2 A-2.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Varri Lavanna, occupier.	North, S No 189-1 B; east, S No 189 2 A-1; south, S. No 189 A B; west, road.	07
Do No. 189-4 B..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Korupolu Narayudu, occupier	North S. No. 189-2 A 2; east, S No 189-4 A; south, S. No 189-11 B; west, road.	·08
Do. No. 189-1 B..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Lakkala Matyala, occupier.	North, S No. 189-4 B; east, S No. 189-1 A; south S. No 201; west, road.	·08
Jeroyati, dry, S. No. 202-B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Lakkavarapu China Sangam Nayudu, Lakkavarapu Dali Nayudu, Lakkavarapu Ramaswami, Lakkavarapu Ram Nayudu, Kari Arappa and Lakkala Chandrayya occupiers.	North, road; east, S No 202-A; south, S. No 202-A; west, 203-1 B.	·04
Do. No. 203-1 B..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Korupolu Narayudu, occupier.	North, road; east, S No 203-B; south, S. No. 203-1 A; west, 203-2 B.	·03
Do. No. 203-2 B..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Lakkala Matyala, occupier.	North, road; east, S No 203-1 B; south, S. No. 203-2 B; west, 210	·03
Do. No. 203-3 B..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Bala Varanna, occupier.	North, road; east, S. No 203-2 B; south, S No. 203 B A; west, S. No. 210 B.	·03
Do. No. 210-1 B..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Lakkireddi Appanna, occupier.	North, and east, road, south, S. No. 213-1 A; west, S No 210-1 B	·01
Do No. 220-1 B..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Korupolu Appadu, occupier.	North, road, east S N 219-1 B; south, S No. 220-1 A; west, S No 221 B B	·02
Jeroyati, wet, S No 139-1 B	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Korupolu Ramanna, occupier.	North, S No. 138-1 A; east, S No. 138-2 B; south, road, west, S No. 137.	·02
Do. No. 138-2 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Varri Pidanna, occupier.	North, S. No 123-2 A; east, S No. 139-3 B, south, road, west, S. No. 138-1 B.	·04
Do. No. 138-3 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner, Kolabhlo Matyala, occupier.	North, S No. 138-4 A; east, S No 141; south, road, west, S No 138-2 B.	·03
Do. No. 11-1 B ..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Reddi Apparao, occupier.	North, S No 9-6 B-3; east, S. No. 11-1 A; south, S No 11-2 B, west, road.	·03
Do. No 11-2 B ..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Jami Chinnanni, occupier	North, S. No. 11-1 B; east, S. No. 11-2 A; south, S No. 181 B; west, road	·10
Jeroyati, dry, S. No. 221-1 B	Raja of Vizianagram, owner, Korupolu Pityyangari Appadu, occupier	North road, east, S. No. 221-5 B; south, S. No 221-1 A; west, S No 222	·07
Do. No. 221 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Sunkara Appadu, occupier.	North, road, east, S No 220-1 B; south, S No. 221 B A; west, S. No 221-1 B.	·06
Do. No. 137-2 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Lakkavarapu Narasimhulu, Lakkavarapu Pola Sangam Nayudu and Lakkavarapu Chinna Sangam Nayudu, occupiers	North, S. No 137-3 A; east, S No 137-1 B, south, S No. 221-5 A; west, Ramachandrapuram limit.	·04
Inam, dry, S No. 40-1 B.	Merupula Suri Nayudu and Appadu ..	North, Kandakamarapalli limit; east, road, south, S. No 46; west S No. 40-1 A.	·06
Inam, wet, S. No. 146 B.	Vudugula Ramudu, Vudugula Muniligadu and Vudugula Peydigadu.	North, S. No. 145 B; east, S. No. 87, south, road; west, S. No 144	·02
Jeroyati, wet, S. No. 146-1 A.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Varri Appidu, occupier.	North, B No. 146-2, east, S. No. 146; south, road, west, S No. 144 B	·01
Jeroyati, dry, S No. 210-1 A.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Lakkavarapu Ram Nayudu, occupier.	North, road, east, S. No 209-3 B; south, S No. 210-1 B, west, S. No 210-1.	·01
Do. No. 210-1 B	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Bala Chinnayya, occupier.	North, road; east, S No. 210-1 A; south, S No. 210-1, west, S No 210-1 C.	·02
Do. No. 210-1 C.	Raja of Vizianagram owner; Karri Arappa, occupier.	North, road, east, S. No. 210-1 B; south, S. No. 210 B; west, S. No. 210-1 B.	·01
	Kurubhadrapuram village.		
Jeroyati, wet, S. No 35 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Karri Chinna Appadu, occupier.	North, S. No. 31 B, east, S. No. 35 A; south and west, road.	·03
Do. No. 40-1 B ..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner, Bandaru Malla Nayudu occupier.	North, S No 40-2 B, east S. No. 40-1 A; south, S. No. 41 B, west, road	·17
Do. No. 40-2 B .	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Golla Ganga Nayudu, occupier.	North, road—east, S No. 40-3 A; south, S No. 40-1 B; west, road.	·01
Do. No. 40-3 B ..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Golla Ramanna, Golla Appala Nayudu, Golla Suri Nayudu, occupiers.	North road, east, S. No. 40-3 A; south and west, road	·01
Do. No. 41-B ..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Mantripragada Jagannadha Rao, occupier.	North, S No. 40-1 B, east, S. No 31 A; south, S No. 28 B, west, road	·13
Do S. No. 49 1-B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner, Golla Appala Nayudu, occupier	North, S. No. 43-3 B, east, S No. 45-1 A; south, S. No. 43-1 B, west, road.	·07
Do S. No. 43-2 B	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Bandara Appadu and Sanna, occupiers.	North, S. No. 43-3 2; west, S. No. 43-3 A; south, S No 45-1 B; west, road.	·04
Jeroyati, dry, S. No. 52 J-2.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner, Golla Ramulu and Matyala, occupiers.	North, S No. 52-1 2, east, S No 52 J-1; south, S No 52 K 2, west, road.	·03
Do S. No. 52 K-2	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Golla Chinna Bangaraju, occupier	North, S. No 52 J-2; east S No. 52 K-1; south, S. No 52 L-2, west, road	·03
Do S No. 52 L-2.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Golla Appala Nayudu, occupier.	North, S No 52 K 2; east, S. No 52 M-1; south, S. No. 53 N-2; west, road.	·02

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pensionable with survey or patimah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Vizagapatam District, Vizianagram taluk, Kambhadrapuram village—cont.		ACS.
Jeevati, dry, S. No. 62 N-2.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Kondu Mutyalu, occupier.	North, S No 62 L-2; east, S No 62 M-1; south, S. No 62 O-1, west, road.	03
Do. S No. 62 O-1.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Jami Adenna, occupier	North, S No. 62 N-2, east, S. No. 62 O-1; south, S. No 48 2 B, west, road.	·03
Jeevati, wet, S. No. 96 1 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Bandaru Ganga Nayudu, occupier.	North, S. No. 66 2 B; east, S No. 65 1-A; south, S. No. 96-2 A, west, road.	·03
Do. No. 66-2 B ..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Gollu Appala Nayudu, occupier.	North, S No. 65-3 B, east, S No 66-2 A, south, S. No 66-1 B, west, road.	,01
Do. No. 66-3 B ..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Gollu Ramulu, occupier	North, S No 66-6 B, east, S No 65-3 A; south, S No 65-2 B; west, road	·04
Do. No. 65-9 B ..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Gollu Akkinayudu, occupier.	North, S No 65-1 B, east, S No. 65-6 A, south, S. No. 66-3 B, west, road.	·05
Do. No. 68-1 B ..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner, Gollu Appala Nayudu, occupier.	North, S No 72 B; east, S No 68-2 A; south, S No 65-6 B; west, road.	·15
Do. No. 74 B ..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Gollu Appala Nayudu, occupier,	North, S No 75-4 B; east, S. No. 74 A; south, S. No 73-1 B; west, road.	·22
Do. No. 73-1 B ..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Gollu Chinu Rama Jogi, occupier.	North, S No. 74 B; east S No. 73-1 A; south, S. No. 72 B, west, road.	·01
Do. No. 76-4 B ..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner, Gollu Ramulu, occupier.	North, S No. 77 B; east, S. No. 76-4 A; south, S. No 76 B; west, road.	·05
Do. No. 93-3 B ..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner, Gollu Ramulu, occupier.	North, S. No. 93, east, road, south S. No 93-4 B; west, S. No. 93-3 A.	·04
Do. No. 93-4 B ..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Jami Pydanna, occupier,	North, S No 93-2 B, east, road; south, S No. 95-3 B; west, S No. 93-4 A	03
Do No. 118 B ..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Kondu Mutyalu, Gollu Kotayya Gollu Suri, Gollu Mutyalu, Jami Nyanappa and Jami Adenna, occupiers.	North, S No. 95-5 B, east, road, south, S No. 217 1 B; west, S. No. 136 A	12
Do No. 93-1 A-2.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Bandaram Suranna occupier	North, S No. 93-4 B; east, road; south, S No 94-2 B-2, west, S No 93 A-1	02
Do No. 95-2 B-2.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner, Bandaram Sanni, occupier	North, S No. 95-1 A-2; east, road; south, S No. 95-3 B; west, S No 95-2 B-1.	·04
Do No. 95-2 B ..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner, Bandaram Surana, occupier,	North, S No 95-2 B-2, east, road; south, S. No. 95-4 B, west, S No 95-3 A.	·05
Do. No. 96-4 B ..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Bandaram Atchena, occupier	North, S No. 95-3 B; east, road; south, S. No. 96-5 B, west, S. No 95-4 A	·02
Do. No. 95-9 B ..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner, Bandaram Atchena occupier	North, No. 95-1 B, east road; south, S. No 96 0 B-2, west, S. No. 95-5 A.	·02
Do. No 96-6 B-2.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Bandaram Suranna, occupier.	North, S No 96-5 B; east, road, south, S No. 96-9 B, west, S No. 95-6 B-1.	·03
Do No. 96-9 B	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Bandaram Ganga Nayudu, occupier.	North, S. No. 96-6 B-2, east, road, south, S. No. 119 B, west, S No. 96-5 A,	·03
Do. No. 117-1 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner, Bandaram Chennayya, occupier	North, S. No. 119 B, east road, south, S. No 117-2 B; west, S No. 117-1 A.	·04
Do. No. 120-1 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Gollu Ramanna, occupier	North, S No 117-2 B; east, road, south, S No 120-2 B; west, S. No. 120-1 A.	·02
Jeevati, dry, S. No. 120-2 B	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Karri Atchena, occupier	North, S. No 120-1 B; east, road; south, S. No. 121 B, west, S No. 120-2 A.	·04
Jeevati, wet, S. No 121 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Jami Nayanappa, occupier.	North, S. No 120-2 B, east, road; south, S No. 122 A-2 west, S No. 121 A.	·06
Zamindari waste, dry, S No 122 A-2	Raja of Vizianagram	North, S No 121 B; east, road; south, S No. 120-2 B; west, S. No 122 A-1.	·02
Jeevati, wet, S No. 120-2 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Gollu Ramulu, occupier	North, S No. 122 A-2, east, road; south, S. No. 120-3 B, west, S. No. 122 A.	·02
Do. No. 126-3 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Gollu Appadu, occupier	North, S. No 126-2 B, east, road; south, S. No. 127-1 B, west, S No. 126-3 A.	·01
Do No. 127-1 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Gollu Ramanna, occupier	North, S No. 126-3 B, east, road, south, S No. 127 2 B; west, S No 127-1 A.	·04
Do. No. 127-2 B	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Gollu Appala Nayudu occupier.	North, S. No 127-1 B, east, road, south, S No 127-2 A 2, west, S. No. 127-2 A	·04
Do No. 127-3 A 2	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Lakkala Ganga Nayudu, occupier	North, S No 127-2 B, east, road; south S No 127-2 B, west, S. No. 127-3 A-1.	·02
Do. No. 127-3 B-2	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Gollu Sirdhgari Ramanna, occupier.	North, S. No. 127-3 A-2; east, road, south, S. No. 127-4 A-2, west, S. No. 127-3 A-1.	·01
Do. No. 127-4 A-2	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Karri Appadu, occupier.	North, S. No 127-3 B-2; east, road, south, S. No 127-4 B-2; west, S No 127-4 A-1.	·04
Do. No. 127-4 B-2	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Gollu Suri, occupier,	North, S. No. 127-4 A-2; east, road, south, S No. 129-4 A-2, west, S No 127-4 B-1.	·03
Do No. 129-1 A 2	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Gollu Appala Nayudu, occupier.	North, S. No 127-4 B-2; east, road, south, S No. 129-4 B; west, S. No. 129-4 A 1	·03
Do No 129-4 B..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Gollu Ganga Nayudu occupier.	North, S No 129-4 A-2; east, road, south, S No. 129-5 B; west, S. No 129 4 A.	·02
Do. No 129-5 B..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Gollu Naidu Nayudu, occupier.	North, S. No 129-4 B, east, road, south, S No 129-8 B, west, S No 129-4 A.	·06
Do. No. 129-8 B..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Gollu Appalaswami, occupier.	North, S. No. 129-5 B; east, road; south, S. No 130-1 B; west S. No. 129-6 A.	·03
Do. No. 130-1 B..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner, Gollu Appala Nayudu, occupier.	North, S. No. 129-6 B, east, road; south, S No 129-3 B; west, S. No 129-1 A.	·06
Do. No. 130-3 B..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner, Gollu Suri, occupier,	North, S. No 130-1 B; east, road; south, S. No. 178 B; west, S. No. 130-2 A.	·06
Do. No. 133-1 B..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Gollu Ganga Nayudu, occupier,	North, S. No. 133, east, S. No. 132-1 A 1 south, S. No. 134-3 B, west, road.	·05

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or palmah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Vizagapatam district, Vizianagram taluk, Kumalisingapuram village—cont.			
Jeeyuti, wet, S. No. 132-2 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Sardars Appade, pattadar; Gollu Appalaswami, mortgagee.	North, S. No. 132-3 B, east, S. No. 134; south, S. No. 133-6 B; west, road.	·02
Do. No. 132-3 B..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Gollu Mallu Nayudu, occupier.	North, S. No. 132-1 B; east, S. No. 132-3 A, south, S. No. 133-2 B; west road.	·05
Do. No. 83-1 B ..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Gollu Appala Nayudu, occupier.	North, S. No. 82-3 A-2; east, road, south, S. No. 83-1 B; west, S. No. 83-1 A	·07
Do. No. 83-2 B ..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Gollu Appalaswami, occupier.	North, S. No. 83-1 B; east, road; south, S. No. 83-6 B; west, S. No. 83-2 A.	·01
Do. No. 83-3 B ..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Gollu Suri, occupier.	North, S. No. 83-1 B; east, road, south, S. No. 93; west, S. No. 83-3 A.	·01
Do. No. 82-1 B ..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Gollu Appade, occupier.	North, S. No. 79; east, road; south, S. No. 82-2 B; west, S. No. 82-1 A.	·01
Do. No. 82-2 B .	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Gollu Appala Nayudu, occupier.	North, S. No. 82-1 B; east, road; south, S. No. 82-2 A-2; west, 82-2 A.	·01
Do. No. 82-3 A 2.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Gollu Ramulu, occupier.	North, S. No. 82-2 B; east, road; south, S. No. 82-1 B; west, S. No. 82-3 A-2	·01
Do. No. 53-1 B ..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Dokula Lakshmanna, occupier.	North, S. No. 53-2 B-2; east, S. No. 53-1 A; south, S. No. 52 1-3; west, road	·05
Do. No. 53-2 B 2.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Gollu Ramulu, occupier	North, S. No. 53-1 A-2; east, S. No. 53-2 B-1; south, S. No. 53-1 B; west, road.	·02
Jeeyuti, wet, S. No. 53-2 A 2.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Bandaru Ganga Nayudu, occupier.	North, S. No. 53-4 B; east, S. No. 53-2 A-1; south, S. No. 53-2 B 2; west, road.	·03
Do. No. 53-4 B ..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Dokula Lakshmanna, occupier.	North, S. No. 53-6 B; east, S. No. 53-4 A; south, S. No. 53-2 A-2; west, road	·03
Do. No. 53-5 B ..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Bandaru Suranna, occupier	North, S. No. 54 B; east, S. No. 53-5 A; south, S. No. 53-4 B; west, road	·02
Do. No. 135-4 B.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Gollu Sanyasi, occupier.	North, S. No. 135-6 B, east S. No. 135-4 A; south, S. No. 135-3 B; west road	·03
Do. No. 135-5 B	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Gollu Appalaswami, occupier	North, S. No. 135-6 B; east, S. No. 135-5 A; south, S. No. 136-4 B; west road.	·03
Do. No. 135-6 B	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Kondhe Motyalu, occupier.	North, S. No. 135-7 B; east, S. No. 135-6 A; south, S. No. 135-5 B; west road	·02
Do. No. 135-7 B	Raja of Vizianagram owner; Surbi Rangaiah, pattadar; Gollu Appalaswami, purchaser.	North, S. No. 135-8 B, east, S. No. 135-7 A; south, S. No. 135-6 B, west, road.	·04
Do. No. 135-8 B..	Raja of Vizianagram, owner; Gollu Appala Nayudu, occupier.	North, S. No. 134; east, S. No. 135-9 A; south, S. No. 135-7 B; west, road.	·04
Inam wet, S. No. 43-1 b.	Pellipalli Multigadu	North, S. No. 42-1 B, east, S. No. 43-2 A; south and west, road.	·01
Do. No. 43-2 B.	Penjada Atchanna and Veeranna ..	North, S. No. 42-1 B, east, S. No. 43-2 A; south, S. No. 42-1 B, west, road	·03
Do. No. 64 B ..	Tatibudda Samugadu, pattadar; Gollu Motyalu, mortgagee	North, S. No. 65-1 B, east, S. No. 64 A; south, S. No. 63-6 B; west, road	·03
Do. No. 76 B ..	Tatibudda Yerrigadu, pattadar; Gollu Motyalu, Kodabolla Motyalu and Verri Ramulu, purchasers.	North, road, east, S. No. 76 A; south, S. No. 76-4 B; west, road.	·10
Inam, dry, S. No. 78-1 B	Do. do.	North, S. No. 78-1 A, east, Kandi jeevuti; south, road; west, S. No. 82.	·02
Inam, wet, S. No. 78-2 B.	Do. do.	North, S. No. 78-2 A, east Kandi jeevuti south, road, west, S. No. 82.	·03
Do. No. 72 B.	Gollu Kittam Nayudu (purchaser) and Gollu Ramulu (mortgagee).	North, S. No. 73-1 B; east, S. No. 71 A south, S. No. 80-1 B; west, road	·08
Mulakapadu village			
Jeeyuti, wet, S. No. 9 A-2.	Raja of Vizianagram, owner, Gudise Sanyasi, occupier	North, S. No. 185-3 B; east and south, S. No. 8 A-1; west, road.	·08
Do. No. 178 B.	Do. do.	North, S. No. 180-2 B; east, road; south, Bonugi fields; west, S. No. 70 A.	·36
		Total ..	0·99

No. 253.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·025 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening sanitary roads Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 18 in the Mangalore municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Special officer for land acquisition, Mangalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special officer for land acquisition, Mangalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or parambolu, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
	South Arcot district, Mangalore taluk, No. 196. Cuda Bazar village.		acs.
Garden, S. No. 1716 A-2.	Owner, Subbanna Sastri ..	North, S No 1715 A-1; east, S No. 1717 A-1; south, S. No. 1716 A-3; west, S No. 1715 B.	·0225
Do. No. 1716 A-4.	Do. ..	North, S. No. 1716 A-3; east, S. No. 1717 A-4; south, S. No. 1716 A-5; west, S. No. 1716 B.	·0250
Do. No. 1717 A-3	Owner, Hussain Saib; occupiers, Qasim Sahiba, Ahmad Beari, Dalal Bakru Beari, Ammankutti Beari, Muhammad Beari, Fakhi Beari and Mam Beari, guardian of Muhammad.	North, S No. 1717 A-1; east, S No. 1718; south, S. No. 1717 A-4; west, S No. 1716 A-2	·2400
Do. No. 1717 A-4	Owner, Hussain Saib; occupiers, P K Muhammad Beari, Jaibi, Pankru, Abbayu, Kuppalu *alias* Parameshan.	North, S. No. 1717 A-3; east, S No. 1718; south, S. No. 1717 A-5; west, S No. 1716 A-4.	·1700
Do No. 1640 B..	Owner, Ambu	North, S. Nos. 1641 A-2 and 1637; east, S No. 1638; south, S. No 1640 A; west, S. No. 1641 B-2	·3375
Do. No. 1641 A-2.	Owner, Muhi-ud-din Khan ..	North, S No. 1641 A-1; east, S. No. 1637; south, S. No 1640 B; west, S. No. 1641 B-2	·0475
Do. No. 1641 B-2.	Owner, Rachambi	North S. No. 1641 B-1; east, S. Nos. 1641 A-2 and 1640 B; south, S. No. 1641 B-3; west, S. No. 1613 A-2	·6250
Do. No. 1613 A-3.	Owner, Hayath Bibi; occupiers, Kaijamma and Kunhipatamma.	North, S. No. 1613 A-1; east, S. No. 1641 B-2; south, S. No. 1613 A-3; west, S. No. 1613 B	·0350
Do. No. 1212 B..	Owner, Doddamma Idiha Beari.	North, S. No. 1210; east, S No 1212 A; south, S No. 1213 B; west, S. No. 1212 C	·0325
Do. No 1213 B..	Do. do.	North, S. No 1212 B; east, S No. 1213 A; south, S. No. 1214 B; west, S No 1213 C	·0450
Do. No. 1214 B..	Owners, Abdul Qadir Beari and Hasan Beari	North, S. No. 1213 B; east, S. No. 1214 A; south, S No. 1218 B; west, S No 1214 C.	·0175
Do No. 1215 B..	Owner, J. P. Fernandes; occupier, M. H. Abdul Qadir Beari.	North, S. No. 1214 B; east, S No. 1215 A; south, S. No. 1420 B; west, S. No. 1216 C.	·0500
Do. No. 1420 B .	Owner, Sharkam *alias* Hava Beari	North, S. No. 1214 B; east, S No. 1420 A; south, S. No. 1421 B; west, S. No. 1420 C.	·0400
Do. No. 1421 B .	Do. do.	North, S. No. 1420 B; east, S No. 1421 A; south, S. No. 1422 B; west, S. No. 1421 C.	·0450
Do. No. 1422 B .	Owner, Mogral Kunhipabbi Beari.	North, S. No 1421 B; east, S No 1422 A; south, S. No. 1423 B; west, S. No. 1422 C.	·0300
Do. No. 1423 B..	Owner, Khatijamma	North, S. No. 1422 B; east, S. No. 1423 A; south, S. No. 1425 B; west, S No. 1423 C.	·0175
Do. No. 1425 B..	Owner, Valli Bamiabbu Beari	North, S. No 1423 B; east, S. No 1425 A; south, S. No. 1426; west, S. No. 1425 C.	·0375
Do. No. 1426 B..	Owner, Hulma	North, S. No 1425; east, S. No. 1426 A; south, S. No. 1429 B; west, S. No. 1426 C.	·0300
Do. No. 1429 B .	Owner, Bava Beari . ..	North, S. No. 1426 B; east, S No 1429 A; south, S. No. 1430; west, S No 1429 C.	·0275
Do. No. 1431 B..	Owner, Shaikam *alias* Bava Beari, Valli Abdul Qadir Beari (patadar).	North, S. No. 1430; east, S. No. 1431 A; south, S. No 1432 B; west, S. No. 1431 C.	·0450
Do. No. 1432 B..	Owner, Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao; Malgaridar Ulial Sarvottama Rau.	North, S. No. 1431 B; east, S. No. 1433 A; south, S No. 1433; west, S No. 1432 C.	·0700
Do. No. 1434 B..	Owners, Idiha Beari and Pathumma.	North, S. No. 1433; east, S. No. 1434 A; south, S. No 1435 B; west, S No. 1434 C	·0300
Do. No. 1435 B..	Owner, Valli Bamiabbu Beari	North, S. No. 1434 B; east, S No 1436 A; south, S. No 1439; west, S. No. 1436 C.	·0450
Do. No. 1440-1 B.	Owner, Shaikam *alias* Bava Beari.	North, S. No. 1439; east, S No. 1440-1 A; south, S. No. 1441 B; west, S No. 1440-1 C.	·0800
Do. No. 1441 B..	Owner, Khatoo Batanji Sait ..	North, S. No. 1440-1 B; east, S. No 1441 A; south, S. No. 1445 B; west, S. No. 1441 C.	·0525
Do. No. 1445 B..	Owner, Thammamma, Occupiers, Ammamma and Kutu Beari.	North, S. No. 1441 B, east, S. No. 1445 C; south, S. No. 1455, west, S No. 1445 A.	·0425
		Total ..	1·2025

No. 254.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·21 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a well for the conservancy of Pilli tank at Chatrapur; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chatrapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chatrapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnaik number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Guntur district, Chittapur taluk, Bikkapalli village.			
Poramboke, village-site, S. No. 71.	Secretary, Reading Room, Chittapur..	North, Agraharam road S. No. 72; east and south, remaining portion of S. No. 71; west, Chittapur loop line 3rd mile and Pillithank S. No. 70.	ACRE. ·21

No. 255.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 19 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a Panchama school in Vadavur in the Trichinopoly municipality; and, under sections 8 and 7, the Revenue Divisional officer, Trichinopoly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional officer, Trichinopoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnaik number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk, town Puliyur village			
Inam, dry, T.S. No. 2123	Manikkam Pillai	North, T.S. No. 2131; east, T.S. No. 2121, south, T.S. No. 2124	CENTS. 18
Do No. 2125.	Do.	North, T.S. No. 2132; east, T.S. No. 2131; south, T.S. No. 2127, west, T.S. No. 2124	1
		Total ..	19

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 24, 1914.

No. 23-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Daroji in the Hospet taluk of the Bellary district, if persons from the infected portions of the Bellary district and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Sri Virabhadraswami car festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 2nd to 8th March 1914, inclusive, of persons from the said parts and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold within the Bellary district for the station of Daroji on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, January 28, 1914.

No. 24-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Vajani in the Kadligi taluk of the Bellary district, if persons from the infected portions of the Bellary district, the Mysore and Hyderabad States, the Bombay Presidency and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Bharata Hanvi Jatra:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 6th to 10th February 1914, inclusive, of persons from the said parts and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the station of Daroji on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway for the station of Kottur on the same railway to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 25-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Kottoru in the Kudligi taluk of the Bellary district, if persons from the infected portions of the Bellary district, the Mysore and Hyderabad States, the Bombay Presidency and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Sri Basaveswaraswami car festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 13th to 21st February 1914, inclusive, of persons from the said parts and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the station of Daroji on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway for the station of Kottoru on the same railway to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of the notification will be turned back

Fort St. George, February 2, 1914.

No. 26-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Peddapappuru in the Tadpatri taluk of the Anantapur district, if persons from the infected portions of the Anantapur and Bellary districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Aswartham festival;

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 11th to 16th February 1914, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, February 3, 1914.

No. 27-P.—In modification of notification No. 19-P., published on pages 57—59 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th January 1914, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of passport stations are published:—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Anantapur.	Madakasira.	Chattram.			Settipalaiyam.
		Madakasira.			Singanallur.
		Nallahalli.			Sonnavedampatti.
		Gotuganur.			Somanpalaiyam.
		Kudalini.			Tirumalayem-palayam.
	Bellary ..	Veeviripur.		Coimbatore—*cont.*	Uppilipalaiyam.
		Yemmiganuru.			Vadivalli.
		Bachigondanahalli.			Vellalkinaru.
		Basarakodu.			Vellalur.
	Hadagalli.	Hanumagondana-halli.			Vizakerelam.
		Siganahalli.	Coimbatore—*cont.*		Annapatti.
		Tambrahalli.			Kadambadi
Bellary.	Harpana-halli.	Chigateri			Kannoma palaiyam.
		Gajapuram.			Karadibavi.
	Hospet ..	Voddu.			Mallakavandanpalai-yam.
	Sandur State.	Kooapur.		Palladam..	Nilambur.
					Oddarpalayam.
					Poppampatti.
	Siruguppa	Kachanagaddam.			Parvoy.
		Siruguppa.			Pettanam
	Avanashi ..	Motenpalaiyam.			Purandampalaiyam.
		Coimbatore.			Selakkarachalal.
		Ganapati.			Coonoor.
Coimbatore		Ikkarai Boluvam-patti.	Nilgiris, The	Coonoor ..	Hulikal.
		Kalappatti.			Kotr.
		Kuvandanpalaiyam.			Wellington Cantonment.
		Krishnarayapuram.			Chuna Damaleheruva.
	Palladam	Kuniyamuttur.			Lakshmanakoppam
		Kurichchi.			Malmurungi.
		Madvarayapuram.			Malvayattinankuppam.
		Narasimhanayakan-palaiyam.	North Arcot.	Gudiyattam	Olakachi
		Orattukkuppai.			Noriyambattu.
		Pichchanur.			Tattipottu
		Saveripalaiyam.			Udayendram
					Venkatasamudram.

I.—In the Madras Presidency—cont.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
North Arcot —*cont.*	Kangundi ..	Ramaneyakkampeta.	North Arcot—*cont.*	Vellore—*cont.*	Govindambadi.
		Adiyur.			Kannadikuppam.
		Ambalur.			Minnur.
		Chinnasamandram.			Palhikondai.
		Kodiyur.			Vellore.
		Kunichebi.			Vinnamangalam.
	Tirupattur.	Madappalli.		Hosur	Hosur.
		Periya Kannalappatti.			Morappalli.
		Sankarapuram.	Salem ..	Krishnagiri	Chinnamattarapalli.
		Tirupattur.			Sahnayampalli.
		Vakkanampatti.			
		Vaniyambadi.			
	Vellore ..	Agaram.	South Canara	Mangalore ..	Mangalore
		Ambur.	Tanjore ..	Negapatam.	Negapatam.
		Asanampattu.			

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency

Presidency or Province.	Infested localities.	Presidency or Province.	Infested localities.
	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.		Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore ..	The whole province.	III. Bengal	Town— Calcutta.
II. Bombay.	1. *Northern Division*—	IV. Bihar and Orissa.	(*a*) Districts— Bhagalpur. Champaran. Darbhanga. Gaya. Monghyr. Muzaffarpur. Patna. Saran. Shahabad.
	(*a*) District— Surat.		(*b*) Towns— Bhagalpur. Gaya. Patna.
	(*b*) Towns and ports— Bombay. Balsar. Surat. Thana.	V. The Punjab.	(*a*) Districts— Ambala. Amritsar. Gujranwalla. Gujrat. Gurdaspur. Gurgaon. Hissar. Hoshiarpur. Jhang. Jhelum. Jullundur. Kangra. Karnal. Lahore. Ludhiana. Rawalpindi. Rohtak. Shahpur. Sialkot.
	(*c*) Agency— Surat.		(*b*) States— Jind. Kalsia. Nabha. Patiala.
	2. *Central Division*—		
	(*a*) Districts— Ahmednagar. East Khandesh. Poona. Satara.		
	(*b*) Town— Poona.		
	3. *Southern Division*—		
	(*a*) Districts— Belgaum. Bijapur. Dharwar. Kolaba.		
	(*b*) Towns and ports— Hubli. Panvel. Bowdanda.		
	4. *Sind*— Town and port— Karachi.		
	5. *Political Charge*— States and Agencies— Baroda State. Bhor State. Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta country Satara Agency.	VI. Burma.	(*a*) Districts— Bassein. Bhamo Henzada. Insein.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency—cont.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
VI. Burma —*cont.*	(a) Districts—*cont.* Katha. Maubin. Mergui. Myaungmya. Myingyan. Pegu. Prome. Tharrawaddy. Toungoo. Yamethin. (b) Towns and ports— Bassein. Mandalay. Moulmein. Rangoon.	VII. The United Provinces —*cont.*	(a) Districts—*cont.* Jaunpur. Lucknow. Mainpuri. Meerut. Mirzapur. Moradabad. Mutra. Muzaffarnagar. Naini Tal. Partabgarh. Rae Bareli. Saharanpur. Sitapur. Sultanpur. Unao. (b) Towns— Allahabad. Fyzabad. Lucknow. Meerut. Mirzapur.
VII. The United Provinces.	(a) Districts— Allahabad. Azamgarh. Bahraich. Ballia. Banda. Bara Banki. Basti. Benares. Bijnor. Bulandshahr. Cawnpore. Etah. Etawah. Fatehpur. Farrukhabad. Fyzabad. Ghazipur. Gonda. Gorakhpur. Hardoi. Jalaun.	VIII. Hyderabad State.	District— Raichur.
		IX. Rajputana.	States— Alwar. Bharatpur.
		X. Central India.	State— Bhopal.
		XI. North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar City.

B.—PASSPORT STATIONS.

South Indian Railway.

Mangalore.	Hosur.	Periyagaram.	Negapatam.
Madukarai.	Kotamangalam.	Tirupattur.	Negapatam Beach.
Podanur.	Kakankarai.	Kaniyambadi.	Velippalayam.
Singanallur.	Kandikoppam.	Vellore Cantonment.	Nagore.
Coimbatore.	Bargur.	Vellore Fort.	
Tudiyalur.	Periyakandili.	Sikkal.	

The Nilgiri Railway.

Kartezi.	Coonoor.	Wellington.	Aravenkadu.	Ketti.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Dasoji.	Jalarpet.	Ambur.	Kavanur.
Gudupalli.	Kottandapatti.	Mulpatti.	Virinchipuram.
Kappam.	Vaniyambadi.	Valatter.	Latteri.
Melanur.	Vinnamangalam.	Gudiyattam.	Katpadi.
Patcher.			

2 Persons arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to take out passports Careful attention should be given to the instruction contained in G.O. No. 682-P., dated 31st May 1900.

No. 28-P.—The following notification of the Mysore Darbar, No. 7077—San. 64-13-9 (General), dated 20th January 1914, is published :—

It is hereby notified for general information that the attendance of persons from infected areas at the fairs and festivals noted below is prohibited by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja.

of Mysore in exercise of the powers vested in them by the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, II of 1897 :—

Sri Venkataramanaswami car festival at Talakayalabetta, Sidlaghatta taluk, Kolar district from 8th to 18th February 1914.

Sri Venkatagiriappana jatra at Dodiasikenadoddi, Malur taluk, Kolar district, from 14th to 19th March 1914.

Sri Sangamesware jatra at Kadli, Shimoga taluk, Shimoga district, from 26th March to 6th April 1914

Sri Mallikarjunaswami rathotsavam at Muddakatnore, T. Narsipur taluk, Mysore district, from 4th to 12th February 1914 (both days inclusive).

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, January 20, 1914.

Ss. 16-P.—The following notification of the Cochin Darbar, dated the 27th December 1913, is republished :—

Whereas plague is reported to prevail in Coimbatore and other parts and whereas there is danger of its being imported into Cochin if people from this and other plague-infected parts are allowed to attend the Ekadesi festival and fair at Thiruvilwamala in the Talapilli taluk of the Cochin State on Friday, the 8th Kumbhom 1089 corresponding to 20th February 1914, and the four succeeding days, it is hereby notified that in exercise of the powers conferred on the Diwan by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation I of 1072 that the attendance of people from plague-infected areas at the ensuing Ekadesi festival and fair at Thiruvilwamala is prohibited.

2. All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

3. Intending visitors are warned of the danger they may be exposed to by proceeding to the above festival and fair

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Part I-B.—Educational.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Notifications by Government	71
Miscellaneous Notifications	73
Vacancies	79

Supplement :

Government Technical Examinations, November 1913:
Design (Elementary Grade); and Geometrical Drawing (Elementary and Intermediate Grades)—Candidates passed.
Free-hand Outline Drawing (Elementary and Intermediate Grades)—Candidates passed.
Metal Work (Elementary and Intermediate Grades)—Candidates passed.
Painting (Elementary Grade), Jeweller's Work (Elementary and Intermediate Grades); Letterpress Printing—Compositor's Work (Elementary and Intermediate Grades); Proof-reader's Work (Elementary and Intermediate Grades); Press Work (Elementary Grade), Machine Work (Elementary and Intermediate Grades), Book-binding (Elementary and Intermediate Grades); Type-casting (Elementary Grade); Stereotyping (Elementary Grade); and Lace-making (Elementary and Intermediate Grades)—Candidates passed.

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 5, 1914.

No. 11.—In the table appended to article 3 of the Public Service Notification, published on pages 787 to 801 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th December 1913, under "G. Judicial Department," the following note shall be added to the entry in the "Remarks" column appearing against items (18), (19) and (20):—

"*Note.*—Candidates for acting vacancies in the posts of interpreter of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, are required to have passed the Translation test, Higher grade, in one language alone—either Tamil or Telugu."

No 12.—In the schedule appended to article 18 of the Special Tests Notification, published on pages 801 to 813 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th December 1913, under "Translation test, Higher grade," the following note shall be added to the entry in the "Remarks" column appearing against items 3 and 4 in column 2:—

"*Note.*—Candidates for acting vacancies in the posts of interpreter of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, are required to have passed the Translation test, Higher grade, in one language alone—either Tamil or Telugu."

I. *Public Service Notification.*

Fort St. George, January 2, 1914.

No. 13.—In the table showing the various offices in superior service for which special, professional or technical tests are prescribed, appended to article 3 of the Public Service Notification as revised and published on page 795 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th December 1913, the following alterations shall be made:—

In the remarks column against items 18 to 20, under "G. Judicial Department," the words "except the Hindustani Translator in the City Civil Court who must pass the test in "Hindustani" shall be added after the words "in both Tamil and Telugu."

II. *Special Test Notification.*

No. 14.—In the schedule attached to article 18 of the Special Test Notification as revised and published on page 803 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th December 1913, the following alterations shall be made in the remarks column against items 3 and 4 under "Translation Test, Higher grade":—

The words "except the Hindustani Translator in the City Civil Court, who must pass the test in Hindustani," shall be added after the words "in both Tamil and Telugu."

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS

Privilege leave for one month from 15th January 1914 is granted to M.R.Ry. M. R. Sesha Ayyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chingleput Range, acting in the Chidambaram Range, and M.R.Ry. C. Minakshisundaram Ayyar, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Mannargudi (South Arcot), is appointed to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of the latter range in the probationary class in addition to his own duties during the absence of M.R.Ry. M. R. Sesha Ayyar on leave and until the arrival of M.R.Ry. P. K. Pattabhirama Sastri.

2. The following appointments in the Government Training School, Villupuram, are sanctioned:—

(1) M.R.Ry. N. Subrahmanyam, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Sivaganga Range, in the probationary class, and Acting First Assistant, Training Section, to act as Headmaster in his own class, *vice* Mr. A. G. W. Bazaris on other duty or until further orders.

(2) M.R.Ry. R. Sundaram Ayyar, Headmaster of the Modal Section, to act as First Assistant of the Training Section in the *scale* of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools in the probationary class, during the employment of No. (1) on other duty.

* * * * *

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 30th January 1914.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for two months, from the date of his availing himself of it, to M.R.Ry. C. V. Subba Rau, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bapatla Range, and to appoint M.R.Ry. T. Ramalinga Sastri, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Ponnur, to act for him in the probationary class during his absence on leave or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 2nd February 1914.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for one month and ten days, from or after 15th February 1914, to M.R.Ry. T. Tirumalrau Nayudu, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bezwada Range, and to appoint M.R.Ry. U. Venkataramanayya, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Gudivada, to act for him in the probationary class during his absence on leave or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 2nd February 1914.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

PROMOTIONS AND REVERSIONS.

The following promotions and reversions of Sub-Assistants of Girls' Schools are ordered :—

(1) Miss M. Peddie, from class III, permanent, and class II, sub. *pro tem.*, to class I, acting, *vice* Miss A. D'Rozario on other duty.

(2) M.R.Ry. P. Virraja Pantulu, from class I, acting, to class II, sub. *pro tem.*

(3) M.R.Ry. V. C. Srinivasa Achari, from class II, acting, to class II, sub. *pro tem.*

(4) Miss E. M. Bower, from class III, sub. *pro tem.*, to class III, acting, *vice* No. (1).

Nos. (1) and (4) will have effect from 15th January 1914 and Nos. (2) and (3) from 22nd January 1914.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 22nd January 1914.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from 15th January 1914 :—

(1) Miss A. D'Rozario, First Assistant, Training Section of the Government Training School for Mistresses, Triplicane, to be Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Kistna Guntur Girls' Range, in class I (Rs. 175) without prejudice to her acting appointment as Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Ganjam Vizagapatam Girls' Range.

(2) Miss M. F. Prager, Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, South Arcot-Tanjore Girls' Range, and Sub. *pro tem.* Superintendent of the Government Training School for Mistresses, Triplicane, to be First Assistant of the Training Section of the same school on Rs. 175, *vice* No. (1) but without prejudice to her present officiating appointment.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 28th January 1914.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

ERRATUM.

List of corrections to be made in the list of books selected for use in schools under public management published in Part I B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd December 1913.

	For	*Read*
Page 746. English History, Book 10.	First Lessons in the History of England.	First Lessons in the History of England and India by E. Marsden.
Page 749. Telugu Reader.	6. Telugu Story Readers I to IV by M. Subbarayudu and Veerasalingam.	6. Telugu Story Readers I to V by M. Subbarayudu and Veerasalingam.
Do.	7. Longman's Telugu Reading Book. Do. II Standard. Do. III do. Do. IV do.	7. Longman's New Telugu Readers, Standards I to IV.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 28th January 1914.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—NOVEMBER 1914.

MUSIC—ADVANCED GRADE.

It is hereby notified that the following are prescribed for the ensuing examination in Music—Advanced Grade :—

(a) With reference to paragraph 3 (a) of the Syllabus,—To analyse one movement (to be selected by the candidate) of Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto, Op. 64 from the *full score*.

(b) With reference to paragraph 3 (b) of the Syllabus,—Chief Composers of Concertos, naming the principal instruments and giving dates, with a list of most famous works.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 15th January 1914.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

TYPE-WRITING.

With reference to the notes to the syllabuses in the Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced Examinations in type-writing, it is hereby notified that the Stearns Visible type-writer may be used by candidates at the Government Technical Examinations.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 19th January 1914. G. MADDOX, *Secretary*

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS, OCTOBER 1913

NOTICE REGARDING ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES.

Candidates who passed one or more tests at the Special Test Examinations held in October 1913 are hereby informed that their certificates will be issued on or after the 1st June next *and for three months only from that date*.

2. All candidates, except such of them as were examined at Madras and Mercara, should apply for their certificates to the Collectors of the districts in which they were examined; those examined at Madras should apply to the Tahsildar of Madras; and those examined at Mercara, to the Commissioner of Coorg, Mercara.

3. In applying for certificates, each candidate should give his register number and state the office he holds.

4. Candidates should apply for their certificates through the heads of the offices in which they are employed. Those who hold no appointment should submit certificates from some reliable authority to the effect that they passed the Special Tests at the above examinations (the subject and grades being specified).

5. Candidates who apply for their certificates on or after the 1st September next will be required, under G.O. No. 309, Educational, dated the 24th May 1897, to pay a penalty of one rupee for each certificate.

The amount of penalty should be paid into a Government Treasury and the receipt enclosed with the application. This application should *not* be made *to the undersigned*, but must be addressed to the officer concerned (*vide* paragraph 2 *supra*) who will file the receipt in his office and forward the certificate.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 20th January 1914. G. MADDOX, *Secretary*.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS, 1913–1916.

It is hereby notified that "Leghupaniniyam" has been omitted from the lists of text-books prescribed under Group VI for the above examinations.

(By order.)

Senate House, 16th January 1914. F. DEWSBURY, B.A., M.R.A.S., *Registrar*.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE SECOND CIRCLE.

The Inspector of Schools, Second Circle, hereby notifies for the information of the Assistant Inspectors, the Sub-Assistant Inspectors and the Managers of aided schools that candidates of the Elementary grade will be admitted for training in April 1914 in the following Government Training Schools under his charge —

No.	Name of Institution.	Number of stipends available.			Total	Remarks.
		Secondary.	Elementary, Higher.	Elementary, Lower.		
1	Government Training School, Guntur	..	6	31	37	
2	Do Nellore	..	..	25	25	

2. The period of training is two years in the case of the students of both the Elementary higher and lower grades.

3. The Inspector of Schools will make the selection on the recommendations of the subordinate Inspecting officers.

4. Inspecting officers are requested to forward two lists—one of selected and the other of rejected candidates.

5. The lists of selected and rejected candidates should be submitted to the Assistant Inspectors of Schools of the respective districts by the subordinate Inspecting officers in time for the former to consolidate them and submit them to the Inspector of Schools before the due date. The names of selected candidates should appear in the list in the order in which the subordinate Inspecting officers wish they should be taken, i.e., they should be selected in reference to their general educational attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the nature of their appointment and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the condition of age limit under rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules should not, except in very special circumstances, be included in the list and the selection should be regulated, as far as possible, by rule 115. In the case of rejected candidates, the reasons for rejection should be mentioned against each.

6. To provide for the contingency of some of the candidates selected not joining the Training School, a few more than the sanctioned number will be selected by the Inspector of Schools for each range. All selected candidates who present themselves at the Training Schools on the prescribed date will be admitted; those who present themselves later will be admitted in the order in which they present themselves but only up to the number of sanctioned vacancies.

7. The list should include no one who has not been a teacher before or concerning whom there is a doubt whether he really intends to make teaching his profession.

8. In the selection of candidates for training next year, those who were awarded stipends this year but were refused admission on account of their not appearing in time might have a first claim for admission.

9. In addition to Provincial stipendiaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by Local or Municipal Boards will be admitted for training, as also private candidates as free students.

10. As regards qualification for admission, only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of the third form or seventh standard and have been found fit for promotion to the fourth form or have been awarded an elementary school-leaving certificate of the seventh standard are eligible for admission into the elementary higher class and only those who have passed the late Primary School examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the Inspecting officers are not lower than these, are eligible for admission into the elementary lower class. Preference should be given, as much as possible, to candidates whose educational attainments are above these minimum requirements. The certificate of general education should be sent in original with the application. The certificate of physical fitness need be produced only by the candidates chosen as stipendiaries. Separate conduct certificates need not be submitted by candidates whose applications are signed by an Inspecting officer.

11. In cases in which the number of candidates applying for training is in excess of the number for whom there is provision, the selection should be made on the result of an entrance examination conducted by the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools.

12. Printed forms of applications can be obtained from the Inspector of Schools.

13. Applications completed in accordance with the above instructions should reach the Inspector of Schools, Second Circle, before the 15th February 1914.

14. Admission into Training Schools for masters under private management will be regulated by rules 2, 10 and 11 in addition to those contained in Chapter X of the Madras Educational Rules.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Second Circle,
Guntur, 23rd January 1914.

M. KAMESWARA RAO,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, Second Circle.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET, JULY 1914–1915.

Applications are invited from candidates who seek admission into the Teachers' College for training in 1914-1915 in the Collegiate department (L.T. Section).

2. *Rates of stipends.*—The ordinary rate of Provincial stipend per measem is Rs. 15.

N.B.—Special rates subject to the following maxima may also be sanctioned:—

		Collegiate department.
		Rs.
Masters of Arts	..	20
Europeans and Eurasians	Masters ..	35
	Matrons ..	25
Muhammadans	..	20
Panchamas	..	20

3. In addition to the Provincial stipendiaries, the Principal will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal or private funds, and also candidates as free students.

4. Applications should invariably be countersigned by the Manager of a recognised institution.

6. The *term* fee to be paid by students coming from outside the Madras Presidency is Rs. 40.

5 Brahmans, Non-Brahmans and Indian Christians will not ordinarily be admitted to the Teachers' College except on condition of residence in the Teachers' College hostels.

7. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his conduct certificates and B.A. diploma; the originals will have to be produced when he is selected.

8. Every student shall be on probation for fifty working days.

9. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th March 1914 and must be made on printed forms, for which application should be made to the Principal.

Teachers' College Saidapet,
19th January 1914.

R. W. ROSS,
Ag. Principal.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE SECONDARY TRAINING SCHOOL, TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET.

Applications are invited from candidates who seek admission into the Secondary Training School attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet.

2 The period of training will be two years, except in the case of those who have passed the Intermediate Examination of the late F A Examination of the Madras University or have taken the course for any one of these examinations in a College.

3. Rates of stipends :—The ordinary rate of Provincial stipend is Rs. 10 per mensem.

(*N B.*—Special rates subject to the following maxima may be sanctioned.)

		Rs.
Stipendiaries of higher qualifications than Matriculates	.. ..	12
Europeans and Eurasians { Masters	.. .. ..	30
Europeans and Eurasians { Mistresses	.. ..	20
Muhammadans		12
Panchamas		12

4 With regard to the admission of students into the Teachers' College, the Director of Public Instruction has ordered that teachers employed in the Northern Circars and in the Ceded Districts excluding Cuddapah, shall be trained in the Training School, Rajahmundry.

5. The Matriculation or the Upper Secondary Examination is the minimum general education qualification required for admission into the Secondary Department.

Persons holding such Secondary School-Leaving Certificates, as are accepted by the Principal, will also be admitted.

6 In addition to the Provincial stipendiaries, the Principal will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal or private funds, and also candidates as free students.

7. Applications should invariably be countersigned by the Manager of a recognised institution.

8. The term fee to be paid by students coming from outside the Madras Presidency is Rs 20.

9 Brahmans and Indian Christians will not ordinarily be admitted to the Teachers' College except on condition of residence in the Teachers' College Hostels.

10. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his conduct and general educational certificates; the originals will have to be produced when he is selected.

11. Every student will be on probation for fifty working days.

12. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th March 1914 and must be made on printed forms which can be obtained from the Principal.

Teachers' College, Saidapet,
21st January 1914.

R. W. ROSS,
Ag. Principal.

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY FOR WATER-WORKS FITTERS.

Notice is hereby given that under G.O. No 1438-M., dated 6th August 1912, an examination for certificate of competency for water-works fitters will be held in the Public Works Workshops and Stores near Seven Wells, Madras, in the month of April 1914.

The exact date of the examination will be notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette* early in March 1914.

Particulars required regarding the examination can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Office of Sanitary Engineer to Government,
Chepauk, Madras, 20th January 1914.

W. HUTTON,
Superintending Engineer
Sanitary Engineer to Government.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—MARCH 1914.

REVISED.

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION.

Days.	Date.	Time. From	Time. To	Subjects.
Secondary Grade.				
Monday ..	16th March 1914	10 A.M. ..	1 P.M. ..	Organization and Discipline.
		2 P.M. ..	4 P.M. ..	Teaching—1. General Principles.
Tuesday ..	17th " "	10 A.M. ..	12 P.M. ..	Teaching—2. Special Methods.
Wednesday ..	18th " "	10 A.M. ..	...	Elocution
Thursday ..	19th " "	10 A.M. ..	...	Blackboard work.
Elementary Grade.				
Monday .	16th March 1914	10 A.M. .	1 P.M. .	Arithmetic for mistresses and Arithmetic and Experimental Geometry for masters.
		2 P.M. .	4 P.M. .	First Language.
Tuesday .	17th " "	10 A.M. .	12-30 P.M. ..	Nature study—First paper
		2 P.M.	4-30 P.M. .	Nature study—Second paper.
Wednesday ..	18th " "	10 A.M. .	12 Noon ..	Geography
		12-15 P.M. .	2-15 P.M.	Curves for males
		4 P.M. ..	5-30 P.M. ..	Second Language—English-Optional subject.
Thursday ..	19th " "	10 A.M. ..	...	Kindergarten Occupations and Training
		3 P.M. ..	...	Blackboard work.
Friday . ..	20th " "	10 A.M. ..	1 P.M. ..	Elocution and Drill for masters and Calisthenics for mistresses
		2 P.M. ..	4 P.M. .	Needlework for mistresses.

Office of the Inspr. of European and Training Schools, Madras, 19th January 1914.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

ERRATA.

Results of the Preliminary Examination for Teachers' Certificates, Elementary Grade, published as Supplement to the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 15th September 1913.

On page 52—
Against No. 1186 *for* "Adicary" *read* "Adiary."
Against No. 1195 *for* "Folciank" *read* "Folciana."
Against No. 1197 *for* "Hindu" *read* "Muhammadan."

Office of the Inspr. of European and Training Schools, Madras, 29th February 1914.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

For "April 1914" occurring in paragraph 1 of this office notification, dated 17th December 1913, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated January 6th and the successive issues, please *substitute* "July 1914".

2. *For* "1st February 1914" occurring in paragraph 12 of the same notification, please *substitute* "1st May 1914".

Bellary, 21st January 1914.

H. CHAMPION,
Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

NOTIFICATION.

This office notification, dated the 17th January 1914, inviting applications for admission into Training schools and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 20th January 1914, is hereby cancelled.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle, Tanjore, 24th January 1914.

H. A. HART,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSES, KARANDATTANGUDI, TANJORE

The Headmistress, Government Training School for Mistresses, Karandattangudi, hereby notifies for the information of the candidates of the Elementary Grade, who seek admission into this school, that applications are invited from them from the date of publication of the notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and that they will be admitted for training in July 1914.

2. The rates of stipends shall be as follows:—

ELEMENTARY GRADE.

	Rs.
Stipendiaries who have studied up to the seventh standard	9
Hindu mistresses	8
Others	7

A guardian allowance not exceeding Rs. 5 per mensem will be given to caste Hindu women, who do not permanently reside in Tanjore

3. The period of training is two years in the case of students of both the Elementary Higher and Lower Grades.

4. Candidates desirous of undergoing training should send in their applications for admission with certificates of age, health, vaccination, general education and character (signed by an Inspectress, Inspector or an Assistant Inspector or by Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, the President of a Local Board or the Chairman of a Municipal Council, the Principal or Manager, or Headteacher of a recognised College or Secondary School) so as to reach the Headmistress, Government Training School, Karandattangudi, not later than the 20th April 1914. Applications received after the above date will not be considered.

5. The selection of candidates will be in reference to their educational attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the nature of their appointments and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the age limit under rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules (*i. e.*) the age must be not less than 14 and must not exceed 25 years or in the case of a candidate who has been employed continuously as a teacher in a recognised school for not less than three years, 30 years will not be selected.

6. There will be a selection examination during the last week of April 1914.

7. As regards the qualifications for admission, only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of the III Form or VII standard and have been found fit for promotion to the IV Form or have been awarded an Elementary School Leaving Certificate of the VII standard are eligible for admission into the elementary higher grade and those who have passed the late Primary Examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the inspecting officers are not lower than these, are eligible for admission into the Elementary Lower Grade. The certificate of general education should be sent in original with the application. The certificate of physical fitness may be produced by the candidates after selection.

8. Application forms can be had from the Headmistress. Further particulars may be obtained from the Headmistress.

9. Two hostels are attached to the school one for Hindus and the other for Christians.

All students who do not live with relations or guardians will be expected to reside in the hostels attached to this school.

Government Training School, Karandattangudi,
27th January 1914.

F. MACDONALD,
Headmistress.

THE MADRAS STUDENTS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

President.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras (*Ex-officio*)

Vice-President.

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras (*Ex-officio*).

Members.

The Resident at Hyderabad (*Ex-officio*)
The Resident in Mysore (*Ex officio*).
The Raja of Kollengode.
Mr. F. S. Davies, B.A., Cochin.
Dr. A. W. Bishop, Travancore.
Mr. Mahamad Qadir Nawaz Khan Sahib, Khan Bahadur.
Mr. Vengali Kesiki Kasavi Nayanar, Chamarers.
Mr. K. Narayana Rao, B.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone, C.S.
The Rev. S. Pillendrigh, M.A.
Mr. K. Ramanna Menon, M.A.
Mr. S. E. Ranganathan, C.S.

Secretary.

Mr. Arthur Davies, M.A.

The main functions of the Committee are—

(1) To furnish information and advice to Indians who contemplate going to England.

(2) To circulate in India to colleges and other institutions the Educational, Financial, and Social information collected by the Central Bureau in London.

(3) To communicate with the Central Bureau on behalf of students before they start, or on behalf of their parents when they are in England.

Students of the Madras Presidency and of Native States whose colleges are affiliated to the Madras University, who contemplate going to England, and the relatives and friends of those who are going or are already gone, are invited to correspond with Mr. Arthur Davies, Secretary to the Madras Committee at Kolmscott, Nungambakam High Road, Madras, from whom all necessary information can be obtained.

Letters from Madras students to the Educational Adviser in London or to other Educational authorities in Great Britain are forwarded to the Madras Secretary for disposal and much delay will therefore be saved by *direct* correspondence with the latter. The regulations for entering the higher grades of public service in India and also the calendars and syllabuses of Universities and Colleges and the other Educational Institutions of Great Britain are kept by the Secretary and may be consulted by arrangement with him.

The Law College, Madras,
10th December 1913.

A. DAVIES, *Secretary*,
Madras Students' Advisory Committee.

VACANCIES.

WANTED for the Government School of Commerce, Calicut, a special Assistant with suitable general education qualifications and knowledge of commercial subjects, on a monthly salary of Rs. 80 from 6th July 1914. The appointment is temporary for two months. Applications should contain particulars regarding age, general and special qualifications, and reach the undersigned by the 10th March next, with copies of testimonials, if any.

The Govt. School of Commerce,
Calicut, 14th January 1914.

S. VAIDYANATHA AYYAR,
Headmaster.

WANTED immediately for employment in the Model School attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, four assistants one on Rs. 30 and three on Rs. 25 each. None but trained and certificated teachers of the Secondary Grade need apply. Applications which should furnish the following particulars may be sent to the address of the Principal as early as possible :—

(1) Name; (2) Last appointment with salary; (3) Age; (4) Where trained; (5) Languages known.

Copies of testimonials should accompany the applications.

Teachers' College, Saidapet,
17th January 1914.

R. W. ROSS,
Ag. Principal.

WANTED *immediately* a Type-writing clerk for the Teachers' College, Saidapet, on a salary of Rs. 20 per mensem. The vacancy is at present temporary for one year, but it is likely to become permanent. Applicants should have passed the tests prescribed for the public service and the Government Technical Examination in Type-writing, Elementary grade. They should be below 25 years of age unless they are already in Government service. Applications should be made in the handwriting of the candidates and should be submitted to the undersigned at a very early date. Copies of testimonials should accompany the applications.

Teachers' College, Saidapet
27th January 1914.

R. W. ROSS,
Ag. Principal.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of Demonstrators (two in number) in the Physical Laboratory at the Presidency College. The appointments are for one year, salary Rs. 50 a month; work commences on 1st July. Preference will be given to applicants holding permanent appointments elsewhere, who can get leave of absence for a year. The Demonstrators appointed will have time and opportunity for laboratory work of their own.

M. HUNTER,
Ag. Principal, Presidency College.

Madras, 28th January 1914.

APPLICATIONS from Teachers holding Trained Teacher's Certificates of not lower in grade than Secondary are invited for the posts of Teachers on salaries ranging from Rs. 20 to 30 in the Government Training Schools at Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool and Rayachoti. The applications should contain the following particulars :—

(1) Name in full; (2) qualifications—general, educational, professional and Technical; (3) age; (4) present appointment, previous service if any, and present pay; (5) languages known; school in which the applicant wishes to serve.

Applications should be accompanied by copies of testimonials and should be submitted so as to reach this office not later than the 28th February 1914.

Office of the Inspr. of Schools, Third Circle, Bellary,
25th January 1914.

H. CHAMPION,
Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 5.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 3, 1914. [PRICE, 6 *pies.*

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER 1913.

METAL WORK (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

ERRATUM.

In the list of successful candidates published in the Supplement to Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 29th January 1914, under Metal Work (Intermediate Grade), Second Class,

Omit

736	Valadi Ponnuswami Asari ..	.. ..	Chingleput
1098	A. V. Ganapati Sundaram .	.. ..	Madura.
2730	Fakir Ahmed Sahib ..	.. ..	Madras.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS held in November 1913 in the subject under which their names appear :—

[A notice will be published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette* in the month of March stating when and to whom application should be made for certificates.]

[N B.—*Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a revaluation of their answer-papers will not be attended to.*]

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
		METAL WORK (ELEMENTARY GRADE).	
		SECOND CLASS.	
	736	Valadi Ponnuswami Asari	Chingleput.
	1098	A. V. Ganapati Sundaram	Madura.
	2730	Fakir Ahmed Sahib	Madras.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras. 29th January 1914.

G. MADDOX, *Secretary.*

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

B Sup.-7

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 5.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 3, 1914. [PRICE, 1 anna.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER 1913.

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[N.B.—*Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer-papers will not be attended to.*]

Number in order of merit	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
		PAINTING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).	
		FIRST CLASS.	
	1457	H. Vaidyanatha Ayyar	Trivandrum.
2	2691	P. John Naragesam	Madras.
	2693	B. Venkata Asari	Do.
	2931	J. Daniel Tambi Durai	Do.
	429	Nagarapa Reddi	Narsapur.
	1059	V. Chokkalingam	Madura.
	1440	P. Janardana Pillai	Trivandrum.
	1452	K. Narayana Pillai	Do.
5	1459	N. Tana Subrahmanya Ayyar	Do.
	1845	Palni Chellayya	Do.
	1849	G. Kanakrishna Pillai	Do.
	2718	Lionis Evelyn D'Sylva	Madras.
	2891	R. Samiel	Do.
	1364	N. Padmanabha Sarma	Trivandrum.
	1386	Isabel D'Rosario	Do.
14	1780	Kochuba Krishna Pillai	Do.
	2884	D. Vaidyalingam Asari	Madras.
	2913	M. Sivavasam	Do.
		SECOND CLASS.	
	40	Kalluru Somanatham	Vizianagram.
	44	Chamarti Chittima Achari	Do.
	52	Peyyyamahanti Lakshmanaswami	Do.
	174	Pemmaraju Chinnam Razu	Cocanada.
	182	Gullapalli Dikshatulu	Do.
	197	Thondurgi Sushagiri Rao	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.

PAINTING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

	228	Bikkina Peraya	Amalapuram.
	230	Mallidi Sitaramayya	Do.
	236	Talluri Raghavayya	Do.
	242	Akula Narasimha Rao	Do.
	242-A	Kodukula Perayya	Do.
	272	Kukkivayi Satyanarayanamurti	Rajahmundry.
	275	Tatali Sitaramayya	Do.
	307	Pataraju Suryaprakasa Rao	Do.
	308	Dasaria Rama Rao	Do.
	318	Amarapa Sita Ramayya	Do.
	319	Putchakayala Prakasam	Do.
	327	Surampudi Bhadrachala Rama Rao	Do.
	332	Brahmamudi Viraswami	Do.
	337	Sammeni Alagunnguri Rao	Do.
	338	P. Elisha	Do.
	340	Parom Petre	Do.
	382	Srikurmam Ramayya	Narsapur.
	435	Sista Ramamurti	Do
	468-A	P Govindu Nayudu	Bezwada.
	523	Suri Venkata Rama Rao	Do.
	525	Nidamarti Venkata Rao	Do.
	526	Padala Satyanarayana Rao	Do
	714	S Subbayya	Madras.
	834	R. Natesan	Kumbakonam.
	835	A. Vijayadran	Do.
	837	V Govindaswami	Do.
	839	B Kappu Rao	Do.
	844	K. Rangaswami	Do.
	875	N. Mahadevan	Do.
	896	S. Panchanathan	Do.
	1070	C. Tambiratnam	Tanjore
	1103	P V Subrahmanyam	Trichinopoly.
	1105	V. Gopala Rao	Madura.
	1106	V. Subbaraya Ayyar	Do.
	1107	P. S. Swaminathan	Do.
	1150	S Lourduswami Fernando	Do.
	1153	P. Srinivasan	Do.
	1168	N Gopalan	Do.
	1170	A. Savarimuttu	Do
	1178	A. Yesudasan	Do
	1179	John Manual	Nazareth.
	1180	Y. Rajayya Mesa	Do.
	1265	O. Sivathanu Pillai	Do.
	1331	K. P. Sankara Menon	Tinnevelly.
	1333	A. J. Hemen	Trivandrum.
	1334	K. V. George	Do.
	1335	Elizabeth Mirandah	Do.
	1336	S Paul	Do.
	1337	P. K. Padmanabha Pillai	Do.
	1338	C. Lakshmanan	Do.
	1339	P. N. Nilakantan Pillai	Do.
	1341	I Nilakantan	Do.
	1342	E F. Noronha	Do.
	1344	Victoria Moses	Do.
	1345	E. D Marra	Do.
	1346	G. Michael	Do.
	1347	W. Joseph	Do.
	1348	N. K Mathai	Do.
	1349	F. Karunilla	Do.
	1350	Henry Prince	Do.
	1357	R. C. Ramachandra Nayudu	Do.
	1358	Sarah Chaziyan	Do.
	1359	N. Kesava Pillai	Do.
	1361	K. Narayana Pillai	Do.
	1362	Sarah Cabla	Do.
	1365	Grace Samuel	Do.
	1396	V. P. C. Padmanabhan Tampi	Do.
	1399	K. K. Padmanatha Pillai	Do.
	1400	K. Rajangam Ayyar	Do.
	1414	A. Padmanabha Ayyar	Do.
	1416	K. E. Kesavan Namburi	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register Number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined
		PAINTING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*contd.*	
		SECOND CLASS—*contd.*	
	1417	P. S. Govindan	Trivandrum.
	1418	C. C. Itti	Do.
	1421	A. Velu Pillai	Do.
	1441	N. Rama Ayyar	Do.
	1443	G. Ayyappan Pillai	Do.
	1444	R. Padmanabha Pillai	Do.
	1446	G. Ramanujan Pillai	Do.
	1450	R. Sivasankaran Nayar	Do.
	1451	V. Sivanabdhanarya Pillai	Do.
	1452	K. Sankara Ayyar	Do.
	1456	N. Krishna Ayyar	Do.
	1454	K. Parameswaran Pillai	Do.
	1458	P. N. Sivarama Pillai	Do.
	1460	K. Parameswaran Tampi	Do.
	1461	K. Velayudhan Pillai	Do.
	1462	V. Sankara Pillai	Do.
	1464	S. Chakravarti Ayyangar	Do.
	1465	S. Sivatanu Pillai	Do.
	1468	K. Govindan	Do.
	1470	N. P. Narayanan Kunju	Do.
	1488	S. Ramasubrahmanya Ayyar	Do.
	1494	C. S. Vasudevan Pillai	Do.
	1498	K. N. Gopala Ayyangar	Do.
	1497	K. N. Venkatadesika Ayyangar	Do.
	1499	S. Narayana Pillai	Do.
	1521	N. Sankara Pillai	Do.
	1559	K. V. Velayudhan Pillai	Do.
	1570	Mary Scholastica Lumsden	Do.
	1571	Mary Cecelia Almeida	Do.
	1572	Mary Cyrila Miranda	Do.
	1580	N. K. Kumara Pillai	Do.
	1584	K. M. Balakrishna Pillai	Do.
	1605	Georgiana Fernandez	Do.
	1630	N. Sivasankara Pillai	Do.
	1632	S. Harihara Ayyar	Do.
	1769	S. Krishna Ayyangar	Do.
	1776	T. Nataraja Pillai	Do.
	1777	S. Rama Ayyar	Do.
	1778	K. P. Narayana Pillai	Do.
	1783	P. K. Rama Panikkar	Do.
	1785	M. K. Govinda Pillai	Do.
	1787	I. C. Parameswaran Unnitan	Do.
	1819	M. R. Vaidyanatha Sarma	Do.
	1824	P. Nanu Pillai	Do.
	1828	M. S. Krishna Ayyar	Do.
	1829	B. Mahadeva Ayyar	Do.
	1831	R. Padmanabha Pillai	Do.
	1832	M. Kshatrapala Pillai	Do.
	1834	V. Krishna Pillai	Do.
	1835	T. K. Gopala Pillai	Do.
	1836	P. Kesavan	Do.
	1837	M. V. Varghese	Do.
	1841	K. R. Nilakanta Pillai	Do.
	1842	V. K. Eapen	Do.
	1846	A. Nilakanta Ayyar	Do.
	1847	K. P. Padmanabha Pillai	Do.
	1849	P. Raghavan Pillai	Do.
	1850	N. Kunjan Pillai	Do.
	1851	K. Sivasankara Pillai	Do.
	1855	C. K. Narayana Pillai	Do.
	1856	T. Manu	Do.
	1868	J. Jnanasikhamani	Do.
	1901	G. Rama Rao	Ernakulam.
	1952	C. N. Sankara Panikkar	Do.
	1953	M. R. Krishna Nayar	Do.
	1954	V. T. Krishnan	Do.
	1997	K. N. Krishna Ayyar	Trichur.
	1998	K. Narayana Menon	Do.
	2010	K. T. Lonappan	Do.
	2013	K. L. Paul	Do.
	2041	Chilkunta Rangayya	Mysore.

Number in order of merit.	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where examined.

PAINTING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

	2042	Akkibabbal N. Subba Rao	Mysore.
	2043	Ambale Rama Achar	Do.
	2044	Chikonta Kesavayya	Do.
	2054	Mysore K. Ramachandra Rau	Do.
	2053	S. Venkata Raju	Do.
	2057	Ponnatpuram Nanjundayya	Do.
	2083	H. G. Aravamma	Do.
	2154	Basavapatna Subba Rao	Bangalore
	2155	B. Ramaseshayya	Do.
	2156	S. Lakshmana Narasimhayya	Do.
	2157	Halbhere I. Subba Rao	Do.
	2158	T. Venkataramana Chetti	Do.
	2290	T. Palaniswami Konar	Coimbatore.
	2298	V. Duraiswami Mudali	Do.
	2345	A. K. Choyikutti	Calicut.
	2364	John Daniel Hermon	Do.
	2371	T. John Emmanuel	Do.
	2374	C. Kunhambu	Do.
	2375	Kelankandi Sekharan	Do.
	2393	Major Ramanath Amant Pai	Mangalore.
	24 6	B. Venkataramana	Do.
	2407	Abdul O. Karkad	Do
	2548	A. R. Balakrishna Nayudu	Madras.
	2560	K. G. Kuppuswami Mudali	Do.
	2692	P. Duraiswami Mudali	Do.
	2709	C. M. John	Do.
	2710	Daisy Harriet Staggs	Do.
	2772	Muhammad Abdul Ali	Do.
	2810	W. Krishna Rao	Do.
	2817	Y. U. Dhanapal Nayudu	Do.
	2846	Mohammad Kabuniullah Badshah	Do.
	2847	Muhammad Habib-ur-rahman	Do.
	2850	P. K. Venkataratna Nayudu	Do.
	2898	S. V. Dandapani Ayyar	Do.
	2899	V. Venkatesu	Do.
	2900	M. Govindarajulu Mudali	Do.

JEWELLER'S WORK (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

1	2721	M. P. Kadiresan Nayanar	Madras.

SECOND CLASS.

	2720	P. S. Ganapati Mudali	Madras

JEWELLER'S WORK (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

SECOND CLASS.

	2695	K. P. Kunari	Madras.
	2722	S. Pancham Singh	Do.

LETTERPRESS PRINTING—COMPOSITOR'S WORK (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

1	2424	K. Govindarajulu	Madras.
2	2425	G. Savarimuttu	Do.
3	2400	E. Natesa Mudali	Do.

SECOND CLASS.

	2409	Kolambur Sitarama Ayyar	Madras.
	2413	Tanjore Viraswami	Do.
	2415	Tiruvallur Govindarajulu Naydkar	Do.
	2417	M. Srinivasan	Do.
	2418	Saligramam Jayaram Mudali	Do.
	2425	T. N. Narayanaswami	Do.
	2480	P. M. Varadarajan	Do.
	2492	C. E. Nagalingam	Do.
	2516	Mamidibatula Rangayya	Do.

Number in order of merit	Register number	Name of candidate	Where examined

LETTERPRESS PRINTING—COMPOSITOR'S WORK (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

SECOND CLASS.

	2427	Pasamalica Venugopala Pillai	Madras.
	2428	Padalam P. Kannayya Mudali	Do.

LETTERPRESS PRINTING—PROOF-READER'S WORK (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

SECOND CLASS.

	2424	K. Govindarajulu	Madras.
	2431	A. Ramaswami	Do.
	2440	C. Kamalanabhan	Do.
	2442	S. Chinnatambi	Do.
	2494	C. S. Narayana Ayyar	Do.
	2496	V. Masilamani	Do.

LETTERPRESS PRINTING—PROOF READER'S WORK (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

SECOND CLASS.

	2450	Rambakam Alavandarayya	Madras.
	2613	A. Rangaswami Ayyangar	Do.

LETTERPRESS PRINTING—PRESS WORK (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

SECOND CLASS.

	2433	V. R. Srivatsankam	Madras.
	2434	C. M. Varadarajulu Nayudu	Do.
	2614	A. Mallari Rao	Do.

LETTERPRESS PRINTING—MACHINE WORK (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

1	2434	A. Antoniswami Mudali	Madras.
2	2614	A. Mallari Rao	Do.

SECOND CLASS.

	2310	M. Kodandaramayya Nayudu	Ootacamund.
	2454	C. M. Varadarajulu Nayudu	Madras.
	2459	S. Saravana Mudali	Do.
	2460	A. Kandaswami Mudali	Do.
	2462	Sadras Kalasekaram Nayakar	Do
	2463	K. Marugesan	Do.
	2488	Mimambakam Rajagopal Pillai	Do.

LETTERPRESS PRINTING—MACHINE WORK (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

SECOND CLASS.

	2465	C. Appadurai Nayakar	Madras.
	2468	Mylapore Vadivelu Mudali	Do.

BOOK-BINDING—(ELEMENTARY GRADE).

SECOND CLASS.

	2467	M. S. Subbaraya Mudali	Madras.
	2470	W. Y. Parthasarathi Pillai	Do.
	2471	C. K. Nemmalvar Nayudu	Do.
	2473	P. Sivalingam Mudali	Do.
	2474	C. Tengavelu Nayakar	Do.
	2476	C. M. Mammaswami Nayakar	Do.

BOOK-BINDING—(INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

SECOND CLASS.

	2480	Madavayal N. Govindarajulu Mudali	Madras.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate	Where examined.

TYPE-CASTING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

Second Class.

	2481	R. Gangadharam	Madras.
	2482	S. Sarangapani	Do.

STEREOTYPING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

Second Class.

	1483	V. Rajagopal	Madras.

ELECTROTYPING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

No candidate has passed

LACE-MAKING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

First Class.

1	1199	J. Nohcom	Nazareth
2	1208	G. Ranjitham	Do.
3	1206	P. Paripurnam	Do.
4	747	Bhagyam	Chingleput
5	602	Annie MaNicol	Bellary.
6	1205	P. Rachel	Nazareth.
7	745	V. Arulbhagyam	Chingleput.

Second Class.

	601	Mary Naller	Bellary.
	605	Lourdmaria	Do.
	749	R. Annammal	Chingleput.
	748	P. Christama	Do.
	749	D. Kanakamani	Do.
	750	D Paranjati	Do.
	997	S. Arpudam	Trichinopoly.
	1200	S. Annai Bhagyam	Nazareth.
	1202	J. Sellathai	Do
	1207	M Jesunesam Mariammal	Do.
	2536	V. Grace	Madras.

LACE MAKING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

First Class.

1	2538	J. R. Jayasuary	Madras.
2	2545	Mary Thomas	Do.
3	753	Muthabaranam	Chingleput.
	992	T. Annammal	Trichinopoly.

Second Class.

	751	M Elizabeth	Chingleput
	1202	Y. Samadanam	Nazareth.
	1203	Rose Sellammal	Do.
	2537	V Mary Susan	Madras
	2544	Eunice Simon	Do.

(By order)

Office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras, 29th January 1914.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary

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GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—NOVEMBER 1913.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS held in November 1913 in the subjects under which their names appear :—

[A notice will be published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette* in the month of March stating when and to whom application should be made for certificates.]

[N.B.—*Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer papers will not be attended to.*]

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
		DESIGN (ELEMENTARY GRADE)	
		FIRST CLASS.	
1	1492	P. Kochchuvelu Asari	Trivandrum.
	2706	I. Kanakasabhapati Nayakar	Madras.
2	1364	N. Padmanabha Sarma	Trivandrum.
	1369	C. Swaminatha Pillai	Do.
	252	Godavarti Lakshmi Narasimha Acharlu	Rajahmundry.
3	929	P. Viswanathan	Tanjore.
	1566	Isabel D'Rozario	Trivandrum.
	2815	W. Krishna Rao	Madras.
		SECOND CLASS.	
	46	D. Satyanarayana	Vizianagram.
	172	M. J. H. Sudarsana Rao	Cocanada.
	173	Dronamraju Siva Rao	Do.
	174	Pemmaraju Chinnaya Raju	Do.
	230	Malladi Sitaramayya	Amalapuram.
	273	Vanapalli Suryanarayanamurti	Rajahmundry.
	274	Toleti Satyanarayana	Do.
	314	Arugapalli Venkata Raja Rao	Do.
	315	Patanla Suryanarayana	Do.
	327	Surampudi Bhadrachala Rama Rao	Do.
	346	Gudura Subbayya	Masulipatam.
	711	S. Muthukumaraswami Mudali	Saidapet.
	835	A. Vijayandran	Kumbakonam.
	868	S. Natarajan	Do.
	930	P. S. Lakshmana Ayyar	Tanjore.
	1023	O. Saligram Chowbay	Trichinopoly.
	1153	P. Srinivasan	Madura.

Number in order of merit	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where examined.

DESIGN (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

	1250	S. Kumaraswami Asari	Tenevelly.
	1288	T. C. Sankarahegam	Do.
	1330	G. Perumal Nayudu	Trivandrum.
	1363	H. Nallatangal	Do.
	1365	Grace Samuel	Do.
	1367	Louisa Williams	Do.
	1407	M. Parameswaran Potti	Do.
	1408	P. Ganapati Ayyar	Do.
	1411	G Krishna Warier	Do.
	1413	C, Hariharn Ayyar	Do.
	1430	C. K. Lakshmana Ayyar	Do.
	1444	R. Padmanabha Pillai	Do.
	1459	N. Tanu Subrahmanya Ayyar	Do.
	1460	K Parameswaran Tampi	Do.
	1485	S Sivarama Pillai	Do.
	1516	R. Ramavarman Pandarathil	Do.
	1541	K. K Padmanabha Pillai	Do.
	1577	Mabel Gomez	Do.
	1602	K. N. Kesavan Asari	Do.
	1635	S. Ranga Ayyar	Do.
	1707	K. A. Venkatachalam Ayyar	Do.
	1818	N Narayanan Nambiyar	Do.
	1819	M. R. Vaidyanatha Sarma	Do.
	1838	K. G. Chakko	Do.
	1840	K. Narayana Pillai	Do.
	1844	N. Padmanabhan Asari	Do.
	1846	A. Nilakanta Ayyar	Do.
	1847	K P Padmanabha Pillai	Do.
	1848	P. Raghavan Pillai	Do.
	1849	G. Kanjikrishna Pillai	Do.
	1850	N. Kunjan Pillai	Do.
	1851	K. Sivasankara Pillai	Do.
	1931	R. Subrahmanya Sarma	Ernakulam.
	1954	V, T. Krishnan	Do.
	1978	C. N. Viswanatha Ayyar	Do.
	1982	P. R. Balakrishna Menon	Do.
	2010	K. T. Lonappan	Trichur.
	2041	Chikunta Rangayya	Mysore.
	2045	Chinkarili S. Srikantayya	Do.
	2344	Naithalath Vasu Menon	Palghat.
	2390	K. G. Kuppuswami Mudali	Madras.
	2681	P. John Murugesam	Do.
	2682	P. Duraiswami Mudali	Do
	2707	M. Kanakasabha Nayanar	Do.
	2773	Ahmad Nuhi-ud-din	Do.
	2826	Perakulangara Achuta Menon	Do.
	2847	Mohammad Habib-ur-rahman	Do.
	2390	P. K Venkataratna Nayuda	Do.
	2891	R. Samuel	Do.
	2918	M. Raman	Do
	2919	V. K Raman Pillai	Do

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

1	1864	N Padmanabha Sarma	Trivandrum.
2	1825	Palui Challayya	Do.
3	206	Susarla Satyaprakasam	Do.
4	127	Peadyala Satyanarayana	Cocanada.
	1826	K. Rama Ayyangar	Do.
	2128	K. Kanakasabhapati Ayyar	Trivandrum.
	881	Josyula Sitaramayya	Bangalore.
7	781	Nedadur Tiruvenkata Achari	Narasapur.
	1877	Mabel Gomez	Chingleput.
	2124	R. Mahadevan	Trivandrum.
	330	Shaik Abdul Wahab	Bangalore.
	728	Ratnam	Rajahmundry.
	1448	G Ramanujas Pillai	Chingleput.
11	1840	K. Narayana Pillai	Trivandrum.
	1885	A. Lakshmana Bhudji	Do.
	1983	S. Sankunni Pillai	Ernakulam.
			Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
		GEOMETRICAL DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—cont.	
		First Class—cont.	
17	152	Kadimcherla Narasimhamurti	Cocanada.
18	1771	P. T. Subrahmanya Ayyar	Trivandrum.
19	894	Garikipati Ramakoti	Bapatla.
20	222	Kappagantula Satyanarayana	Bapatla.
21	1072	S. Seshan	Amalapuram.
22	2192	N. S. Venugopalan	Trichinopoly
23	2154	Bezawada Subba Rao	Salem
24	2305	B. Venkataramana	Bangalore.
25	862	Valluri Sankara Virabhadrayya	Mangalore.
26	1358	Sarah Chinyan	Bapatla.
		Second Class.	
	23	Sayid Hasain	Berhampur.
	24	Pakanati Venkata Narasimha Rao	Do.
	29	Akkapatruni Krishna Rao	Do.
	42	Chamerti Chittima Achari	Do.
	119	Dameria Venkata Subrahmanyam	Vizianagaram.
	126	Punyamurtula Tammi Raju	Cocanada.
	128	Kotlapalli Kameswara Rao	Do
	129	Tatavarti Viswanatha Rao	Do
	130	Sripada Krishnamurti	Do.
	131	Kasibhatla Venkatachalam	Do.
	132	Bulusu Umamahesvara Rao	Do.
	134	Indrakanti Venkata Rao	Do.
	136	Indrakanti Suryaprakasa Rao	Do.
	140	Jonnalagedda Satyanarayanamurti	Do.
	142	Marella Mahankali Rao	Do.
	143	Ari Venkatarmanna	Do
	145	Kommireddi Appalanarasinga Rao	Do
	147	Dontamsetti Mallikarjunudu	Do.
	148	Mallampudi Venkata Narayana	Do.
	149	Korukonda Satyanarayanamurti	Do
	150	Sundara Ramamurti	Do
	151	Kanumuri Acharyulu	Do
	174	Pemmaraju Chinnam Raju	Do.
	176	Peravali Appa Rao	Do.
	178	Maddala Gangaramayya	Do.
	179	Gurinilla Satya Virabhadra Rao	Do.
	180	Yelcawarapu Jogisatheswami	Do.
	182	Gullapalli Dilsahatulu	Do.
	186	Miriyala Satyanarayanamurti	Do.
	202	Maddala Kameswara Rao	Do.
	223	Turaga Gopalu Krishna Rao	Amalapuram.
	224	Pandit-aradhyula Viraraja	Do.
	225	Simhambhatla Venkataratnam	Do.
	226	Ramabhatla Lakshmi Narasimham	Do.
	230	Malladi Sitaramayya	Do.
	231	Anappindi Satyanarayana	Do.
	232	Bhogavatula Achyutaramayya	Do.
	315	Ayyagari Vira Raju	Rajahmundry.
	325	Varada Venkataratnam	Do.
	328	Ankala Venkata Subba Rao	Do
	332	Brahmanudi Viraswami	Do.
	360	Akella Venkata Narasimha Siddhanti	Narsapur.
	382	Ilayavalli Varada Achari	Do.
	383	Upadhyayula Jagannatham	Do.
	384	Settaluri Srinivasa Acharyulu	Do.
	394	Dasika Rama Sastri	Do.
	395	Maddipatla Bhaskarudu	Do.
	397	Pamidipati Virabhadra Rao	Do.
	402	Kompella Virabhadra Somayaji	Do.
	431	Vadapalli Brahmayya	Do.
	432	Jasparti Venkata Venkatalakshma Narasimhamurti	Do.
	466	Puyyeti Sitapati Rao	Bezwada.
	526	Desaraju Rama Rao	Do.
	563	Rajagolapu Satyanarayana Rao	Bapatla.
	567	Vutukuri Anjaneya Gupta	Do.
	587	Sunka Sitaramayya	Do.
	597	Adipudi Nagabhushanam	Do.
	619	Muhammad Sami-ul-lah	Ballary.
	636	Nesu Rangayya	Do

Number in order of merit.	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
		GEOMETRICAL DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*	
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*	
760		Emr Ranga Achari	Chingleput.
775		Theri Muniswami Reddi	Do.
832		S. Venguswami	Kumbakonam.
836		R. Venkataraman	Do.
843		K. R. Krishnamurti	Do.
845		R. Ranganathan	Do.
851		S. Jayaraman	Do.
853		K. N. Subrahmanyan	Do.
928		M. S. Sesha Ayyar	Tanjore.
936		T. G. Ranganatha Rao	Do.
940		S. E. Devaneson	Karur.
945		D. Samuel	Do.
994		V. Daniel	Trichinopoly.
1025		K. M. Subrahmanyan	Do.
1027		S. Krishnan	Do.
1028		S. Rajagopalan	Do.
1030		V. R. Krishnan	Do.
1031		T. Kuppuswami	Do.
1033		T. Natesan	Do.
1037		D. Aruyaswami	Do.
1038		R. Akbar Sharif	Do.
1042		P. Lakshmanan	Do.
1045		Saiyid Ghulam Mustafa	Do.
1057		S. Gopal Rao	Do.
1058		A. Anantasubrahmanyan	Do.
1059		R. Subrahmanyam	Do.
1070		C. Tambiratnam	Do.
1086		P. Natarajan	Madura.
1114		P. R. Satyavagiswarau	Do.
1157		V. Navanitha Krishnan	Do.
1160		D. Narayana Ayyar	Do.
1192		T. K. Rama Rao	Do.
1174		A. Siromani	Nazareth.
1254		N. Yajnanarayana Ayyar	Tinnevelly.
1263		S. H. Subrahmanya Pillai	Do.
1284		P. Chidambarakuttalam Pillai	Do.
1355		Archi Luke	Trivandrum.
1356		Isabel D'Rozario	Do.
1357		Louisa Williams	Do.
1395		H. Krishna Ayyar	Do.
1396		K. Sankaranarayana Ayyar	Do.
1403		V. P. O. Padmanabhan Tampi	Do.
1406		K. Rajagopal Ayyar	Do.
1441		N. Rama Ayyar	Do.
1442		K. Narayana Pillai	Do.
1445		V. Harihara Ayyar	Do.
1449		S. Krishna Pillai	Do.
1453		T. Ramakrishna Asari	Do.
1483		P. Viramani Ayyar	Do.
1484		S. Chakravarti Ayyangar	Do.
1520		S. Krishna Potti	Do.
1522		N. Kochchappan Tampi	Do.
1565		E. Kannu Pillai	Do.
1628		M. V. Raman Pillai	Do.
1630		S. Sivasankara Pillai	Do.
1772		S. Ambu Pillai	Do.
1776		T. Natesa Pillai	Do.
1842		V. K. Eapen	Do.
1856		T. Manu	Do.
1857		N. Subrahmanya Ayyar	Do.
1886		M. M. Paul	Do.
1955		N. Hariharа Ayyar	Ernakulam.
1956		K. N. Vasudevan Nayar	Do.
1977		N. Sankaranarayana Ayyar	Do.
1981		P. R. Balakrishna Menon	Do.
1984		C. S. Krishna Mullar	Do.
2011		K. S. Vaidyanatha Ayyar	Trichur.
2014		K. Thomas	Do.
2117		T. M. Srinivasa Rao	Bangalore.
2119		K. Ranganayaki Ayyangar	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

	2123	G. Putta Rao	Bangalore.
	2121	M. B. Srinivasa Rao	Do.
	2122	Bharathi Venkatadasappa	Do.
	2125	Yagavakota L. Surappa	Do.
	2126	Masti Sattai Krishnaswami	Do.
	2127	V. Iswaran	Do.
	2128	Vellore S. Margasahayam	Do.
	2131	Vellore D. Rajabadar	Do.
	2134	R. Ramaswami Konar	Do.
	2159	Hole-Narsipur K. Gopalayya	Do.
	2160	Hole-Narsipur K. Venkataramayya ..	Do.
	2178	Honvagere P. Viswamurti	Do.
	2179	H. Srinivasayya	Do.
	2185	V. Swaminathan	Salem
	2186	K. Subbarayalu Chetti	Do.
	2199	P. V. Krishnamurti	Do.
	2200	N. K. Lakshmana Rao	Do.
	2202	K. Sivaramakrishnan	Do.
	2204	A. Ayyanna Padayachi	Do.
	2205	N. Narayana Asari	Do.
	2283	G. Kodandarama Chetti	Coimbatore.
	2344	Nuthalath Vasu Menon	Palghat.
	2345	P. V Udayamurti Ayyar	Do.
	2746	M. D. John	Madras.
	2876	Cheviam Venkataramayya	Do.
	2877	Tenginala Venkata Ramanamurti	Do.
	2918	M. Raman	Do.
	2943	Muhammad Khaja	Do.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

1	2092	P. Duraiswami Mudali	Madras.
2	1105	V. Gopala Rao	Madura.
3	2057	Ponnatipuram Nanjundayya	Mysore.
4	1845	A Nilakanta Ayyar	Trivandrum.
	2201	Y. V. Ramasubban	Salem
6	1389	C. Swaminatha Pillai	Trivandrum.
7	1461	K. Velayudhan Pillai	Do.
	1497	K. N. Venkatadesika Ayyangar	Do.
9	1459	N Tanu Subrahmanya Ayyar	Do.
10	1415	C. Harihara Ayyar	Do.
11	2372	Tayala Narakat Govinda Podeval	Calicut.
12	2930	Muhammad Ghana	Madras.

SECOND CLASS.

	89	Vadapalli Padmanabham	Vizagapatam.
	153	Akella Lakshminarayana	Coconada.
	184	Garimella Bhimasankaram	Do.
	185	S. Ramachandran	Do.
	907	Kakarlamudi Venkata Rao	Do.
	334	Anjala Ramamohan Rao	Rajahmundry.
	455A	P. Govindu Nayudu	Bezwada.
	715	N. P. Amirtalingam	Madras.
	845	K. S. Krishna Rao	Kumbakonam.
	847	R. Ramamurti	Do.
	997	J. Kanakaraja	Trichinopoly.
	998	T. S. Jambunathan	Do.
	1001	B. S. Venkatachalam	Do.
	1002	K. V. Narayana Ayyangar	Do.
	1003	M. Padmanabha Panikkar	Do.
	1004	T. Palanimuttu	Do.
	1005	T. Ramachandran	Do.
	1006	V. T. Madhava Menon	Do.
	1009	K. Muttayyan	Do.
	1011	T. V. Sankaran	Do.
	1012	H. Ramamurti	Do.
	1034	T. Annadurai	Do.
	1039	K. Krishnamurti	Do.
	1046	R. Ramachandran	Do.
	1048	O. Sangili	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where examined
		GEOMETRICAL DRAWING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE)—cont.	
		SECOND CLASS—cont.	
	1074	T. J. Rama Rao	Trichinopoly.
	1076	T. J. Appaji Rao	Do.
	1079	S. Maria Michael Pillai	Do.
	1108	V. Sabbaraya Ayyar	Madura.
	1133	S. N. Surahmanyan	Do
	1135	S. Rajagopala Ayyar	Do.
	1148	A. Kuppuswami	Do.
	1164	A Muttu Ayyar	Do.
	1166	B. S. Sivaram	Do.
	1170	S. Andi Ayyar	Nazareth.
	1180	Y. Rajayya Moses	Do.
	1273	C. P. Hariharа Ayyar	Tinnevelly.
	1290	A. Vedantadesikan	Do.
	1292	T Muttappa Ayyangar	Do.
	1370	P K Velayudhan Pillai	Trivandrum.
	1371	Emily Jaha	Do.
	1401	G. Sivarama Pillai	Do.
	1414	A Padmanabha Ayyar	Do.
	1431	A. Velu Pillai	Do.
	1423	R Kesavan Tampi	Do.
	1424	A Raman Pillai	Do.
	1427	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar	Do.
	1428	K Narayanaswami Nayudu	Do.
	1457	H. Vaidyanatha Ayyar	Do
	1460	K Paramesawaran Tampi	Do.
	1496	K. N. Gopala Ayyangar	Do.
	1635	S. Ranga Ayyar	Do.
	1817	T. S. Rama Ayyangar	Do.
	1819	M K Vaidyanatha Sarma	Do
	1843	M. Paramesawara Pillai	Do.
	1844	N. Padmanabhan Asari	Do
	1848	P. Raghavan Pillai	Do.
	1849	G. Krojukrishna Pillai	Do.
	1856	K. R. Krishna Ayyar	Do.
	1859	R. Sankaranarayana Ayyar	Do.
	1865	N. Sankara Kurukkal	Do.
	1901	G. Rama Rao	Ernakulam.
	2013	K. V. Rameswami Ayyar	Trichur
	2042	Akkubabbai N. Subba Rao	Mysore
	2057	Mysore Gopala Rao	Do.
	2065	Seenapparéddi K. Subrahmanya Ayyar	Do.
	2136	K. N. Parameswaran Pillai	Bangalore.
	2182	B. S. Lakshmanaswami Nayudu	Do.
	2194	V. Srinivasayya	Salem.
	2212	R. Venkatapurushottamen	Do.
	2214	S. J. Amaldasan	Do.
	2300	M. C. Angappa Chetti	Coimbatore.
	2317	Ambalakandi Achyutan	Palghat.
	2684	D. Vaidyalingam Asari	Madras.
	2714	V. Ramachandran	Do.
	2750	K. Muttuswami	Do.
	2751	Cuddalore Viranaghava Mudali	Do.
	2752	P Jagannatha Mudali	Do.
	2763	Stiperumbudur Ranganathan	Do
	2754	Vayalanellore Krishnaswami Pillai	Do.
	2830	Parakulangara Achyota Menon	Do.
	2823	Moduhuri Viswanathem	Do
	2891	R Samuel	Do.
	2896	M. Albert	Do.
	2897	S Venkataramanan	Do
	2925	T. A Rajagopalan	Do.
	2928	Vellore Dakshinamurti Mudali	Do
	2929	Cuddapah R. Gopala Pillai	Do.
	2932	S. N. Dasanayakam Mudali	Do.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 28th January 1914.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

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OF

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No. 5.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 3, 1914. [Price, 2 annas.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER 1913.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS held in November 1913 in the subjects under which their names appear.

[A Notice will be published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette* in the month of March stating when and to whom application should be made for certificates.]

[*N.B.—Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer-papers will not be attended to.*]

Number in order of merit	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
		FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).	
		FIRST CLASS.	
1	219	Payidiparti Ranganayakulu	Amalapuram.
2	381	Jaspula Sitaramayya	Narasapur.
	882	Tiruvadamarudur B. Ratnachalam	Saidapet.
4	1163	P. V. Subrahmanyan	Madura.
5	582	Muran Venkataswami	Bellary.
	651	S. Jayaraman	Kumbakonam.
	2388	Kondadi Madhava Shambhogue	Mangalore.
	467	Komanduru Narasimha Achari ..	Bezwada.
6	673	S. Duraiswami	Saidapet.
	675	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar	Do.
11	440	Atukuri V. Sobhanachalapati Rao	Bezwada.
12	1174	A. Sreeramu	Nazareth.
	1411	K. V. Narayana Asari	Trivandrum.
	679	Mullapudi Ramamurti Sarma	Saidapet.
16	1252	S. Kuppuraswami Asari	Tinnevelly.
	1025	L. Kapah	Trivandrum.
	308	Damarla Rama Rao	Rajahmundry.
17	706	C. N. Ekambara Mudali	Saidapet.
	1873	K. Ramaswami Ayyar	Ernakulam.
	2863	P. Y. Muniswami Pillai	Madras.
21	276	Ailavajhala Ramamurti	Rajahmundry.
	56	Uppuli Sitaramayya	Vizagapatam.
	214	Kalavakolanu Viraswami	Amalapuram.
22	225	Sankambhatla Venkataratnam	Do.
	473	Mellacheruvu Pundarikakhoda	Bezwada.
	703	V. Kodandarama Mudali	Saidapet.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate	Where examined.
		FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—cont.	
		First Class—cont.	
29	825	V. Krishnamurti	Kumbakonam.
	1058	A. Anantambrahmanyan	Trichinopoly.
	1110	V. Minakshisundram	Madura.
	1903	K. Kochchunni Panikkar	Ernakulam.
	2189	C. K. Swaminathan	Salem.
	2201	Y. V. Ramasubbun	Do.
	2311	Athiyamkunnath Kunhunni Nayar	Palghat.
		Second Class.	
	3	P. A. Choudari	Berhampur.
	4	Kshetra Pa re	Do.
	7	Amanchurla Venkata Subba Rao	Do.
	8	Narsala Appalanarasayya	Do.
	9	Gubba Chinnayya	Do.
	11	Gangadhara Panda	Do.
	13	Udayanatha Nayaka	Do.
	15	Telapa Ramaswami	Do.
	30	Maddu Tammayya Sastri	Vizianagram.
	40	Kollaru Somanatham	Do.
	58	Nemani Appalanarasimham	Vizagapatam.
	61	Nishtala Appalanarasimham	Do.
	65	Yadavilli Suryanarayana	Do.
	68	Patruni Venkatanarasimham	Do.
	70	Kakinada Satyanarayana Raju	Do.
	71	Mamala Suryanarayana	Do.
	72	Allu Jagannatham	Do.
	74	Jakkula Satyanaryana	Do.
	78	Kantimahanti Ramachandra Rao	Do.
	79	Chitilla Subbarayudu	Do.
	82	William Ratnam Samuel Satyanathan	Do.
	83	Crystal Silian Stephens	Do.
	84	D. Philip	Do.
	92	Kopparti Satyanarayanamurti	Cocanada.
	96	Duvvuri Lakshmi Narasimha Sastri	Do.
	98	Gorusada Venkata Syamala Rao	Do.
	99	Punyamurtula Ramakrishnayya	Do.
	102	Sattiraju Venkata Rao	Do.
	103	Potapragada Subba Rao	Do.
	104	Devarakonda Kondayya Sastri	Do.
	106	Vedula Sarveswara Chayanulu	Do.
	107	Satyavolu Venkata Rao	Do.
	108	Chittajallu Pullayya	Do.
	110	Bandaru Manikkam	Do.
	111	Boddapati Jagannatham	Do.
	113	Reddi Venkatanju	Do.
	115	Pisetti Satyanarayana	Do.
	116	Sayadrog Easapati Narayanaswami	Do.
	118	Hugh Edward D'Cruz	Do.
	119	Donepudi Venkata Subrahmanyam	Do.
	159	Yiriyala Sitaramayya	Do.
	164	Mandapati Hariharadeva Raju	Do.
	166	K. Ch. Satyanarayanaswami	Do.
	167	R. Bhavanarayanaswami	Do.
	170	Kotagiri Appa Rau	Do.
	191	Pappu Lakshmi Narasimha Rao	Do.
	208	Ganti Lakshmi Narasimham	Amalapuram.
	210	Kotamarti Lakshmi Narasimham	Do.
	212	Chavlapalli Sambamurti	Do.
	213	Annam Lakshminarasimham	Do.
	215	Bikkina Sitarmayya	Do.
	220	Namani Venkataramayya	Do.
	222	Kappagantula Satyanarayana	Do.
	223	Turaga Gopalakrishna Rao	Do.
	224	Pandit-aradhyula Virraju	Do.
	226	Ramathotla Lakshmi Narasimham	Do.
	238	Talluri Raghavayya	Do.
	244	Kakarla Venkayya	Rajahmundry.
	246	Sripada Venkatanarasimham	Do.
	247	Bhagavatula Venkataramanayya	Do.
	253	Nidasanamatla Jagannatha Rao	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.

FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

255	Dokka Subrahmanyam	Rajahmundry.
256	Seniyarapu Subba Rao	Do.
257	Sankisa Venkatanarayana	Do.
260	Allaka Pattyya Brahmam	Do.
261	Jonvisetti Venkatarayudu	Do.
264	Teli Joseph	Do.
263	Josyula Lakshmi Narasimham	Do.
264	Gazavelli Rama Narasimha Rao	Do.
267	Tenati Subba Rao	Do.
268	Balajapalli Venkata Subba Rao	Do.
269	Nandigam Satyanarayanamurti	Do.
270	Gudhey Krishna Rao	Do.
278	Kaluga Venkata Sivaramayya	Do.
280	Pradattur Srinivasa Rao	Do.
281	Akkundum Venkateswarulu	Do.
284	Uppuluri Venkata Rao	Do.
285	Cheralamilli Ananta Rao	Do.
286	Mallampalli Subrahmanyam	Do.
287	Surampudi Kamakaraju	Do.
288	Penumarti Purushottam	Do.
290	Sripadi Pati Sastri	Do.
292	Yarroju Narayanamurti	Do.
293	Tonda Rangayya	Do.
296	Putchala Viravenkayya	Do.
298	Tota Mary Joseph	Do.
299	Tenali Jesudas	Do.
300	Nunnai Isaac	Do.
301	Jarapalu Ruth Hartiet Somasundara Amma	Do.
302	Jarapraju Augusta Agnes Lakshmi Kantamma	Do.
306	Medabhushi Venkatanarasimha Achari	Do.
307	Polaraju Suryaprakasa Rao	Do.
309	Kachibhatla Venkata Sesharyya	Do.
342	Tadimeti Rama Rao	Narsapur.
343	Adithan Gavarraju	Do.
344	Achanta Venkatachalapati Rao	Do.
346	Maddipatla Narasimham	Do.
350	Chappella Venkateswarulu	Do.
351	Ayyagari Somasundaram	Do.
353	Yaddanapudi Satyanarayanamurti	Do.
354	Kuchibotla Satyanarayana	Do.
355	Telety Satyanarayanamurti	Do.
356	Ayyagari Satyanarayana	Do.
357	Kajula Kameswara Suryanarayana	Do.
358	Uppala Venugopalam	Do.
359	Josula Srinivasamurti	Do.
360	Prabhoja Suramamurti	Do.
361	Chintapalli Chalapati Rao	Do.
36.	Peddada Sundara Ramayya	Do.
363	Tadimeti Viswanatham	Do.
365	Badampudi Suryanarayana	Do.
366	Jayulu Sitaramaswami	Do.
368	Penmaraju Subba Rao	Do.
370	Ponneda Sankaranarayana	Do.
372	Gadhavajjala Brahmayya Sastri	Do.
373	Geddada Nagayya	Do.
374	Tampudi Bhagavat	Do.
375	Dharmikota Suryanarayana	Do.
378	Apsana Ramanayya	Do.
379	Bhaskarla Gopala Krishnamurti	Do.
382	Bayavalli Varada Achari	Do.
385	Khadar Rahman	Do.
401	Settaluri Tata Achari	Do.
403	Kutta Suryanarayana	Do.
409	Nagavarapu Venkataramayya	Do.
410	Veluri Prahlada	Do.
412	Josyula Venkata Narasayya	Do.
413	Chitti Subrahmanyam	Do.
417	Adivi Purushottam	Do.
421	Kalarla Venkanna	Do.
429	Nagarapu Reddi	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
		FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*	
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*	
	453	Ivaturi Subrahmanyam	Bezwada.
	454	C N. Venkata Subbayya	Do.
	456	G O Venkataratnam	Do.
	459	Ada Armstrong	Do.
	460	Joseph Antony Hark	Do.
	461	Manaji Pesonji	Do.
	467	Gondavarapu Lakshmi Dasayya	Do.
	470	Prayaga Venkata Appa Rao	Do.
	474	Vinukota Madhava Rao	Do.
	476	G Suryanarayana	Do.
	486	Duggirala Subrahmanyam	Do.
	489	Nelli Umakantan	Do.
	490	Sundaru Ramaswami	Do
	491	Mugada Appalaraju	Do.
	493	Kaveti Sureswara Laghu	Do.
	494	Senapatalli Sriramamurti Gupta	Do.
	497	Abdul Ahu Khan Sahib	Do.
	501	Desiraju Lakshmi narasimha Rao	Do.
	502	Deshiraju Venkatachalapati Rao	Do.
	504	Vattipalli Virabhadra Somayajulu	Do.
	506	Lala Ramprasad	Do.
	538	Jovvala John Shelly	Masulipatam.
	544	Govada Theophilus	Do.
	545	Penyamboyina Devanandam	Do.
	540	Cattamanchi Ranganayaki Reddi	Do.
	542	Kotamraju Jagannatha Rao	Do.
	543	Battina Admarayana	Do.
	556	Gandavarapu Venkata Chalapati Rao	Bapatla.
	558	Rajupalepu Radhakrishnamurti	Do.
	568	Pandyarapu Venkateswarulu	Do.
	571	Thomarasu Narahari	Do.
	573	Mugulluri Rudra Asari	Do.
	574	Parvatavani Sivalingayya	Do
	576	K. Jalarama Sarma	Do.
	577	Bendapudi Sitarama Rao	Do.
	578	Gullapalli Ramakrishnayya	Do.
	583	Nalam Balakrishnayya	Do.
	584	Kattula Raghavayya	Do.
	587	Sutla Sitaramayya	Do.
	588	Yarramsetti Hanumanta Rao Nayudu	Do.
	593	Tadaparti Raghavendra Rao	Bellary.
	600	Hussainji	Do.
	615	Kamma Obleese	Do.
	620	Muhammad Usman Sahib	Do.
	624	Penani G. Viswanatha Ayyar	Do.
	627	C Rajasekhara Reddi	Do.
	637	Abdur Rahim	Vellore.
	638	G. Abdus Sattar	Do.
	646	D. Krishnayya	Do.
	647	B. Venkatanarayana Chetti	Do.
	646	P Nagabhushanam Nayudu	Do.
	651	Saiyid Miran	Do.
	652	T. Ekambaram Pillai	Do.
	668	A. Srinivasayya	Do.
	670	Addepalli Lakshminarayana	Saidapet.
	671	Srimat Godavarthi Varaha Lakshmi Narasimha-swami.	Do.
	674	N. R. Sundaram Ayyar	Do.
	676	Allampallam E. Anantakrishna Ayyar	Do.
	680	Neti Venkata Narasimha Sastri	Do.
	684	A. Nagarajan	Do.
	685	Kopparti Satyanarayana	Do.
	686	R. Sundaram Ayyar	Do.
	690	V. Krishnaa	Do.
	691	N. Y. Venkatasubbaa	Do.
	692	A. R. Subrahmanya Sastri	Do.
	693	A. K. Krishnaswami Ayyar	Do.
	696	Kopparti H. Venkatasatyanarayana	Do.
	699	Vellath Pothen Vitil Achyuta Menon	Do
	704	M. A. Nytyanantha Mudali	Do.
	705	T. R. Natesa Pandaram	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register Number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.

FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

	705	T. Nandagopal Pillai	Saidapet.
	709	S. Sarayya Nayudu	Do.
	710	A. S. David	Do.
	711	S. Muttukumaraswami Mudali	Do.
	717	Dasari Ramaswami	Chingleput
	718	Velayudham	Do.
	720	Venkatesan	Do.
	756	Madurantakam N. Varada Achari	Do.
	757	Madurantakam Pallipat Tiruvenkata Achari	Do.
	763	D. Peter	Do.
	769	Pagaldivatti Duraiswami Ayyangar	Do.
	781	Henry	Do.
	782	Mariy Louis	Tindivanam.
	783	Arulappan	Do.
	812	S. V. Rajagopala Ayyangar	Do.
	813	R Saundara Mudali	Do.
	814	R Tangavala Mudali	Do.
	815	R Kandaswami Pillai	Do.
	817	K. Lakshmanaswamy Achari	Do.
	818	K. Venugopal Nayudu	Do.
	819	V Subrahmanya Pillai	Do.
	823	S. Sitaraman	Kumbakonam
	824	C V. Sundaresa Ayyar	Do.
	826	A. S Rajagopalan	Do.
	828	M Nallaperiyan	Do.
	829	S. Natesan	Do.
	830	P. Narayanaswami	Do.
	831	M Swaminathan	Do.
	832	S. Venguswami	Do.
	833	M Subrahmanyan	Do.
	834	R. Natesan	Do.
	849	S Natesan	Do.
	850	S. Sami	Do.
	864	S. Ramamurti	Do.
	866	K Vitabhadra Pillai	Do.
	867	V. Subrahmanyan	Do.
	868	V Srinivasan	Do.
	869	P. S. Rameswami Ayyar	Do.
	880	A. Chakrapani	Do.
	888	S. Natarajan	Do.
	890	T. R. Lakshmana Rao	Tanjore.
	891	M Murugesa Odayar	Do.
	897	V. Pattabhirama Ayyar	Do.
	898	N. Balasubrahmanyan	Do.
	899	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar	Do.
	901	R. Srinivasa Rao	Do.
	904	V. Sivaraman	Do.
	913	T S. Raghunath	Do.
	915	Ponnammal	Do.
	918	I. (Kanakammal) Mary	Do.
	919	N. Swarnammal	Do.
	920	A. John Ambiyas	Do.
	942	V. Robert William	Karur.
	943	A. Stephen	Do.
	970	K V. Subbanarayanan	Do.
	971	T. Duraiswami	Do.
	978	M. Ghulam Mustafa	Do.
	996	T. S. Jambunathan	Trichinopoly.
	1000	K. Sriramulu	Do.
	1001	B. S. Venkatachalam	Do.
	1002	K. V Narayana Ayyangar	Do.
	1003	M Padmanabha Panikkar	Do.
	1004	T. Palaniyandi	Do.
	1005	T. Ramachandrao	Do.
	1008	A. N Krishna Menon	Do.
	1009	K. Muttayyan	Do.
	1017	P. K. Narasimhan	Do.
	1018	M. S. Viswanathan	Do.
	1020	A Arunachalam	Do.
	1025	K. M. Subrahmanyan	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.

FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

	1037	S. Krishnan	Trichinopoly.
	1041	K Kuppuswami	Do.
	1042	E. Balakrishnan	Do.
	1043	T. Natesan	Do
	1044	T. Annadurai	Do.
	1051	P. A. Ramachandran	Do.
	1052	A. Ganapati	Do.
	1053	G Ganapati	Do.
	1055	A. Pichchaimuthu	Do.
	1057	S. Gopal Rao	Do.
	1059	R Subrahmanyam	Do.
	1062	T R Bhavaswami Rao	Madura.
	2100	V. Venkataraman	Do.
	1101	T. Narayanan	Do.
	1102	R Ramakrishna Rao	Do.
	1112	R. Srinivasavaradan	Do.
	1113	K Sundaresan	Do.
	1114	P R Satyavagiswaran	Do.
	1115	S N Krishnan	Do.
	1124	P Sankaralingam Pillai	Do.
	1127	V. Vedamanikkam	Do.
	1129	G. M. A. A. Ignesi	Do.
	1130	S. Louréswami Fernando	Do.
	1132	S. Susai Antony	Do.
	1133	S. N. Subrahmanyan	Do.
	1134	S. Raghavendram	Do.
	1135	S. Rajagopala Ayyar	Do.
	1136	N. Venugopalu	Do.
	1230	A. V. Ganapati	Do
	1232	R. Avapothi	Pieneeelly.
	1233	S. Krishnan	Do.
	1234	K. R. Sundara Rajan	Do.
	1236	A. K. Annaswami	Do.
	1235	S Venkataramo Ayyar	Do
	1240	P. S. Minakshisundaram	Do.
	1241	S. K. Subbayya	Do.
	1242	M. Chokkalingam	Do.
	1243	P R Venkatavelu	Do.
	1245	S Minakshisundaram	Do.
	1247	K. V. Ramaswami	Do.
	1248	C K. Subbayya	Do.
	1249	K Sayid Sulaiman	Do.
	1250	D. Sayid Naba	Do.
	1253	A Tanu Ayyar	Do.
	1256	K. Sthanusubrahmanya Ayyan alias Sanu Ayyar	Do.
	1257	P. Vadivelu Maruga Pillai	Do.
	1260	G. Tanu Ayyar	Do.
	1261	N. Swami Nayuda	Do.
	1275	S Thotadri Ayyangar	Do.
	1277	D. Krishnamurti	Do.
	1278	V. Narayanan	Do.
	1279	O. K. Tiruvangadam	Do.
	1280	S. Annapandan	Do.
	1293	A. V. Gopalakrishna Ayyar	Do.
	1296	A. Raja Ratnam	Trivendrum.
	1297	P N. Sankara Pillai	Do.
	1299	K. Lakshmi	Do.
	1300	N. Ramakrishna Pillai	Do.
	1302	G. Velu Asari	Do.
	1303	R K. Chelleppan Pillai	Do
	1304	G. Siva Rama Pillai	Do.
	1305	N. O. Padmanabha Pillai	Do.
	1306	P. V. Chellappan Pillai	Do.
	1307	N Narayana Asari	Do
	1309	K. Raman Asari	Do
	1314	K. Kesava Pillai	Do.
	1316	S. Velu Pillai	Do.
	1323	P. G. Varkey	Do.
	1329	P. Krishna Asari	Do.
	1330	G. Perumal Nayuda	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
		FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*	
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*	
	1331	K P. Sankara Menon	Trivandrum.
	1332	S. Ramakrishna Pillai	Do.
	1333	K. V. George	Do.
	1335	Elizabeth Mirandah	Do.
	1337	P. K. Padmanabha Pillai	Do.
	1338	C Lakshmanna	Do.
	1341	I. Nilakantan	Do.
	1344	Victoria Moses	Do.
	1345	E. D. Morris	Do.
	1346	G. Michael	Do.
	1347	W. Joseph	Do.
	1348	N K. Mathai	Do.
	1349	E. Kuruvilla	Do.
	1350	Hazzy Prime	Do.
	1374	R Rama Ayyar	Do.
	1376	P Seaha Ayyar	Do.
	1377	N. V. Durairawami Ayyar	Do.
	1378	C. N. Gopala Pillai	Do.
	1380	V. N. Ramakrishna Pillai	Do.
	1381	P. Madhava Pillai	Do.
	1383	R. Govindan	Do.
	1384	P. Gopalan	Do.
	1385	R. Parama	Do.
	1386	K. Narayanan	Do.
	1389	M. V. Narayanan	Do.
	1389	D. Damodaran Nambi	Do.
	1390	K. G. Mathai	Do.
	1391	S. Shanmukhan Asari	Do.
	1393	K. V. Govindan	Do.
	1396	K Sankaranarayana Ayyar	Do.
	1397	P. Vasudevan Pillai	Do.
	1398	V. P. C. Padmanabhan Tampi	Do.
	1399	K K. Padmanabha Pillai	Do.
	1400	K Rajangam Ayyar	Do.
	1401	G. Siva Rama Pillai	Do.
	1403	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar	Do.
	1405	V. R. Kunjakrishna Pillai	Do.
	1430	V. R. Parameswaram Pillai	Do.
	1431	P. R. Govinda Pillai	Do.
	1432	M. Kunaran Asari	Do.
	1434	K. M. Kuriyen	Do.
	1435	S. Panchapakesa Ayyar	Do.
	1436	C. K. Lakshmana Ayyar	Do.
	1437	R. Kunjaa Pillai	Do.
	1438	V. N. Padmanabha Pillai	Do.
	1440	P. Janardana Pillai	Do.
	1441	N. Rama Ayyar	Do.
	1444	K. Narayana Pillai	Do.
	1443	G. Ayyappan Pillai	Do.
	1444	R Padmanabha Pillai	Do.
	1445	V. Haritara Ayyar	Do.
	1446	G. Ratnasajan Pillai	Do.
	1464	S. N. Krishna Ayyar	Do.
	1465	R. Srinivasa Ayyar	Do.
	1468	B. Velayudhan Asari	Do.
	1474	P. Madhavan Pillai	Do.
	1476	K Narayana Korup	Do.
	1478	I. M Unnitten	Do.
	1482	O. I. Abraham	Do.
	1484	S. Chakravarti Ayyangar	Do.
	1485	S. Sivarama Pillai	Do.
	1486	K. Gnanam	Do.
	1488	P. Damodaran Pillai	Do.
	1489	E K Gopala Pillai	Do.
	1501	P. Krishna Pillai	Do.
	1504	K Velayudhan Pillai	Do.
	1504	R. Ravi Varman Tirumalpad	Do.
	1506	V. Subrahmanya Ayyar	Do.
	1507	K. Nilakanta Pillai	Do.
	1508	P Narayana Pillai	Do.
	1510	K. Parameswaran Pillai	Do.

Number in order of merit	Register Number	Name of candidate	Where examined.

FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

1511	P. Aniruddhan Pillai	.. ..	Trivandrum.
1512	P. K. Krishna Pillai	.. ..	Do.
1516	M. E. Tanu Pillai	.. ..	Do.
1525	A. Padmanabha Pillai	.. ..	Do.
1535	R. Narayana Pillai	.. ..	Do.
1579	K. Raman Pillai	.. ..	Do.
1632	N. K. Kesava Pillai	.. ..	Do.
1634	K. K. Kuriya Kosa	.. ..	Do
1538	V. Gopala Pillai	.. ..	Do
1539	K. Paramu Pillai	.. ..	Do.
1542	G. Govindan Potti	.. ..	Do.
1543	A. Janardana Pillai	.. ..	Do.
1546	R. Parameswara Pillai	.. ..	Do.
1548	M. Krishna Pillai	.. ..	Do.
1552	T. Gopala Pillai	.. ..	Do.
1561	M. Madhavan Pillai	.. ..	Do
1563	T. G. Pilipesa ..	.. ..	Do.
1566	E. Kanna Pillai	.. ..	Do.
1569	V. K. Velayudhan Asari	.. .. ..	Do.
1579	K. Velayudhan Pillai	.. ..	Do.
1580	N. K. Kumara Pillai	.. ..	Do.
1581	R. Kumara Pillai	.. ..	Do.
1583	N. S. Narayana Ayyar	.. ..	Do.
1583	R. Anantasankaranarayana Ayyer	.. ..	Do.
1584	K. M. Balakrishna Pillai	.. .. ..	Do.
1587	K. Padmanabha Pillai	.. ..	Do.
1592	K. N. Kesavan Asari	.. ..	Do
1599	Alice Britto ..	.. ..	Do.
1602	Hilla Gomes ..	.. ..	Do.
1604	Achchamma John	.. ..	Do.
1607	R. Kochukunju	.. ..	Do.
1608	P. K. Narayana Pillai	.. ..	Do.
1610	N. Divakaran Pillai	.. ..	Do.
1611	P. I. Chakko ..	.. ..	Do.
1612	S. Kochchu Tampi	.. ..	Do.
1613	S. Ramaswami Ayyar	.. ..	Do.
1614	N. Achyutan Pillai	.. ..	Do.
1616	C. A. Raghavan Pillai	.. ..	Do.
1617	M. Ponnan ..	.. ..	Do.
1619	A. N. Raman Pillai	.. ..	Do.
1620	P. GeVarghese ..	.. ..	Do.
1621	A. Joseph ..	.. ..	Do.
1622	G. Abaizar ..	.. ..	Do.
1624	S. Job ..	.. ..	Do.
1632	S. Hariharn Ayyar	.. ..	Do.
1636	J. Ramakrishna Ayyar	.. .. ..	Do.
1638	T. V. Hariharn Ayyar	.. .. ..	Do.
1639	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar	.. .. ..	Do.
1640	T. V. Krishna Ayyar	.. ..	Do.
1641	V. G. Narayana Ayyar	.. ..	Do.
1642	R. Ramaswami Ayyar	.. ..	Do.
1644	K. Govindan Potti	.. ..	Do.
1645	A. Subrahmanya Ayyar	.. ..	Do.
1648	D. Subrahmanya Ayyar	.. ..	Do.
1649	G. Ramaswami Ayyar	.. ..	Do.
1646	S. Sitarama Ayyar	.. ..	Do.
1653	K. A. Viswanatha Ayyar	.. ..	Do.
1658	P. Ayyappan Pillai	.. ..	Do.
1657	B. Mallen ..	.. ..	Do.
1658A	N. Padmanabha Pillai	.. ..	Do.
1661	M. K. Nilakanta Pillai	.. ..	Do.
1663	K. Velu Pillai	.. ..	Do.
1664	V. G. Nilakantan Tampi	.. ..	Do.
1667	R. N. Padmanabha Pillai	.. ..	Do.
1668	P. K. Rama Varma Koil Tamparan	.. ..	Do.
1670	K. P. Kesavan ..	.. ..	Do.
1671	L. Paramu ..	.. ..	Do.
1673	R. Madhavan Unnitan	.. ..	Do.
1676	V. Janaki Ammal	.. ..	Do.
1678	K. Raman Pillai	.. ..	Do.
1680	G. Madhavan Pillai	.. ..	Do.

Number in order of merit	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
		FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*	
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*	
	1681	K. Narayana Pillai	Trivandrum.
	1682	V. K. Krishna Unnitan	Do.
	1686	T. N. Sankara Pillai	Do.
	1687	N. Sankara Pillai (son of Narayana Pillai) ..	Do.
	1689	V. Ramakrishna Pillai	Do.
	1692	N. Parameswaram Pillai	Do.
	1696	C. G. Parameswaran Pillai	Do.
	1697	S Subrahmanya Mantra	Do.
	1698	R Velayudhan Pillai	Do.
	1701	P. K. Vela Panikkar	Do.
	1706	P. G. Krishna Kurup	Do.
	1710	V. S. Narayana Pillai	Do.
	1711	G. K. Chella Ammal	Do.
	1713	A. Narayanan Nayar	Do.
	1714	R. Raman Pillai	Do.
	1715	S. Velappa Pillai	Do.
	1719	P Krishnan	Do.
	1720	G Achyutan Pillai	Do.
	1724	K. Gopala Warrier	Do.
	1725	C. P. Kesava Pillai	Do.
	1727	N. Gopala Pillai	Do.
	1729	R. Sivasubrahmanya Pillai	Do.
	1730	V. K Kochchu Kunju	Do.
	1731	Stella Antony	Do.
	1733	G. Selvanayakam	Do.
	1734	K. M Varghese	Do.
	1735	M. K Chakko	Do.
	1736	C M. Ummen	Do.
	1741	M M Thomas	Do.
	1742	E. K. Joseph	Do.
	1744	G. Jacob	Do.
	1745	M. C. Chakko	Do.
	1747	K. V. Varkey	Do.
	1750	T. V. Mathew	Do.
	1753	Y. Philipose Phillip	Do.
	1756	J. Bernardin	Do.
	1758	V. J. Varghese	Do.
	1759	P. C. Varghese	Do.
	1760	V. G. Varghese	Do.
	1763	C John Abraham	Do.
	1767	K. A. Venkatachalam Ayyar	Do.
	1769	S Krishna Ayyangar	Do.
	1771	P. T. Subrahmanya Ayyar	Do.
	1772	S. Anda Pillai	Do.
	1775	Y. C. Pichchai	Do.
	1778	T Nataraja Pillai	Do.
	1780	Kochchu Krishnan Pillai	Do.
	1784	A. K. Govinda Pillai	Do.
	1785	M K. Govinda Pillai	Do.
	1786	N. Narayana Pillai	Do.
	1787	I. C. Parameswaram Unnitan	Do.
	1789	M. M. Jane	Do.
	1871	V. C. Kollata Ayyar	Ernakulam.
	1872	T S. Kesava Pillai	Do.
	1874	C Chakrapani Warrier	Do.
	1875	K. Kochukuttan Pillai	Do.
	1878	M. Srinivasa Heggion	Do.
	1878	P. J. Joseph	Do.
	1882	P. Kesava Pillai	Do.
	1884	P N Ramakrishna Pillai	Do.
	1888	M K Govinda Pillai	Do.
	1893	E. K. Nanikutti Ammal	Do.
	1898	M. G. Parameswaran Pillai	Do.
	1900	V. N. Madhavan Pillai	Do.
	1903	R. K Narayana Pillai	Do.
	1906	Chenathra Kochi Adey	Do.
	1907	M. P. Achama	Do.
	1908	P. D. Cheoha	Do.
	1909	E. Maryam	Do.
	1910	K. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar	Do.
	1911	V. Anantaraman Ayyar	Do.
	1915	V. Narayana Ayyar	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
		FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*	
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*	
1918		K. Gopala Pillai	Ernakulam.
1919		C. Sankara Wariar	Do.
1929		K. Govindan Elutachan	Do.
1938		K. J. Joseph	Do.
1939		V. X. Cheriyan	Do.
1940		P. M. Luka	Do.
1941		P. M. Masi	Do.
1942		V. E. Ummen	Do.
1943		K. P. Koshi	Do.
1944		K. Varghese George	Do.
1949		T. Pothan John	Do.
1948		P. J. Kuriyan	Do.
1947		V. M. Kuriyan	Do.
1949		P. A. Varghese	Do.
1950		E. T. Koravilla	Do.
1951		B. Subrahmanya Sarma	Do.
1952		C. N. Sankara Panikkar	Do.
1953		M. R. Krishna Nayar	Do.
1954		V. T. Krishnan	Do.
1955		N. Hariharn Ayyar	Do.
1956		K. N. Vasudevan Nayar	Do.
1957		C. N. Madhavan Nayar	Do.
1959		V. Narayana Pillai	Do.
1960		Kavilappara, K. Jacob John	Do.
1993		V. P. Varghese	Trichur.
1994		M. J. Samuel	Do.
2015		S. Krishnama Achar	Mysore.
2019		Magge S. Krishnappa	Do.
2020		Murlidhar K. Gokhal	Do.
2021		Kaphalli Venkataramanayya	Do.
2022		Narasandra Venkatakrishnayya	Do.
2023		Bettathapura Narayana	Do.
2028		V. Rama Achar	Do.
2029		Madakasir Nagesa Rao	Do.
2030		Bolthur N. Krishna Ayyangar	Do.
2031		Dudagar Ramayya	Do.
2032		Avati Suramayya	Do.
2033		Macharanahalli Kamalappa	Do.
2044		Nelamangala C. Kapilayya	Do.
2045		Bagali S. Nanjundaswami	Do.
2049		Sravanahalli V. Ramayya	Do.
2073		N. Pappayya	Do.
2079		B. K. Annakutti Ammal	Do.
2080		Sahibammal	Do.
2081		Yamanabhai	Do.
2094		Dasi Venkata Jagga Rao	Bangalore.
2103		K. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar	Do.
2107		P. Parameswaran Pillai	Do.
2108		Polavaram Venkatarayulu Nayudu	Do.
2111		R. Kanchi Raman Pillai	Do.
2117		T. M. Srinivasa Rao	Do.
2119		K. Rangaswami Ayyangar	Do.
2121		M. B. Srinivasa Rao	Do.
2124		S. Mahadevan	Do.
2128		Vellore S. Mangasahayam	Do.
2132		Arni P. Raja Ram	Do.
2133		S. Ramasundaram	Do.
2134		R. Ramaswami Konar	Do.
2135		T. A. Subrahmanya Sarma	Do.
2137		Brahmasamudra Channappa	Do.
2 38		Gandam Ananta Nagara	Do.
2139		Bangalore S. Krishnamurti Rao	Do.
2140		Bangalore R. Sitarama Sastri	Do.
2141		Bangalore Krishnamurti	Do.
2142		Sarpaturam Subbaramayya	Do.
2143		Brahmasamudra Surappa	Do.
2144		H. Rama Prasad	Do.
2146		angalore Puttappa	Do.
2147		Bhagavahalli Venkatasayya	Do.
2149		A. Maheswarappa	Do.
2150		Ballaparam Narayana Chetti	Do.
2171		Kudala Lakshmi Narasimha Ayyangar	Do.
2173		Siddaghatta Srinivasa Rao	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
		FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—cont.	
		SECOND CLASS—cont.	
	2175	M. Duraiswami Pillai	Bangalore.
	2176	Bangalore V. Bangappa	Do.
	2178	Honvegere P. Viswanath	Do.
	2188	C. P. Subrahmanyaa	Salem.
	2190	R. Varadarajan	Do.
	2191	K. P. Manikkam	Do.
	2198	R. Rajachudamani Ayyar	Do.
	2199	P. V. Krishnamurti	Do.
	2200	N. K. Lakshmana Rau	Do.
	2215	S. Srinivasamurti Rao	Do.
	2221	P. Duraiswami Kandar	Do
	2222	K. V. Ramaswami Mudali	Do.
	2223	C. Chinnaswami Goyan	Do.
	2224	K. Ayyanar Kandar	Do
	2225	V. Kandaswami Ayyar	Do.
	2226	C. Arumugam	Do.
	2229	Ahmulla Hussai	Do.
	2230	Muhammad Rasul	Do
	2231	Gulab Azimullah Khan	Do.
	2232	V. Arulprakasam	Do.
	2261	S. Gopala Krishnan	Coimbatore.
	2263	K. G. Subrahmanya Ayyar	Do
	2266	C. V. Ramaswami	Do.
	2269	B. Selai Gaundan	Do.
	2272	S. M. Kandaswami	Do.
	2273	C. Subrahmanyan	Do.
	2284	N. Venkatasubbon	Do.
	2312	Manakkampattil Kesavan Unni Nayar	Palghat.
	2314	V. Y. Sankaran Nayar	Do.
	2315	K. Peromal Pillai	Do.
	2322	Chakuvankandath Gopalakrishnan	Do.
	2325	T. R. Nanakotti Nayar	Do.
	2326	Kanchath Kaduumi Menon	Do.
	2327	Thottungal V. Kandan	Do.
	2329	Clara Andrew	Do.
	2348	A. K. Choyikutti	Calicut
	2351	Tarakad N. Venkateswara Ayyar	Do.
	2354	Kaller Narayana Nambiyar	Do.
	2358	Karumathil Parameswara Menon	Do
	2366	P. Kelappan	Do.
	2360	P. K. Kandunni Nayar	Do.
	2361	Mels Kothambrath Ukkappan Nayar	Do.
	2363	Paremmel O. Ittoop	Do.
	2164	John Daniel Harmon	Do.
	2381	N. Anantaya Holla	Mangalore.
	2356	Mangalore Sundara Rao	Do.
	2354	Moolky Devaraja	Do
	2380	Manjeshwar Govinda Prabhu	Do.
	2383	Vamanjor Shama Rao	Do.
	2393	Naracham Vitil Kunnan Nayar	Do.
	2394	Mijar Varuan Nayak	Do.
	2396	Mijar Ramanath Amast Pai	Do.
	2401	Sebastin Theodore Clare	Do.
	2402	Lalita Sallale Karkad	Do.
	2615	Dorothy Vanspall	Madras
	2629	Ellen Laura Franklin	Do.
	2547	Sita	Do.
	2548	Esther Jayamani Satyanathan	Do.
	2549	Thota Manomani	Do.
	2551	Mary Johannas	Do.
	2553	Julia Joseph John	Do.
	2564	K. Kamalaratnam	Do.
	2571	Mary Spaulding Paranjoti	Do.
	2576	Arputhamani Paulus	Do.
	2577	Thota Salome	Do
	2578	Ambujam Moses	Do.
	2579	V. Vedamaragatham	Do.
	2581	Clara Muniamani	Do.
	2582	Asha John	Do.
	2583	Jemima Anandayya	Do.
	2580	Christina David	Do.
	2581	Catherine David	Do.

Number in order of merit	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where examined.

FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

	2582	Lily Ephraim	Madras.
	2587	Sitomani Arogyaswami	Do.
	2601	Selvanayaki Isaac	Do.
	2617	Edna Victoria Lincoln	Do.
	2618	Olive Neane Taylor	Do.
	2619	Ivy Agnes Roze	Do.
	2622	C. Indira Krishnan	Do.
	2623	P. R. Nanjamma	Do.
	2624	Rani Bangaru	Do.
	2625	Kamala Bangaru	Do.
	2626	K. Venkata Subbammal	Do.
	2628	K. Sambasivan	Do.
	2639	P. M. Natesan Pillai	Do.
	2640	N. Virabagu Pillai	Do.
	2641	P. N. Ramadas Pillai	Do.
	2643	P. M. Tangavelu Asari	Do.
	2644	C. R. Ranganatha Asari	Do.
	2647	M. S. Krishnamurti Asari	Do.
	2648	S. G. Manivanna Mudali	Do.
	2649	S. Kothandapani Nayudu	Do.
	2654	M. Moganavelu Mudali	Do.
	2655	V. P. Natesa Mudali	Do.
	2656	K. R. Kesavelu Nayudu	Do.
	2657	S. A. Tangavelu Pillai	Do.
	2659	A. C. Sivachidambara Mudali	Do.
	2663	S. Solomon Vedakannu	Do.
	2667	M. Macdonald Gomez	Do.
	2669	A. N. Savarimuttu	Do.
	2735	V. Varadarajulu Mudali	Do.
	2736	B. G. Kuppuswami Nayudu	Do.
	2737	N. Parashottaman	Do.
	2738	M. Padmanabhan	Do.
	2742	P. Durajswami	Do.
	2743	K. C. David	Do.
	2744	A. Mariadas	Do.
	2746	M. D. John	Do.
	2747	C. Venugopal	Do.
	2768	Mir Wasid Ali	Do.
	2769	Muhammad Husain	Do.
	2770	Muhammad Habibulla	Do.
	2788	M. S. Rangaswami	Do.
	2789	M. Venugopala Achari	Do.
	2790	P. Varatarajan	Do.
	2791	K. N. Venbu Ayyar	Do.
	2795	M. Ekambaram	Do.
	2796	C. Tirunanasambandham	Do.
	2797	B. Kappuswami Rao	Do.
	2799	P. Ramaswami	Do.
	2800	S. Maiden	Do.
	2803	P. Govindarajulu	Do.
	2806	J. Pedda Venkoba Rao	Do.
	2807	C. Subba Rao	Do.
	2812	T. Govindarajulu Nayudu	Do.
	2815	Abdul Rahman Sharif	Do.
	2825	G. Ramakrishnan	Do.
	2831	Pavani Guruswami	Do.
	2833	Padmadaka Swaramayya	Do.
	2835	Attravanam Ramachandra Rao	Do.
	2836	Chimata Ramayya	Do.
	2841	V. Krishnaswami	Do.
	2843	M. R. Subrahmanyam	Do.
	2844	Muhammad Abdul Hannan	Do.
	2845	Cecil Joseph Hornby Carran	Do.
	2849	John Charles Rushworth	Do.
	2850	Nellore Nagen Rao	Do.
	2851	R. Venkataramana Ayyar	Do.
	2859	Kandriga Subrahmanyam	Do.
	2861	P. S. Natarajan	Do.
	2864	V. Krishnaswami Pattar	Do.
	2865	V. Chinnaswami Pattar	Do.
	2867	N. Tirunanasambandham Pillai	Do.
	2893	T. Kunjithapadam	Do.

Number in order of merit	Register Number	Name of candidate.	Where examined.

FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

2212	R. Venkatapurushottaman	Salem.
2234	S. Duraiswamy	Do
2290	A. Ramaswami	Coimbatore.
2292	T. Nesamani	Do.
2293	K. S. Ramachandra Rao	Do.
2294	P. R. Govindaswami Tevar	Do.
2295	T. Palaniswami Konar	Do.
2298	V. Duraiswami Mudali	Do.
2313	Taravanat Sridhara Menon	Palghat.
2334	C. Kunji Krishnan Nayar	Do.
2337	Neithalath Kutta Menon	Do.
2338	Kamparath Ravunni Menon	Do.
2339	Julia Sebastian	Do.
2340	Margaret Lonan	Do.
2342	P. N. Subrahmanya Ayyar	Do.
2365	Rishinaradamangalam P. Krishna Ayyar	Calicut.
2387	Kougel Janardanan Nayar	Do.
2396	Kudpa Ananta Shenai	Mangalore.
2397	Kodendra G. Manappa	Do.
2403	N. Ghulam Ghouse	Do.
2404	Paul Chinnappa Karat	Do.
2405	Luc Manuel D'Sa	Do.
2416	Lena Ghosh	Madras.
2608	J. Janammal	Do.
2610	Samparnam Adivadam	Do.
2611	Thanam Velayudham	Do.
2632	Alice Charley	Do.
2671	R. Vaidiswara Ayyar	Do.
2672	Bandla Chengalvarayaswami Nayudu	Do.
2674	K. Natesa Mudali	Do.
2675	T. Balakrishna Nayudu	Do.
2676	T. R. Janakiram Nayudu	Do.
2677	P. C. Koppuswami Pillai	Do.
2678	A. Varadarajulu Nayudu	Do.
2680	C. P. Gangadharam Nayakar	Do.
2681	R. T. Krishnaswami Nayudu	Do.
2682	V. G. Kannan Nayakar	Do.
2683	T. Chokkalingam Mudali	Do.
2685	Kathleen Maynard	Do.
2686	Jessie Brown	Do.
2687	Ellen Hinchley	Do.
2688	A. R. Balakrishna Nayudu	Do.
2689	P. Perumaydas	Do.
2690	K. G. Kuppuswami Mudali	Do.
2691	P. John Murugesam	Do.
2692	P. Duraiswami Mudali	Do.
2695	T. R. Goremurti Asari	Do.
2696	A. W. Duraiswami	Do.
2697	O. R. Damodara Mudali	Do.
2698	A. T. Venugopal Nayakar	Do.
2701	A. Satgurunatha Mudali	Do.
2709	P. Ramaswami	Do.
2760	M. S. Venkataraman	Do.
2806	M. R. Duraiswami Ayyangar	Do.
2809	C. Devarajan	Do.
2816	W. Krishna Rao	Do.
2882	T. Venkataswami	Do.
2884	B. Adikesavulu Nayudu	Do.
2885	C. Rajaratna Mudali	Do.
2890	P. K. Venkataratna Nayudu	Do.
2892	N. A. Kesavulu Nayudu	Do.
2903	Muhammad Abdal Wajid	Do.
2896	M. Albert	Do.
2897	S. Venkataramanan	Do.
2899	V. Venkatesu	Do.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Government Examinations,
Madras, 21st January 1914.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

(13) M.R Ry.V. Sundaresa Ayyar, from Supervisor, Second Grade, to Supervisor, First Grade, temporary.

(14) M.R.Ry. Mangeshwar Sanjiva Rao, from Supervisor, Second Grade, to Supervisor, First Grade, temporary.

(15) M.R Ry. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, B.A., from Supervisor, Second Grade, to Supervisor, First Grade, temporary.

(16) M.R Ry. T. G. Krishna Ayyar, from Supervisor, Second Grade, to Supervisor, First Grade, temporary.

(17) M R.Ry. P. V. Sriraina Ayyar, from Supervisor, Second Grade, to Supervisor, First Grade, temporary.

(18) M R.Ry. Palamaneri Swaminatha Ayyar Subramania Ayyar, from Overseer, First Grade, to Supervisor, Second Grade, temporary.

(19) M R.Ry. Ganapathi Ayyar Sethurama Ayyar, from Overseer, First Grade, to Supervisor, Second Grade, temporary.

(20) M.R Ry. Anbil Sundararaja Ayyangar Rajagopala Ayyangar, from Overseer, First Grade, to Supervisor, Second Grade, temporary.

(21) M R.Ry Comal Annaswami Rajagopala Ayyangar, from Overseer, First Grade, to Supervisor, Second Grade, temporary.

(22) M.R Ry. Eraturi Veerabadrayya, from Overseer, First Grade, to Supervisor, Second Grade, temporary.

(23) M R.Ry A. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, from Overseer, First Grade, to Supervisor, Second Grade, temporary.

(24) M R.Ry K. Subrahmania Ayyar, from Overseer, First Grade, to Supervisor, Second Grade, temporary.

(25) M.R.Ry S. Adaikalaswami Pillai, from Overseer, First Grade, to Supervisor, Second Grade, temporary.

(26) M.R Ry. Tinnevelly Arachara Joshier Venkatachella Ayyar, from Overseer, First Grade, to Supervisor, Second Grade, temporary.

(27) M.R.Ry. Karkal Ponduranga Rao, from Overseer, First Grade, to Supervisor, Second Grade, temporary.

(28) M.R Ry. Cuppayya Subbaraya Gopalakrishna Rao, from Overseer, First Grade, to Supervisor, Second Grade, temporary.

(29) M R Ry. Kalapatapu Venkatachellam, from Overseer, First Grade, to Supervisor, Second Grade, temporary

(30) M.R. Ry. N. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, from Overseer, First Grade, to Supervisor, Second Grade, temporary

(31) M.R.Ry. Malamangalam Sivaramakrishna Bhatkara Ayyar, from Overseer, Second Grade, to Overseer, First Grade, temporary

(32) M R.Ry. A. Narayanaswami Odayar, from Overseer, Second Grade, to Overseer, First Grade, temporary.

(33) M R.Ry. Vanganagov Ramaswami Ayyar Venkatarama Ayyar, from Overseer, Second Grade, on probation, to Overseer, First Grade, temporary.

(34) M.R.Ry. M. S Srinivasa Rao, from Overseer, Second Grade, to Overseer, First Grade, temporary.

(35) M R.Ry V. C. Govindarajulu Nayudu, from Overseer, Second Grade, on probation, to Overseer, First Grade, temporary.

(36) M.R-Ry. Ramaswami Ayyar Kaleswara Ayyar, from Overseer, Second Grade, to Overseer, First Grade, temporary.

(37) M R.Ry. P. S. Padmanabha Ayyar, from Overseer, Second Grade, to Overseer, First Grade, temporary.

(38) M.R.Ry. C. S. Sivarama Ayyar, from Overseer, Second Grade, to Overseer, First Grade, temporary.

(39) M.R.Ry. M. P. Viswanatha Ayyar, from Overseer, Second Grade, to Overseer, First Grade, temporary.

(40) M R.Ry. P. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar, from Overseer, Second Grade, to Overseer, First Grade, temporary.

(41) M.R.Ry. K Venkatacharlu, from Overseer, Second Grade, to Overseer, First Grade, temporary.

(42) M.R.Ry. K. Somaskanda Ayyar, from Overseer, Second Grade, to Overseer, First Grade, temporary

(43) M R.Ry. P. S. Venkatarama Ayyar, from Overseer, Second Grade, to Overseer, First Grade, temporary

(44) M R Ry. K. Venkatarama Ayyar, from Overseer, Second Grade, to Overseer, First Grade, temporary.

(45) M R.Ry. C. Krishna Ayyar, from Overseer, Second Grade, to Overseer, First Grade, temporary.

(46) M.R.Ry. S. C Srinivasa Achari, from Overseer, Third Grade, to Overseer, Second Grade, temporary.

(47) M.R.Ry. N. K. Gopala Ayyangar, from Overseer, Third Grade, on probation, to Overseer, Second Grade, temporary

(48) M.R.Ry. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, from Overseer, Third Grade, on probation, to Overseer, Second Grade, temporary.

(49) M R.Ry. K Vedanta Achari, from Overseer, Third Grade, on probation, to Overseer, Second Grade, temporary.

(50) M R.Ry. K. S Krishnama Achari, from Overseer, Third Grade, on probation, to Overseer, Second Grade, temporary.

(51) M.R.Ry. K. Subrahmanya Ayyar, from Overseer, Third Grade, on probation, to Overseer, Second Grade, temporary.

(52) M.R.Ry. S. Ramaswami Ayyangar, from Overseer, Third Grade, on probation, to Overseer, Second Grade, temporary.

(54) M.R.Ry. T. Ananta Acharlu, from Overseer, Third Grade on probation, to Overseer, Second Grade, temporary.

(54) M.R.Ry. M. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, from Overseer, Third Grade, on probation, to Overseer, Second Grade, temporary.

(55) M.R.R. V. Ramaswami Ayyar, from Overseer, Third Grade, on probation, to Overseer, Second Grade, temporary.

(56) M.R.Ry. V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, from Overseer, Third Grade, on probation, to Overseer, Second Grade, temporary.

(57) M.R.Ry. T. K. Mahalinga Ayyar, from Overseer, Third Grade, on probation, to Overseer, Second Grade, temporary.

(58) M.R.Ry. K. Kuppuswami Ayyar, from Overseer, Third Grade, on probation, to Overseer, Second Grade, temporary.

(59) M.R.Ry. Tanjore Muthuswami Pillai Rathnasabhapathi Pillai from Overseer, Third Grade, to Overseer, Second Grade, temporary.

Fort St. George, 29th January 1914.

S. D. PEARS,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Posting and Transfer.—The following postings and transfers are made by the Superintending Engineer, II Circle:—

M.R.Ry. U. Venkata Rao Avergal, Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, transferred to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 61s.C, dated 23rd January 1914, is posted to the Godavari Western division for charge of No. I sub-division.

S. M.R.Ry. P. S. Natesa Sastri, Sub-Engineer, Sixth Grade, Godavari Western division, on relief by M.R.Ry. U. Venkata Rao, is transferred to the Kistna Western division for charge of the Western sub-division and relieves M.R.Ry. K. Narayana Hebbar, Sub-Engineer, temporary.

Bezwada, 1st February 1914.

O. MILDRED,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Cancellation of Posting.—The posting of M.R.Ry. P. Ayyaswami Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, to the Bellary division, notified in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 11th November 1913, is hereby cancelled.

Bellary, 29th January 1914.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. G. R. Ramaswami Ayyangar Avergal, Assistant Engineer and Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, VII Circle, is transferred to the Tank Restoration Scheme division.

Madras, 28th January 1914.

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

The following printed specifications of applications for patents, which have been accepted under section 6 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911, have been published and can be inspected free of charge at the Madras Record Office, Egmore. Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, at the price of eight annas per copy.

Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price two annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price two annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs.

1162. J. Begg. Improvements in the method of spreading tea leaf in the fermenting house and in apparatus for that purpose and the like.

1181. B. K. Bomanjee. The rapidly adjustable embroidery or needlework frame.

1185. J. A. Hill. Improvements in machine guns.

1200. S. T. Dutton. Improvements in connection with railway signalling.

1202. J. F. Saldanha. Economic system of electric lighting using storage battery under fifty volts in conjunction with high voltage direct current circuits.

1238. R. P. Pictet. Improvements in and relating to the manufacture of hydrogen and hydrogen mixtures.

1240. R. P. Lank. Improved refreshment fountain or like liquid measuring and delivering machine.

1247. J. D. Gil. Improvements in multi colour printing processes and apparatus therefor.

1251. M. U. Schoop. Improved process of and apparatus for applying coatings or deposits to surfaces.

1252. Chemische Fabrik Griesheim-Elektron. Process for producing ice-colours on cotton yarn cops, cross-reels and loose cotton
1253. Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaelstofaktieselskab. Process for concentrating dilute nitric acid.
1254. W. Webster. Improvements in means for distributing water in a diffused state.
1255. Nobel's Explosives Co., Ld. Improvements in and relating to explosives.
1261. C. H. Brooks. Improvements in or relating to roofs, floors and the like.
1265. R. Lantzsch. Improvements in and relating to plant for purifying water and removing the iron contained therein.
1266. J. S. Sparkes. Improvements in connection with capels or couplings for cables ropes, and for like purposes
1268. P. A. Byrne. Improvements in or relating to the congealating and curing of india-rubber
1273. T. M. Monro. Improvements in distributors for sand pump dredgers and the like.
1274. N. Jagjiwandas. Improvements in boots and shoes
1277. C. A. J. Hendry. Elevator with adjustable frame and portable foundation.
1280. G. Whitfield. Improvements in or relating to means for supporting mosquito nets or like coverings in position upon bedsteads or cots
1281. Triester Mineral-Oel Raffinerie & K. Opl. A process of separating paraffin from paraffin oil mixtures and for separating the different paraffins.

Fort St George, 3rd February 1914.

W. O. HORNE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

NOTICE.

A. Rajagopala Ayyangar, whose descriptive roll is given below, charged with offences punishable under sections 416 and 418, I.P.C., committed in Travancore State and against whom a warrant has been issued is absconding. Any person who can give information which will lead to his arrest, should communicate with the District Superintendent of Police, Tanjore.

DESCRIPTIVE ROLL.

Birth place—Kolhanpuram, Tanjore taluk; married at Kambayanatham.
Name—Appuswamy Ayyangar Rajagopala Ayyangar.
Age—Nearly forty five
Caste—Ayyangar Brahmin.
Height—Five feet six inches
Marks of identification—Long face; slight pot-belly; black complexion.

தெரிவிப்பு.

தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவைச்சேர்ந்த A. ராஜகோபால அய்யங்கார் என்ற பெயருள்ள நபர் இந்த வரைதருக இவரைமீ I.P.C. 416×418 செக்ஷன்களை முன்னிட்டு திருவாங்கூர் சமஸ்தான கோர்ட்டில் வாரண்ட் பிறப்பிக்கப்பட்டு, அவர் தலைமறைவாய் இருக்கிறபடியால், குற்றவாளி பிடிபடுதற்கு வேண்டிய தகவல் தெரிவிக்கக்கூடிய எந்தவும் நபர் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா போலீஸ் சூபரிண்டெண்டெண்டுக்கு அனுப்பிவைக்கவேண்டியது.

விபரம்.

பிறந்த இடம்—கோலியனூர்புரம், தஞ்சாவூர் தாலுகா, அம்பாசமுத்திரத்தில் கல்யாணம் நடந்தது.
பெயர்:—அப்புசாமி அய்யங்கார் ராஜகோபால அய்யங்கார்.
வயது:—சுமார் நாற்பது 40 (நாற்பது).
ஜாதி:—அய்யங்கார் பிராமணர்.
உயரம்:—5 அடி 6 அங்குலம்.
அங்க அடையாளம்:—நீண்ட முகம்; கொஞ்சம் பருத்த வயறு; கறுப்பு நிறம்.

District Magistrate's Office, Tanjore,
28th January 1914

R. B. WOOD,
District Magistrate.

NOTICE

In G.O. No. 110, Revenue, dated 10th January 1914, the Government have formed a Central Division comprising the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput and Chittoor for agricultural purposes. All applications from the ryots, etc., in these districts for seed, implements, leaflets or advice on agricultural matters should in future be addressed to—

The Extra Deputy Director of Agriculture,
Central Division, Cuddalore, South Arcot.

D. T. CHADWICK,
Director of Agriculture.

Madras, 26th January 1914.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on the 16th November 1913 the treasure hereunder described was found in the site belonging to Sobroya Mudali in S. No. 220 of Paravakkam village, Conjeeveram taluk of the Chingleput district, by Thiruvengada Mudali of the village:—

Description of the treasure.

(1) One stone idol of Subramaniaswami.
(2) Do. of Valli.
(3) Do. of Deivayanai Ammen.
(4) Do. of Iswara.

All valued at Rs. 28.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at his office at Saidapet on the 26th day of June 1914 with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Chingleput District Collector's Office, Saidapet, 19th January 1914.

S. P. RICE, *Collector.*

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned articles of treasure were found by (1) Pooviah Kandian and (2) Sobbiah Kandian, sons of Dorraiswami Kandian of Poonganoor village, Tanjore taluk, and (3) their mother Ponnammal while digging their patta lands in survey No. 131 S. of Punganoor village, Tanjore taluk and district, about 2½ months ago:—

	Description of articles.	Weight in acers.	Approximate value		
			Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Nataraja	140	52	8	0
2	Somaskandar	40	15	0	0
3.	Do Ambal with padam	42½	15	15	0
4.	Prathesha Moorthies	19	7	2	0
5	Vallimmai	1	0	6	0
6	Deivanai	1½	0	9	0
	Total ..	244	91	8	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office on the 15th June 1914, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office, 8th January 1914.

R. B. WOOD, *Collector.*

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that the undermentioned articles valued at Rs. 24-8-0 have been discovered by M.R.Ry. S. Sambasiva Chettiar, High Court Vakil Mayaveram, Tanjore district, from S No. 9, classed as nathum of Pattamangalam vattam, Mayaveram taluk, while making some excavation for a building:—

Description of articles.	Weight	Approximate value.
		Rs. A. P.
Twenty two broken gold beads and one gold pattakami 6¼ inch by ¼ inch	6¼ viraganadai	24 8 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office on the 15th June 1914, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office, 8th January 1914.

R. B. WOOD, *Collector.*

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles of the value of Rs. 32 was found in a vessel buried in the shilly garden (S No 762 of Kurli village, Kadiri taluk, known as Jamel Khan Madi or Cheruva Vare Madi) of Gatte Chinnarappa of Kurli village, Kadiri taluk of Anantapur district, Madras Presidency:—

Description of articles.	Weight.	Estimated value.
		Rs.
Fifteen small circular pieces of gold, bearing the image of Vishnu on one side and some inscription on the other and locally known as "Madas"	2⅞ tolas	32

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Anantapur at his office at Anantapur on the 9th day of June 1914 in view to the matter being enquired into or determined according to law.

Anantapur Collector's Office, 17th January 1914.

S. W. G. I. MacIVER, *Collector.*

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Ootacamund Municipality for the week ending 2nd January 1914.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS. Class				Total Births.			DEATHS. Class				Total Deaths			Causes of Death								Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum	
		Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Diarrhœal and Dysenteric complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Total Births.	Total Deaths.
Madura ..	134,130	3	79	7	..	47	42	89	2	96	11	..	64	48	112	8	3	..	17	13	1	..	62	34·6	43·5
Trichinopoly ..	123,512	6	67	5	10	49	38	78	1	69	15	2	60	46	90	..	2	..	10	14	..	2	62	32·0	38·0
Calicut ..	78,417	..	33	31	1	30	35	65	2	18	17	..	26	12	37	..	..	..	1	7	1	..	28	43·2	34·6
Kumbakonam ..	64,647	..	43	..	..	25	18	43	1	53	2	..	34	22	56	5	..	..	..	6	..	..	41	34·7	42·2
Tanjore ..	60,341	3	33	3	..	22	25	45	6	45	4	..	14	41	55	4	..	..	..	6	..	..	41	34·7	42·2
Negapatam ..	60,198	4	13	7	..	10	14	24	6	60	20	..	41	47	88	6	..	9	1	21	4	..	43	38·8	47·9
Salem	58,153	..	54	2	..	27	29	56	1	41	3	..	20	25	45	..	..	1	1	7	4	..	34	49·4	39·7
Cuddalore ..	55,574	1	8	43	..	23	18	41	..	54	..	..	27	27	54	17	..	..	9	2	2	1	17	42·4	49·5
Cocanada ..	54,210	2	27	1	..	10	20	30	1	12	1	..	9	10	19	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	14	28·8	19·3
Conjeeveram ..	53,804	..	31	..	..	20	11	31	..	37	..	..	21	16	37	1	..	..	1	8	5	..	22	30·0	35·8
Vellore ..	49,749	..	28	12	..	20	19	39	..	25	13	..	20	19	38	..	..	..	2	6	4	..	26	39·8	38·9
Rajahmundry ..	48,417	3	36	4	..	27	18	45	..	18	1	..	15	5	20	..	..	..	6	9	..	1	16	48·5	21·5
Mangalore ..	48,412	12	16	6	1	15	19	34	5	5	..	..	4	6	10	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	5	36·6	10·6
Coimbatore ..	47,037	4	30	3	..	20	17	37	8	67	2	..	36	31	67	..	1	32	..	10	3	1	29	41·0	71·3
Palamcottah ..	44,809	1	14	14	..	15	14	29	5	39	10	..	32	20	52	18	..	..	12	8	..	..	18	30·7	60·4
Tinnevelly ..	44,806	1	30	3	..	18	16	34	3	112	19	..	65	90	134	71	..	..	17	2	1	..	49	39·3	165·9
Palghat ..	44,319	2	22	12	..	10	26	36	2	24	4	..	14	16	30	..	..	..	6	9	..	..	18	42·4	35·5
Vizagapatam ..	43,413	3	26	2	..	17	26	43	..	26	2	..	18	8	27	..	..	..	10	9	4	..	11	51·6	32·4
Masulipatam ..	42,123	..	42	4	..	22	23	45	..	25	1	..	11	15	26	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	19	56·7	32·2
Guntur ..	40,629	1	19	11	..	18	13	31	4	39	10	..	24	29	53	..	..	25	6	..	..	..	20	56·9	68·2
Tuticorin ..	40,185	20	18	1	..	19	10	29	11	26	1	..	26	12	40	3	..	..	3	11	2	..	21	37·6	51·9
Ellore	37,818	2	40	4	..	23	23	46	1	23	1	..	18	7	25	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	15	63·4	34·6
Vizianagram ..	37,550	2	36	4	..	24	16	42	2	17	2	..	11	10	21	..	..	..	2	5	2	..	5	58·3	29·1
Bellary ..	34,959	1	11	17	1	16	15	30	4	31	26	..	30	25	61	..	6	..	7	8	7	..	38	44·8	91·0
Nellore ..	33,238	4	20	2	..	16	10	26	1	13	7	..	12	9	21	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	17	40·8	33·0
Bezwada ..	32,847	1	28	2	..	15	16	31	1	16	1	..	9	8	17	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	12	49·2	27·6
Adoni	31,615	..	13	8	..	13	8	21	1	29	22	..	28	24	52	..	29	..	2	3	..	2	11	34·9	85·7
Berhampur ..	31,456	..	14	3	..	6	11	16	..	13	..	..	6	6	12	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	8	26·5	21·6
Tellicherry ..	29,258	6	9	3	..	9	10	19	2	6	3	..	8	8	13	..	..	..	1	1	7	1	3	33·9	23·4
Srivilliputtur ..	29,069	2	22	..	..	14	10	24	..	26	..	..	16	12	28	..	..	..	1	9	1	1	17	43·1	50·2
Cannanore ..	28,957	2	9	8	..	10	7	17	1	3	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	30·6	7·2
Mayaveram ..	27,121	2	15	..	..	13	4	17	4	41	1	..	23	17	40	10	..	..	3	9	..	..	23	32·7	88·4
Kurnool ..	26,040	..	9	7	..	10	6	16	..	9	10	..	9	11	19	..	..	..	10	3	1	1	4	32·0	38·0
Dindigul ..	25,852	4	15	1	..	13	7	20	2	12	2	..	7	9	16	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	11	41·6	33·3
Ootacamund ..	18,829	9	6	..	4	12	9	20	1	3	..	3	5	2	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	55·4	19·4
Total ..	1,062,643	60	916	230	17	649	604	1,253	91	1,195	212	6	762	671	1,433	160	70	45	133	200	67	12	759	38·3	44·9

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras
29th January 1914.

N. ANNAJI RAO, *Manager and Assistant,*
Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Ootacamund Municipality for the week ending 9th January 1914.

Municipalities	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS. Class.				Total Births			DEATHS. Class.				Total Deaths.			Causes of Death.								Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	
		Christians	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Christians	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Diseases of the Digestive System.	Injuries.	All other causes.		Total Births	Total Deaths.
Madura ..	134,130	6	32	6	..	45	49	94	1	94	14	..	54	58	109	20	2	..	18	16	4	..	39	36·5	42·3
Trichinopoly ..	123,512	6	60	6	..	36	34	72	4	70	7	1	45	37	82	1	..	..	10	12	..	2	57	30·4	34·6
Calicut ..	78,417	7	23	27	1	30	28	58	5	23	13	1	24	23	47	..	..	..	3	6	2	1	30	38·6	31·3
Kumbakonam ..	64,547	..	93	2	..	14	20	34	..	62	5	..	41	32	73	13	..	..	..	7	5	..	46	27·4	58·6
Tanjore ..	60,341	3	41	3	..	27	22	49	4	56	6	..	34	28	62	6	..	..	5	11	..	..	45	42·3	57·0
Negapatam ..	60,168	4	17	7	..	16	9	36	10	33	30	..	29	44	73	7	..	..	..	15	5	..	38	29·3	55·3
Salem ..	59,152	4	46	5	..	33	22	55	1	33	2	..	14	24	38	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	24	48·5	31·5
Cuddalore ..	56,571	..	25	1	..	12	14	29	1	45	5	..	20	31	51	5	..	..	15	8	..	2	23	24·6	47·0
Cocanada ..	54,110	..	30	1	..	12	19	31	..	15	3	..	9	9	18	..	..	..	4	..	2	1	11	29·9	17·3
Conjeeveram ..	53,893	..	34	1	..	17	17	34	..	51	7	..	28	25	53	1	..	..	..	9	5	..	38	32·6	51·3
Vellore ..	49,743	..	29	7	..	18	28	36	1	36	3	..	25	20	45	..	..	..	1	8	2	..	36	37·7	47·2
Rajahmundry ..	48,417	..	29	4	..	18	15	33	1	21	..	..	13	9	22	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	13	35·6	23·7
Mangalore ..	48,412	4	19	2	..	12	11	40	4	11	3	..	11	6	17	..	..	4	1	..	2	..	10	42·3	18·3
Coimbatore ..	47,097	1	29	..	..	17	13	* 60	1	38	9	..	22	23	45	..	1	23	..	2	2	..	30	33·3	46·6
Palamcottah ..	41,909	..	16	12	..	16	11	30	3	46	19	..	44	17	63	27	..	..	5	9	6	1	17	31·6	79·0
Tinnevelly * ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palghat ..	44,819	1	40	8	..	26	23	49	1	24	6	..	17	24	38	..	..	..	4	1	..	1	28	57·7	40·9
Vizagapatam ..	43,423	..	28	1	..	15	12	27	..	15	..	..	10	6	15	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	4	32·4	18·6
Masulipatam ..	42,124	..	36	4	..	18	19	34	..	13	1	..	10	4	14	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	9	42·1	17·3
Guntur ..	40,528	3	13	6	..	9	13	22	1	31	13	..	26	18	45	..	27	..	3	..	3	..	11	28·4	58·8
Tuticorin ..	40,185	10	22	1	..	22	11	33	12	29	4	..	22	23	45	2	..	..	3	16	6	..	18	42·6	58·4
Ellore ..	37,819	..	32	6	..	24	13	37	1	22	6	..	16	10	26	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	16	51·6	35·8
Vizianagram ..	37,550	..	11	—	..	7	5	12	..	14	1	..	10	3	13	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	2	16·7	28·4
Bellary ..	34,956	2	21	12	..	18	17	35	1	37	27	..	24	31	55	..	10	..	1	4	10	..	30	52·2	81·4
Nellore ..	33,246	..	28	4	..	12	5	17	1	10	6	..	8	9	17	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	13	26·7	26·7
Berwada ..	32,567	..	17	..	..	11	6	17	..	12	2	..	7	7	14	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	8	27·0	22·2
Adoni ..	31,643	..	18	8	..	12	14	26	..	26	30	1	24	23	47	..	23	..	2	5	..	..	27	42·8	92·6
Berhampur ..	31,458	..	5	1	..	6	1	6	..	16	..	..	8	8	16	..	..	..	6	3	1	..	6	9·9	26·5
Pallicherry ..	29,258	..	11	13	..	12	12	24	3	8	6	..	4	11	15	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	10	42·8	26·7
Srivilliputtur ..	28,068	..	31	..	..	17	14	31	2	12	1	..	10	5	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	59·6	29·8
Cannanore ..	28,957	2	11	7	..	12	7	19	2	4	..	..	4	2	6	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	34·2	10·8
Mayavaram ..	27,121	1	7	..	..	4	4	8	..	27	..	..	16	11	27	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	16	15·4	51·9
Kurnool ..	24,040	..	12	22	..	16	18	34	4	20	26	..	30	20	50	4	..	..	24	8	1	..	13	68·1	100·1
Dindigul ..	25,052	5	18	2	..	12	13	25	4	19	..	..	13	10	23	..	..	..	3	3	..	1	16	52·0	47·9
Ootacamund ..	28,826	2	5	3	4	10	5	15	4	1	..	1	2	4	6	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	41·5	16·6
Total ..	1,617,938	65	957	194	5	595	516	1,111	71	936	242	4	594	609	1,203	94	65	30	197	197	78	19	712	35·6	42·0

Office of Sanitary Commissioner Madras,
29th January 1914.

* Not Received.

N. ANNAJI RAO, *Manager and Assistant,*
Office of Sanitary Commissioner.

H-4

Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 31st January 1914.

District	First period (August 1898 to June 1899).		Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).		Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).		Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).		Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).		Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904).		Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).		Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).		Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).		Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).		Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).		Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).		Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).		Fourteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).		Fifteenth period (July 1912 to June 1913).		Sixteenth period (1st July to 31st Jan. 1914).		Grand Total	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Anantapur	704	664	3	3	5	5	10	10	148	148	1,660	1,660	1,725	1,544	1	1	12	7	571	170	94	90	1	1	10	10	958	899	397	396	95	85	5,700	6,000
Bellary	905	977	115	88	4	3	1,838	1,838	6,005	6,008	2,650	2,664	10,977	8,566	2,649	2,176	500	397	2,704	2,007	319	197	7	4	1,100	858	12,087	10,140	650	560	472	402	34,404	44,750
Chingleput	9	6	6	4	3	3	7	9	33	5	13	10	3	3	6	3	7	1	23	12	3	3	1	1	6	5	—	—	3	3	3	3	101	67
Chittoor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	231	113	278	174	32	4	565	276
Coimbatore	5	5	55	38	—	—	450	1,000	738	500	4,000	2,126	3,878	3,112	527	365	3	3	100	100	2,124	1,200	4,150	2,672	1,031	1,033	2,000	1,705	2,704	1,115	2,000	1,274	24,060	17,154
Cuddapah	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	500	376	93	79	3	3	1	—	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	510	250	1	1	917	705
Godavari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	3	30	6	3	3	1	1	6	6	1	1	6	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	58	30
Guntur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	1	1	6	6	1	1	6	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	37	21
Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Kurnool	173	148	—	—	—	—	15	8	510	600	971	916	963	173	9	6	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	3	1	1	—	—	6	6
Madras City	12	11	3	—	13	7	7	4	34	10	19	10	3	3	75	17	3	3	3	3	3	3	—	—	1	1	3	3	—	—	1	1	1,001	979
Malabar	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	3	22	16	3	1	—	—	6	3	15	14	1,300	1,000	6	6	3	3	10	8	3	3	101	151
Nellore	6	6	—	—	6	3	3	3	3	1	7	3	11	8	47	41	27	20	260	251	92	70	311	205	100	105	6	6	18	16	3	3	1,117	1,152
Nilgiris, The	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.335	1,000
North Kanara	100	93	74	11	43	38	1,012	1,000	1,100	900	1,000	1,000	778	540	41	40	13	4	98	81	315	160	175	135	42	38	268	248	70	61	65	43	5,956	1,017
Ramnad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	11	10	3	146	104	1,407	900	2,950	2,800	1,000	865	18,100	9,334
Salem	901	900	91	80	2,000	1,112	1,000	1,000	6,000	6,000	1,000	916	6,000	1,000	100	95	307	201	1,000	900	800	200	110	6,100	6,000	1,402	1,104	107	104	110	80	33,000	12,207
South Arcot	—	—	3	3	2	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	50	40	—	—	4	1	3	1	2	2	3	3	80	76	1	1	—	—	—	—	197	150
South Canara	5	1	1	—	3	1	6	3	1,110	800	800	476	723	483	100	370	100	110	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	915	175	226	100	4,411	3,630
Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	80	67	130	100
Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	7
Trichinopoly	7	6	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	5	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	116	92
Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	—	—	33	9
Cochin State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	3
Travancore State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	100	—	—	100	100
Baroda State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pudukkottai State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,736	2,866	1,176	854	2,849	1,179	6,866	5,109	17,918	14,000	20,011	16,515	18,978	14,644	3,869	3,062	721	670	5,702	4,000	3,518	2,400	6,000	3,500	20,301	6,907	18,649	16,202	6,078	4,240	4,000	4,014	153,304	108,000

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 31st January 1914.

District and place.	Reported during the week ending 17th January 1914.						Reported during the week ending 24th January 1914.						Reported during the week ending 31st January 1914.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district	...	...	5	...	5	5	1	1	6	5	7	6	...	...	3	7	5	7
Bellary district	...	...	6	4	36	34	42	38	1	1	33	30	34	31	1	1	54	36	55	37
Chingleput district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conjeevaram Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittoor district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore district	...	...	5	3	321	319	326	322	1	0	341	180	342	180	5	5	197	143	202	148
Madras Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura district	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Madura Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	91	91	91	91	...	...	5	1	5	1	...	...	8	1	8	1
North Arcot district	...	...	18	18	284	188	302	196	7	5	198	140	205	145	3	3	273	180	276	183
Salem district	...	...	...	1	21	12	21	13	1	1	9	5	10	6	...	...	10	5	10	5
Trichinopoly town	...	...	...	...	5	4	5	4	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	2	2	2	2
Tanjore district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Negapatam Town	...	...	...	...	13	13	13	13	...	...	14	14	14	14	...	...	17	17	17	17
Tanjore Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Ports	...	...	...	...	[redacted]	3	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			35	19	853	679	872	698	13	10	618	388	636	376	22	13	651	398	677	411

* Revised.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
2nd February 1914.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

SESSIONS CALENDAR.

Persons for Trial at the First Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and Admiralty, to be held on Monday, the Second day of February 1914, and following days before the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

1. Khader Mohidin *alias* Khader Ibrahim Saib *alias* Khader Meeyan Saib, committed by W. S. Marshall, Esq., a Presidency Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 23rd day of October 1913, he committed the offence of cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property.

2. Medina Georgadu, Kavet Beskadu and Kaitari Chengan, committed by F. D. Bird, Esq., the Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 12th day of December 1913, they committed the offence of dacoity.

3. Adella *alias* Syed Karim, committed by the same Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 16th day of December 1913, he committed the offence of theft

4 Thangaraya Chetti *alias* Muttugrasan, committed by the same Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 6th day of January 1914, he committed the offences of house-breaking in order to commit theft and theft in a building.

5. Muthasari and Jilpakara Muousami, committed by the same Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 26th day of December 1913, they committed the offence of theft.

6. Doraisami *alias* Munisami *alias* Koppusami, committed by W. S. Marshall, Esq., a Presidency Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 4th day of January 1914, he committed the offence of theft.

7. Kannan *alias* Natesan, committed by F. D. Bird, Esq., the Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 15th day of December 1913, he committed the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

8. Rangaswami Nayudu *alias* Munisami *alias* Thangavelu *alias* Nadamuni *alias* Rangaswami *alias* Kottai, committed by Mahomed Badrullah Sahib Bahadur, a Presidency Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 26th day of December 1913, he committed the offence of theft.

9. Natesan and Mangali, committed by F. D. Bird, Esq., the Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 24th day of December 1913, against the 1st accused, he committed the offence of voluntarily causing hurt and against the 2nd accused culpable homicide, amounting to murder.

10 T. Chinnathambi Mudaliar, committed by the same Magistrate, charged that, between the 30th day of November 1912 and 22nd day of February 1913, he committed the offence of cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property.

11. The same prisoner T. Chinnathambi Mudaliar, committed by the same Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 20th day of June 1913, he committed the offence of falsification of accounts.

12. The same prisoner T. Chinnathambi Mudaliar, committed by the same Magistrate, charged that, between the 4th day of January and the 20th day of March 1913, he committed the offence of falsification of accounts.

13 The same prisoner T. Chinnathambi Mudaliar, committed by the same Magistrate, charged that, between the 25th day of June and the 10th day of July 1913, he committed the offence of falsification of accounts.

14. H T. Engleken, committed by the same Magistrate, charged that, between the 23rd day of May and the 2nd day of July 1913, he committed the offence of falsification of accounts.

15. Kathadi *alias* Iyaru *alias* Manickam *alias* Singaram *alias* Muniasami, committed by W. S. Marshall, Esq., a Presidency Magistrate, charged that, between the 6th and 8th days of January 1914, he committed the offence of theft in a building.

16. The same prisoner Kathadi *alias* Iyaru *alias* Manickam *alias* Singaram *alias* Muniasami, committed by the same Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 16th day of December 1913, he committed the offence of theft in a building.

17. Michael *alias* Arokiasawmy, committed by F. D. Bird, Esq., the Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 7th day of January 1914, he committed the offence of theft in a building.

Crown Office, High Court, Madras,
30th January 1914.

G. S. WHITE,
Clerk of the Crown.

NOTIFICATIONS.

His Excellency the Governor in Council having with the previous approval of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council sanctioned the establishment of an Additional Temporary District Munsif's Court for the Trichinopoly district, the High Court hereby directs under sections 5 and 11 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, as amended by the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1885, that the said Court shall be opened on the 2nd February 1914 and shall hold its sittings at Trichinopoly and shall be styled "The Court of the Additional District Munsif of Trichinopoly". The Court shall have local jurisdiction throughout the Trichinopoly munsifi, but shall take cognizance only of such suits and applications as may, by general or special order of the District Judge of Trichinopoly, be transferred to it from time to time.

2. The High Court further directs that so long as the said Court shall be held at Trichinopoly the Court of the the District Munsif of Trichinopoly shall be styled "The Court of the Principal District Munsif of Trichinopoly."

High Court of Judicature, Madras
29th January 1914.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

With the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council granted by Orders in Council, dated the 9th day of December 1913, numbered 2536, Judicial, and by virtue of the provisions of section 52 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, the High Court of Judicature at Madras hereby directs that the Official Receiver appointed under section 19 of the said Act, III of 1907, for the district of North Arcot shall have and exercise the following powers, subject to the directions of the Courts concerned, namely :—

(1) To hear and make orders of adjudications upon insolvency petitions presented by debtors in cases in which the debtors are not in prison ;
(2) to frame schedules and to admit or reject proofs of creditors ;
(3) to make *interim* orders in cases of urgency ; and
(4) to hear and determine unopposed or *ex-parte* applications other than applications under sections 7, 8, 9, 13, 19 and 40 of the Act.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
28th January 1914.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that candidates for the ensuing Appraisers examination are required to file their applications with the necessary enclosures in the office of the Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side, not later than the 15th February 1914

2. The fee of Rs. 25 should be paid into the Bank of Madras or the local treasuries and the receipt should be submitted along with the application.

3 Forms of application can be had from the Head Clerk, Correspondence, Administrative Branch

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
12th January 1914.

S. TYAGARAJA IYER,
By. Registrar, Appellate Side.

PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the examination for pass certificates of the First Grade, under the Legal Practitioners Act XVIII of 1879, will be held at the Senate House, Madras, on Tuesday the 21st April 1914 and the three following days.

2 The hours of examination will be in accordance with the time-table given below :—

	10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.	2 TO 5 P.M.
Tuesday, the 21st April 1914 ..	Civil Procedure Code and Law of Evidence.	Law of Landlord and Tenant and Transfer of Property.
Wednesday, the 22nd April 1914	Criminal Procedure Code and Law of Evidence.	Law of Contracts and Specific Relief.
Thursday, the 23rd April 1914.	Indian Penal Code.	Law of Torts and Easements.
Friday, the 24th April 1914 ..	Hindu Law.	

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
16th January 1914.

S. TYAGARAJA IYER,
Secretary, Pleadership Examination Board.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that a Court will be held on Monday the 2nd day of March 1914 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of declaring the dividends in the matters hereundermentioned and that all objections to the schedules filed therein and claims of any of the creditors, appearing therein, which have not previously been determined, will then be heard and determined.

Serial number of petition.	Names of insolvents.	Dividend.	Serial number of petition.	Names of insolvents.	Dividend.
146 of 1867	W. G. Bates	Second	40 of 1871.	P. Subbiva Mudaly	Third.
59 of 1867	Sorabjee Framjee and G. Venda-rajulu Nayudu of Messrs. Framjee & Co.	Do.	78 of 1880.	T. Sivarunga Mudaly ..	Do
			34 of 1896.	A. Sabapathy Mudaly ..	Do.
114 of 1869	G. A. H. Hawkins	Do	119 of 1881.	C. C. Comban Chetty ..	Fourth.
149 of 1885	Hajee Ibrahim Hajee Joon Mahomed Sait.	Do.	57 of 1883	G. Duarte, second petition	Do
			136 of 1891	F. J. Dawes	Do.
103 of 1884	Jagannada Chandook alias Jagannada Lallah.	Do.	17 of 1873	J. Hayes	Do
			76 of 1887.	D. B. Herft	Do.
116 of 1892.	A. N. Lakshmiratnayana Chetty.	Do.	2 of 1889	Q. E. Leyboure, first and second petitions.	Do.
9 of 1890.	T. Manickam Chetty ..	Do.	99 of 1886.	Do do	Do.
26 of 1894.	T. Muttuswami Mudaly, third petition	Do.	127 of 1893	Mahomed Sait, Abdulla Sait and Hussain Sait.	Do.
99 of 1886	K. C. P. M. S. Mahomed Cassim Mrmmayar alias K. P. M. S. Mahomed Cassim Marakayar.	Do.	195 of 1885.	A. Medar Sahib, A. Dawood Sahib and A. Abdul Karim Sahib of A. Medar Sahib & Co.	Do.
181 of 1870.	A. G. Moraes and R. A. D'Silva of Moraes & Co.	Do.	288 of 1897.	Do. do	Do.
			61 of 1890	A. J. Arathoon (separate petition)	Fifth.
64 of 1888	P. S. Pattanavada Mudaly ..	Do			
96 of 1880.	C. J. Abrue, second petition ..	Third.	28 of 1843	F. A. Langly	Do
20 of 1869.	J. C. Berlin	Do	10 of 1885.	W. Ranieli	Do.
128 of 1895	Kuloum Moulick Chetty ..	Do	12 of 1882	T. Sundaram Pillay, T. Srinivasa Pillay, T. Rajarathnam Pillay, T. Doraiswami Pillay and T. Ramaswami Pillay.	Do
66 of 1865.	C. Bodgacharry	Do.			
95 of 1878	M. T. Ramappa Chetty, M. Chockarmy Chetty and M. Pavaday Chetty.	Do.	21 of 1878.	Wm. Barnett of Maxwell & Co.	Sixth
24 of 1876.	Do. do.	Do.			
92 of 1896	Hajee Joung Sait	Do.	4 of 1833.	H. Blacker, 2nd petition ..	Do.
10 of 1880.	C. Iyasawmy Mudaly	Do.	94 of 1867.	S. F. D'Silva	Do.
63 of 1861	G. F. Lawrence, first, second and third petitions.	Do.	1 of 1871.	Poovada Krishnaswamy Chetty.	Do.
			89 of 1893.	A. Narayana Chetty ..	Do.
18 of 1888.	Do. do.	Do.	78 of 1887.	G. Duarte, first petition ..	Do.
158 of 1896.	Do. do.	Do	81 of 1871.	Gopala Parthasarathy Nayudu	Seventh.
94 of 1883.	M. Muneharry Nayudu, fifth petition.	Do.	82 of 1883	G. G. K. Richardson and J. S. S. Richardson of A. Richardson & Co.	Do
159 of 1876.	G. Nambarumal Chetty, first petition	Do.			Do
66 of 1893	A. C. Perez	Do.	132 of 1880.	H. Van Ingen	Do.
113 of 1883	T. Raghava Chetty and K. Muthu Chellappa Chetty.	Do.	6 of 1851	S. P. Arathoon	Eighth.
			7 of 1841	S. G. L. Jenkins	Do.
			8 of 1868.	P. T. Ramanjulu Nayudu ..	Do

High Court, Madras,
27th January 1914.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

UNCLAIMED DOCUMENTS.

List of documents lying unclaimed in the office of the Sub-Registrar of South Madras.

No	Year and date of registration or ref usal.	Book and document numbers	Nature and value	Executant.	Claimant	Name of party who should take back the document.
1	16th Sept. 1912	2053 of Book I.	Lease three years, monthly rent, Rs 4.	Thiruvenkada Mudali.	Kannappa Mudali.	Kannappa Mudali.
2	30th Jan. 1913.	191 of Book I.	Sale for Rs. 1,400.	Kuppammal .	Thayarammal and Gopalakrishna Mudali.	P. Krishnaswami Mudali.
3	8th April 1913	35 of Book IV.	Release of money, Rs. 600	Sivaji Boy Ammal.	Ramakrishna Pra-sad	T. V. Prasad Row.
4	18th do	744 of Book I	Lease on lease, monthly rent, Re 2-8-0.	Do.	Sona Boy Ammal.	Do.
5	11th July 1913.	1638 of Book I	Agreement to sell, Rs. 3,360	N. S. Doraiswami Ayyar	Chevuta Venkata Subbayya Chetti	Chevuta Venkata Subbayya Chetti
6	26th Aug. 1913.	121 of Book IV.	Hire of movables	Kolandai Ammal.	T. M. Manika Chetti.	Govindaswami Chetti.

A fee of As 8 will be levied for safe custody of documents for every fifteen days or part thereof after the first fifteen days from the date of registration or refusal. Documents other than wills lying unclaimed for over two years will be destroyed under section 85 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

Sub-Registrar's Office, South Madras,
28th January 1914.

B. RAJAGOPALA CHETTI,
Sub Registrar.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS

It is hereby notified that the annual adjournment of the District and Sessions Court and the Subordinate Judge's Court, Madura, will be for two months from Monday, the 27th April, to Saturday, the 27th June 1914, both days inclusive. The adjournment of the District Munsif's Courts of Madura (Principal) and (Additional) and of Melur will be for six weeks from Monday, the 18th May, to Saturday, the 27th June 1914, both days inclusive, and of the District Munsif's Courts of Tirumangalam, Dindigal and Periyakolam (Principal) and (Additional) for six weeks from Monday, the 27th April to Saturday, the 6th June 1914, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment.

3. Due provision will be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents, to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District Court, Madura,
20th January 1914.

B. C. SMITH,
Ag. District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of North Malabar and the Temporary Sub Court of Tellicherry will be adjourned for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 27th day of April 1914, to Saturday the 27th day of June 1914, both days inclusive, and the Courts of the District Munsifs in this district for six weeks from Monday the 27th day of April 1914 to Saturday the 6th day of June 1914, both days inclusive.

During the adjournment no plaint petitions or other papers will be received.

Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments and decrees and other papers and exhibits to which the parties or their pleaders are entitled, provided that the applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, North Malabar,
Tellicherry, 29th January 1914.

S. G. ROBERTS.
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District Munsifs' Courts in this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

The District Munsifs' Courts of Guntur and Tenali	For six weeks from Monday, the 27th April to Saturday, the 6th June 1914, both days inclusive.
The District Munsifs' Courts of Narasaraopet, Bapatla (Principal and Additional) and Ongole	For six weeks from Monday the 18th May to Saturday the 27th June 1914, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of decrees, judgments and other papers (provided that applications for such copies have been made before the recess), for transmission of records in appeals, etc., to the High Court, for service and return of processes received from the High Court and for all administrative correspondence of an urgent nature.

District and Sessions Court, Guntur,
29th January 1914.

R. A. JENKINS
Ag. District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Ramnad, the Subordinate Court of Ramnad, and the Temporary Subordinate Judges' Courts of Ramnad and Sivaganga will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 27th day of April to Saturday the 27th day of June 1914, both days inclusive, and that the District Munsifs' Courts of Sivaganga (Principal), Sivaganga (Additional), Manamadura, Paramagudi, Sattur and Srivilliputtur in the district of Ramnad will be closed for six weeks from Monday the 27th April to Saturday the 6th June 1914, both days inclusive.

2. The recess of the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court of Ramnad has been fixed in anticipation of the sanction of Government for its continuance from 27th April 1914 till the end of the year.

3. No plaint, petition or other papers will be received during the adjournment.

4. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders are entitled, provided the applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

5. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court of Ramnad at Madura,
29th January 1914.

A. C. DUTT,
District and Sessions Judge.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 1 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar, Calicut.

Notice is hereby given that Sami Kittan *alias* Viswanatha Potter of Keralapuram Grammam, Kodavayur amsam, Palghat, has presented the above petition to adjudge him an insolvent and that the petition is posted for hearing to 17th February 1914.

District Court, South Malabar, Calicut,
19th January 1914.

A. EDGINGTON,
District Judge.

No. 25 of 1913 (No. 3 of 1913 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Conjeeveram) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

P. Srinivasachari, son of Thiruvengada Ithariar, residing in Yadothahari Sannadi Street, Little Conjeeveram .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Arunachala Mudaliyar and others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the District Munsif's Court at Conjeeveram to be declared an insolvent and the same having been transferred to this Court for disposal has been posted to 28th February 1914 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Chingleput,
23rd January 1914.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 26 of 1913 (No. 9 of 1913 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Conjeeveram) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

Kodai Rangachariar, son of Kodai Narasimhachariar, Palla street, Little Conjeeveram .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Thotayur Muniswami Mudali and others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the District Munsif's Court at Conjeeveram to be declared an insolvent and the same having been transferred to this Court for disposal has been posted to 28th February 1914 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Chingleput,
28th January 1914.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 28 of 1913 (No. 8 of 1913 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Poonamallee) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

Thongavelu Achari, son of Bala Achari, 21, Govindaraja Nayudu street, Ayanapuram, hamlet Agaram, Saidapet taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Palaniappa Chetti by agent Kesava Chetti and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907, the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the District Munsif's Court at Poonamalle to be declared an insolvent and the same having been transferred to this Court for disposal has been posted to 28th February 1914 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Chingleput,
28th January 1914.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 9 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Guntur.

Karempudi Nagamma of Amaravati .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Vattikonda Subbayya and eleven others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 20th day of January 1914 and that the intending creditors should prove their claims on or before the 9th day of March 1914 by sending affidavits in Form No. 3 by registered post or in any other manner they choose.

District Munsif's Court, Guntur,
26th January 1914.

S. RAGHAVA AYYANGAR,
District Munsif.

No. 1 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kavali.

Pavavi Varadayya
Dudla Subbaramireddi and three others .. .. *Petitioner.*
.. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Pavavi Varadayya, son of Venkatramanaiah, Brahmin and cultivator, of Kavuraguntu, Kovur taluk, Nellore district, has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 28th day of February 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by Pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Kavali,
28th January 1914.

C. VAIDYANATHA RAO,
District Munsif.

No. 1 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kulittalai.

Subramanya Ayyar, son of Narayanasami Ayyar, residing at Kusba Thuraiyur, Musiri taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Venkatachellam Chettiyar and seven others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 3rd March 1914 for hearing.

Anybody that wishes to oppose that petition may appear in person or by pleader on that date.

District Munsif's Court, Kulittalai,
29th January 1914.

K. R. KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR,
District Munsif.

No. 3 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Paramagudi.

Kulandaswami Pillai, son of Karuppana Pillai, at Thandaradavipattanam, Mudukulattur taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ayaswami Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 5th November 1913, and the petition is transferred to Official Receiver of Ramnad at Madura for disposal according to law.

District Munsif's Court, Paramagudi,
10th January 1914

V. R. KUPPUSWAMI AYYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 2 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Paramagudi.

Arunachella Pathan, son of Ramasami Pathan, resident of Paramagudi, Mudukulattur taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 7th March 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the application may appear before this Court on that date.

District Munsif Court, Paramagudi,
10th January 1914.

V. R. KUPPUSWAMI AYYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 3 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, South Canara.

B. Vasudeva Bhanday
Nemachari and seven others .. .. *Petitioner*
.. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Bantval Vasudeva Bhanday, son of Manjunata Bhanday, residing at Bantval Kasba, Mangalore taluk, South Canara district, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 22nd January 1914 and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before 26th February 1914 at 11 A.M. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit to the Court verifying the debt.

District Court, South Canara, Mangalore,
26th January 1914.

E. L. R. THORNTON,
District Judge.

No. 4 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, South Canara.

Kulai Seshagiri Kini ..
M. Narain Kini and twenty others .. .. *Petitioner.*
.. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Kulai Seshagiri Kini, son of Ananta Kini, residing in the town of Mangalore, South Canara district, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 22nd January 1914 and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before 26th February 1914 at 11 A.M. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit to the Court verifying the debt.

District Court, South Canara, Mangalore,
26th January 1914.

E. L. R. THORNTON,
District Judge.

No. 6 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tanjore.

Natharsa Rowthan .. .. *Petitioner.*
Somasundram Pillai and fourteen others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice under clause 7 of section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907 is hereby given that Natharsa Rowthan, son of Ismaisa Rowthan, residing in Mathi Sulukkathera, Vallam, Tanjore taluk,

has been adjudicated an insolvent by this Court on 19th December 1913 and that the records are sent to the Official Receiver for further proceedings being taken.

K. M. KRISHNA KURUP,
Ag. District Munsif.

District Munsif's Court, Tanjore,
31st January 1914.

No. 85 of 1913 (No. 7 of 1913 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Mayavaram) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Ramaswami Mudali, son of Velayutha Mudali, residing in Sithalkadu, Mayavaram taluk and mamidi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Radhakrishna Ayyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause (7) of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 20th January 1914. The case stands adjourned to 10th February 1914 for further proceedings.

The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

O. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
31st January 1914.

No. 93 of 1913 (No. 16 of 1913 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Koppu A. Narayanasami Chettiyar, son of Koppu Agastoo Chettiyar, residing at Maharnomba Chavady, Tanjore .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Allo Narasimha Ayyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause (7) of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 22nd January 1914. The case stands adjourned to 21st February 1914 for further proceedings.

The creditors of the abovenamed insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

O. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
31st January 1914.

No. 73 of 1913 (No. 23 of 1913, District Court, Tinnevelly) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Sankaralinga Nadar.

Sankaralinga Nader .. .. *Petitioner.*
N. P. P. M. L. S. T. Chidamparam Chettiar and eight others .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Sankaralinga Nadar, son of Chinnakanni Nadar, residing at Tellicorn, Srivaikuntam taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 20th day of January 1914, and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

P. A. GOPALIAH,
Official Receiver.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly,
19th January 1914.

No. 88 of 1913 (No. 37 of 1913, District Court, Tinnevelly) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Chinnavenkataveratha Ayyangar.

Chinnavenkataveratha Ayyangar .. .. *Petitioner,*
Poyseliamie Pillai and nineteen others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Chinnavenkataveratha Ayyangar, son lof Gopala Ayyangar, residing at Keelnatham, Tinnevelly taluk the petitioner abovenamed, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 19th January 1914, and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

P. A. GOPALIAH,
Official Receiver.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly,
20th January 1914.

No. 89 of 1913 (No. 42 of 1913, District Munsif Court, Tinnevelly) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Muhammad Muslim Ravuttar.

Muhammad Musliun Ravuttar .. .. *Petitioner.*
V. P. Peer Muhammad Ravuthar and three others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Muhammad Muslim Ravuttar, son of Muhammadu alias Muhammad Nanna Ravuttar, residing at West Street Pettai, Tinnevelly taluk, the petitioner abovenamed, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 29th day of January 1914, and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

P. A. GOPALIAH,
Official Receiver.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly,
29th January 1914.

No. 72 of 1913 (No. 6 of 1913, Subordinate Court, Tinnevelly) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Sankaranarayana Thevan and Palaneea Thevan.

Sankaranarayana Thevan and Palaneea Thevan .. .. .. *Petitioners.*
Rachi Reddiyar and sixteen others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Sankaranarayana Thevan and Palaneea Thevan, son of Palaneea Thevan Sankaranarayana Thevan, residing at Anaiyappapuram, Parithipadu village, Nanguneri taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 20th and 5th day of January 1914, respectively; and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 5 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly, 29th January 1914. P. A. GOPALIAH, *Official Receiver.*

No. 73 of 1914 (No. 2 of 1913, Munsif's Court, Srivaikuntam) in the Court of the District Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Chithirai Nadan.

Chithirai Nadan .. .. *Petitioner.*
Devasahayavathiriyar and ten others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (7) of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Chithirai Nadan, son of Ayyaperumal Nadan, residing at Kothattuvilai, Chunkadumullur village, Srivaikuntam taluk the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 29th day of January 1914; and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly, 29th January 1914. P. A. GOPALIAH, *Official Receiver.*

No. 1 of 1914 (No. 26 of 1913, District Court, Tinnevelly) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Ezakiyappa Pillai.

Ezakiyappa Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
S. V. Vedamorthi Mudaliyar and eighteen others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907 that Ezakiyappa Pillai, son of Arumugam Pillai, residing at Malumathan Koil street, Tinnevelly Kasba, the petitioner above-named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 20th day of January 1914, and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly, 29th January 1914. P. A. GOPALIAH, *Official Receiver.*

No. 34 of 1913 (No. 8 of 1913, District Munsif's Court, Ambasamudram) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of N. Velu Pillai.

N. Velu Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sankaralinga Othuvar and six others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that N. Velu Pillai, son of Nallappa Pillai, residing at Ayan Singampatti, Ambasamudram taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that the application is posted for hearing to the 18th February 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly, 25th January 1914. P. A. GOPALIAH, *Official Receiver.*

No. 65 of 1913 (No. 9 of 1913, District Munsif's Court, Ambasamudram) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of P. Subbiah Thevan.

P. Subbiah Thevan .. .. *Petitioner.*
R. S. Ramaswami Asari and twelve others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that P. Subbiah Thevan, son of Palaneea Thevan, residing at Vagaikulam, Ambasamudram taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that the application is posted for hearing to the 18th February 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly, 25th January 1914. P. A. GOPALIAH, *Official Receiver.*

No. 83 of 1913 (No. 7 of 1913, District Munsif's Court, Ambasamudram) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Arunachala Nadan

Arunachala Nadan .. .. *Petitioner.*
Parameswaran and ten others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Arunachala Nadan, son of Sivan Arumuga Nadan, residing at Sivagurunathapuram attached to zamin Sivagiri, Tenkasi taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that this application is posted for hearing to the 18th February 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil in the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly, 23th January 1914. P. A. GOPALIAH, *Official Receiver.*

No. 87 of 1913 (No. 7 of 1913, Subordinate Court, Tinnevelly) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of V. P. Sankaralingam Pillai.

V. P Sankaralingam Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
S. Muruguss Pillai and seven others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that V. P. Sankaralingam Pillai, son of Paramasivan Pillai, residing at Vannarpet, Tinnevelly taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that this application is posted for hearing to the 18th February 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil in the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly, 25th January 1914. P. A. GOPALIAH, *Official Receiver.*

No. 4 of 1914 (No. 1 of 1914, Subordinate Court, Tinnevelly) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Narayana Asari.

Narayana Asari .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sivasomasundara Ammal and twelve others, mother and guardian of Doivanayakam Pillai .. .. *Creditors*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Narayana Asari, son of Muthusami Asari of Ramnad district, residing at Kannikatti Street, Tinnevelly Kasba, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that this application is posted for hearing to the 18th day of March 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil in the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly, 30th January 1914. P. A. GOPALIAH, *Official Receiver.*

No. 10 of 1914 (No. 53 of 1913, District Munsif's Court, Tinnevelly) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Muthusamy Pillai.

Muthuswamia Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
S. Pakiam Pillai and thirty-six others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907 that Muthuswamia Pillai, son of Kumaresamia Pillai, residing at Thekkichevanthatta street, Tinnevelly Kasba, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that the application is posted for hearing to the 4th day of February 1914

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil to the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly, 30th January 1914 P. A. GOPALIAH, *Official Receiver.*

No. 26 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif of Srirangam at Trichinopoly.

Notice under clause 7 of section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, is hereby given that one Raghava Ayyangar, son of Rajendram Thatham Ayyangar, residing at Paravakollore village, Trichinopoly taluk, the petitioner abovenamed has been adjudged an insolvent by this court on the 17th day of January 1914 and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver an affidavit in Form No. 8.

District Munsif's Court, Srirangam, 28th January 1914. N. SUNDARA AYYAR, *District Munsif*

No. 3 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Vellore.

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, that V. Ramasami Mudali, son of Kandasami Mudali, residing in Allapuram, Vellore taluk, has been adjudged an insolvent by this Court by order, dated 7th January 1914; all creditors are called upon to prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 8 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

District Munsif's Court, Vellore, 22nd January 1914. T. R. KUPPUSWAMI AYYANGAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 10 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Vellore.

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, that Munusami Nayudu, son of Vendkata Ramasami Nayudu, residing in Ambur, Vellore taluk, has been adjudged an insolvent by this Court by order, dated 12th January 1914; all creditors are called upon to prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in registered letter to the Official Receiver at Chittoor an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

District Munsif's Court, Vellore,
22nd January 1914.

T. R. KUPPUSWAMI AYYANGAR,
District Munsif.

No. 11 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Vellore.

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, that Samanna Mudali, son of Muthu Batcha Mudali, residing in Periyangoppam, Vellore taluk, has been adjudged an insolvent by this Court by order, dated 12th January 1914; all creditors are called upon to prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Official Receiver at Chittoor an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

District Munsif's Court, Vellore,
22nd January 1914.

T. R. KUPPUSWAMI AYYANGAR,
District Munsif.

No. 1 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Vellore.

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that A. Anandan, son of Munisamiah, residing in Mosque Street, Kasba Vellore, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 5th March 1914 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court Vellore,
26th January 1914

T. R. KUPPUSWAMI AYYANGAR,
District Munsif.

No. 2 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Vellore

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that Muhammad Hussain Sahib, son of Khadir Basha Sahib, residing in Polur, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 5th March 1914 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Vellore,
26th January 1914

T. R. KUPPUSWAMI AYYANGAR,
District Munsif.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 31st JANUARY 1914.

Liabilities.			Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	..	..	78,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	..	..	75,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office ..	Rs. 50,48,475-11-3				
Public Deposits at Branches ..	Rs. 88,51,726-4-8		89,00,202	4	4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches.	..	..	8,07,72,647	1	7
Bank Post Bills, etc.	..	..	90,926	13	7
Sundries ..	..	..	23,61,470	9	10
Total	..	..	10,63,11,246	9	4

Assets.			Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	..	..	1,13,46,823	13	9
Other Authorised Investments	..	..	3,00,344	7	0
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	..	..	2,77,60,189	6	10
Amounts of credit on Government and other authorised securities	..	..	2,38,99,748	2	0
Bills Discounted and purchased	..	..	1,87,10,608	6	8
Balances with other Banks	..	..	94,75,551	15	10
Bullion	..	..	31,360	3	4
Dead Stock	..	..	4,39,505	12	6
Stamps ..	..	..	29,850	12	11
Sundries ..	..	..	2,76,115	13	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches * ..	..	..	8,34 08,997	8	0
		..	8,33 09,146	1	4
	Total	..	10,63,11,246	9	4

* Includes 1,06,624½ sovereigns at Rs. 15,99,367-8-0

(By Order of the Directors.)

E. E. HOLMES,
Chief Accountant.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—7 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—50·58.

Bank of Madras. Madras, 2nd February 1914.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

List of Steamers in the MADRAS ROADSTEAD with their DESTINATION, ETC., on the 31st January 1914, as reported by Commanders or Agents at this office

Ships' names.	Tonnage.	Commanders.	Destination.	When to sail.	Agents.
				1914	
S.S. "Stolzenfels"	2554	Allmeyer	Calcutta ..	3rd February.	Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.
S.S. "Clan Macnaughton"	3193	J. A. Mepherson	Do. ..	6th do.	Do.
S.S. "Nairung"	2862	A. Mc Nicholl..	Bombay ..	31st January.	Messrs. Wilson & Co.
S.S. "Clan Forbes" ..	3509	Q. C. Pagan ..	London ..	1st February.	Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.
S.S. "Argyll" ..	2281	William Wood..	Calcutta ..	4th do.	Messrs. Best & Co., Limited.

Return of VESSELS arrived at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 24th to 31st January 1914.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived.	Vessel's name	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name	Where from.
1914.					
25th Jan. ..	S.S. "Tweed" ..	3428	E.	C. Willis ..	Singapore.
24th ,, ..	S.S. "Erimpura" ..	2760	,,	A. D'Cruz ..	Negapatam.
24th ,, ..	S.S. "Ekma" ..	2456	,,	J. G. Kilner ..	Rangoon.
26th ,, ..	S.S. "Coolyanna" ..	2499	,,	G. H. Henley ..	Soerabaya.
27th ,, ..	S.S. "Numidia" ..	3490	A.	V. Summakovich	Calcutta.
28th ,, ..	S.S. "Argyll" ..	2281	E	William Wood ..	Do.
29th ,, ..	S.S. "Wahaba" ..	3797	,,	W. Phillips ..	San Francisco.
29th ,, ..	S.S. "Clan Macnaughton"	3193	,,	J. A. Mepherson ..	Cardiff.
29th ,, ..	S.S. "Clan Forbes" ..	3509	,,	Q. C. Pagan ..	Penang.
30th ,, ..	S.S. "Nairung" ..	2862	,,	A. McNicholl ..	Calcutta.
30th ,, ..	S.S. "Stolzenfels" ..	2554	G.	Allmeyer ..	Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name	Whither bound.
1914					
24th Jan. ..	S.S. "Clan Farquhar" ..	4757	B	J. L. Wadge ..	Calcutta.
24th ,, ..	S.S. "Schwarzenfels" ..	2443	G.	H. Kettwich ..	Do.
25th ,, ..	S.S. "Breconian" ..	3677	B.	D. Jones ..	Do.
26th ,, ..	S.S. "Lanuch Nautilus"	76	B.	H. W. Rix ..	Cochin.
26th ,, ..	S.S. "Kyrenia" ..	3050	Gk	C Langussis ..	Marseilles *via* Suez Canal.
27th ,, ..	S.S. "Tweed" ..	3428	E.	C. Willis ..	Singapore *via* South Coast Ports, Penang and Port Swettenham.
28th ,, ..	S.S. "Numidia" ..	3490	A.	V. Summakovich ..	Trieste *via* Colombo
28th ,, ..	S.S. "Bentvelds" ..	2396	H.	T Evers ..	Port Said.
28th ,, ..	S.S. "Ekma" ..	2360	B.	J G Kilner ..	Negapatam.
29th ,, ..	S.S. "Wahaba" ..	3797	E.	W. Phillips ..	Calcutta.
30th ,, ..	S.S. "Erimpura" ..	2763	B.	A D'Cruz ..	Rangoon.
30th ,, ..	S.S. "Warbeke" ..	3632	G	F Heyer ..	Calcutta.
30th ,, ..	S.S. "Coolyanna" ..	2499	B.	G. H. Henley ..	Karachi *via* Cuddalore, Colombo and Cochin
30th ,,	S.S. "Bernard" ..	2197	G	P. Mathesius ..	Port Said *via* Pondicherry

Port Office, Madras,
31st Jan. 1914.

D. F. VINES, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

No. 5 of 1914.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
16th January 1914.

H. S. BROWN,
for *Presidency Port Officer.*

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL—MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO.

Clarity powers—Existing beacons.

Beacon I.—On south western bank of extensive mud flat off the north-west end of Kisseraing Island.

Position.—S. 15° E. (true) 2 miles from Pagoda Point.

Description.—Iron pole, surmounted with cage, painted red, 20 feet high.

Beacon II.—On south bank of above mud flat.

Position.—S. 20° 40' E. (true) 2' 4 cables from Pagoda Point.

Description.—Only portion of the iron pole is standing upper portion disappeared covers at half tide.

Beacon III.—On north-eastern end of mud bank extending off Damel Island.

Position.—S. 26° 20' E. (true) 7·3 cables from Pagoda Point

Description.—Iron pole, surmounted with cone, apex uppermost, painted white, 20 feet high.

Note.—This mud bank has extended one cable in a north, north-east and east direction, from this beacon.

Variation.—0·30 E.
Charts affected.—No. 216a, Mergui Archipelago.
Publication.—Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1920, 4th edition, page 540.
Authority.—Surveyor in charge, Marine Survey of India.

A. BINGHAM, Commander, R.I.M.,
for *Principal Port Officer, Burma.*

Rangoon, 18th December 1913.

No. 9 of 1914.

INDIA—EAST COAST—TUTICORIN.

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Tuticorin, that an iron oil barge has sunk in latitude 8° 45' N. and longitude 78° 11' E. in 30 feet of water.

Hare Island Lighthouse N. 84 W. } True.
Beacon .. .. N. 57 W. }

The bearings are taken from seaward.

H. S. BROWN,
for *Presidency Port Officer.*

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
19th January 1914

No. 10 of 1914.

The following is republished for information.

H. S. BROWN,
for *Presidency Port Officer.*

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
20th January 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Karnaphuli river—Depth of water in the Channel.

No. 646-I (first publication)—
Subject.—The following depth of water was found in the channel by soundings taken on the 20th December 1913:—

	Ft.
Track No. I. Outer Bar—	
Disc on Diamond	10
D on Drum	12
Track No. II. Inner Bar—	
Disc on Diamond	12½

Chart affected.—No. 84, Chittagong (Karnaphuli) river.
Publication.—Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 322.
Authority.—Port Officer, Chittagong, Notice, dated 22nd December 1913.

J. C. WARD, Lieut., R.I.M.,
Assistant Port Officer of Calcutta.

(Published for general information.)

H. H. GREEN,
Offg. Secretary, Marine Department.

Calcutta, the 29th December 1913.

No. 11 of 1914.

The following is republished for information.

H. S. BROWN,
for *Presidency Port Officer.*

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
20th January 1914.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.

Karnaphuli river—Alteration in leading marks and depth of water in the Channel.

No. 645-I (first publication)—
Subject.—The following alterations were made in the leading marks and the following depth of water was found in the Karnaphuli river:—
Leading marks over Gupta crossing—
White triangle in line with oak above two battens (painted white) 104° 30' (S. 76° 45' E. Mag.), leads over Gupta Crossing.

	Ft.
Track No. IV—	
Gupta Khally Crossing	19

Variation.—1° 15' E.
Chart affected.—No. 64, Chittagong (Karnaphuli) river.
Publication.—Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 322.
Authority.—Port Officer, Chittagong, notice, dated 22nd December 1913.

J. G. WARD, Lieut., R I M.,
Assistant Port Officer of Calcutta.

(Published for general information.)

H. H. GREEN,
Calcutta, the 26th December 1913. *Offg. Secretary, Marine Department.*

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

JANMAM REGISTRATIONS.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1896, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the janmam title to S. No. 153/3 of Moolat desam No. 130 of Chirakkal taluk, which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement but a portion of which is found to be occupied, will be held by the Tellicherry Divisional Officer in order that the name of the janmi may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorised agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before 6th April 1914 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
25th January 1914.

C. A. INNES,
Ag. Collector.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1896, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the janmam title to unsurveyed foreshore of Cannanore since surveyed as S. No. 2654 of desam No. 272 of Chirakkal taluk, which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement but a portion of which is found to be occupied, will be held by the Tellicherry Divisional Officer in order that the name of the janmi may be registered

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorised agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before 6th April 1914 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
25th January 1914.

C. A. INNES,
Ag. Collector.

NOTICE.

The Collector of Coimbatore is pleased to cancel the notification which appeared on page 58 of the Forest Sheet of the *Coimbatore District Gazette*, dated 1st March 1913, declaring Mullankadu, a portion of Bolampatti block II, as reserved land.

Coimbatore Collector's Office, Central Forest Branch,
Coimbatore, 16th January 1914.

P. S. HEMINGWAY,
Collector.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a deserter of absentee without leave from the 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment, dated at Kamptee, this 23rd day of January 1914.

Number, rank and name, 9510, Private Herbert Allwood; age, 27 years; height, 5 feet 8½ inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown; trade, groom; date of enlistment, 13th May 1907; place of enlistment, Beverley; parish and county in which born, Eaton, Nottingham; date of desertion or absence, 16th January 1914; place of desertion or absence, Kamptee; marks, two small scars on chest; under seven years' service.

M. J. SWEETMAN, Major.,
Commanding 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment.

Report of a deserter of absentee without leave from the 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment, dated at Kamptee, this 23rd day of January 1914.

Number, rank and name, 8606, Private Joseph Peck; age, 26 years; height, 6 feet 5 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey; trade, butcher; date of enlistment, 5th March 1908; place of enlistment, Hull; parish and county in which born, Scalcoates, Yorkshire; date of desertion or absence, 16th January 1914; place of desertion or absence, Kamptee; marks, two scars left thumb, several small scars left hand, small scar right side of chin; under six years' service.

M. J. SWEETMAN,
Commanding 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTE
Controller of Military Accounts, Se
of Security Deposits of Contractor

Number.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.
M008989	The Divisional Disbursi
M008743	Officer, Secunderabad.
M008040	
0.4084	Do.
021083	Do.
M005626	Do.
018815	
021008	Do
000081	
000081	Do.
M004508	
M000139	Do.
M006381	
B004730	Do.
M005210	
M000258	Do
M005833	
B004886	Do
000517	Do.
070852	Do
M006348	Do.
006343	
000001	Do.
M008100	
021879	Do.
M007016	
021804	Do.
004351	
M000000	Do.
M003080	
052883	Do.
M004681	
028852	Do.
M002199	
M002126	Do.
052064	
M001789	Do.
M004204	
M001168	Do.
190001	
169671	Do.
296477	
244971	Do.
M018109	Do.
M018973	Do.
101039	Do.
200126	
1m1905	Do.
M0010_6	Do.
M010686	
M007745	Do.
M000118	Do.
M008198	Do
184958	Do.
023450	Do.
048847	Do.
009026	Do.
147936	Do.
015622	
010132	Do.
M000653	Do.
M000654	
038848	Do.
014136	Do.
M001068	Do.
M000897	
M000127	Do.
025518	Do.
M002935	Do
M002944	Do
052526	Do
021187	

Number.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	Amount of investment reduced to 2½ per cent.						Total.
		4 or 3½ per cent. of 1854-55.	4 per cent. of 1855-56.	4 per cent. of 1864-65.	4 or 3½ per cent. 1865.	4, 3½ or 3 per cent. of 1870.	3½ per cent. of 1880.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
M003228	The Divisional Pishcar in Officer, Secunderabad—sent	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	600
005003									
016413	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	200
014156									
M002764									
012746	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	300
018750	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	300
M002237	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	600
M001478	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
M003972	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
M003209	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
M001588	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	300
M002359	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	200
012415									
002441	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	300
006084	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	300
M004370	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
M004373	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	200
M003135	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
M001927	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
013720	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
001811	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
014038	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
019135									
M000314	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	600
M001235	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	500
M001410	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	300
004708	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	300
002840	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
010100	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
M001763	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
014823	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
018926	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
020889	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
002901	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	500
000902	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	300
M003908	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
020191	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
026121	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
M004435	Do,	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
M001536	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
M003494	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	400
M000973									
M003737	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	200
M004383	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
M001542	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
M001531	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	400
M004781									
007129	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
023782	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
023883	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
030348	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
030357									
030358	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
030359									
030360	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
030361									
030362	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
030363									
030364									
032379	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
0715 8	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
M004752	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	200
M004814	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
073414	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
073758	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
073780	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	300
073781	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
073783	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
M004801	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
M004802	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
M004803	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
M004804	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
M004799	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
M003291	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,000	9,000
M004764	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	500
M004798	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
M003763	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	200
M004801	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
M004736	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
M004740	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
M003892	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	400
052813	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	600
M004156	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
M004896	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
M004360	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100

Number	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	Amount of investment reduced to 3½ per cent.							Total.
		4 or 3½ per cent. 1904-05	3 per cent. of 1853-54.	3 per cent. of 1842-43.	4 or 3½ per cent. of 1859	4½, 4 or 3½ per cent. of 1879	3½ per cent. of 1900.	3 per cent. of 1895-97.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
M/04708	The Divisional Disbursing Officer, Secunderabad—cont.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
005620	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	500
M/04691	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	500
8/39	Messrs Bunnasband Jowarimull & Son, Bankers, Trichinopoly.	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	500
8/41	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1,000
M/01146	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*500
B060050	Do.	1,000	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	6,000
B060051	Do.	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
B060052	Do.	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
B060053	Do.	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
240015	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
139686	Do.	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	1,000
238991	Do.	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	1,000
B046828	Do.	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	500
159844	Do	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
193/1817	Mr. S. Girtharilall, 25, James Street, Secunderabad.	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	100
140/710	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*2,100
140/1492	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*5,000
141/87	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*2,700
99/021	Mr. S. Girtharilall, Banker, E.H.A. Bazar, Bangalore.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*8,000
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*15,000
M/03862	Do.	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	500
M/02028	Do.	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	500
M/02028	Do	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	500
M/00736	Do	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	1,000
22a929	Do	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
228930	Do.	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	1,000
M/01994	Do.	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	1,000
M/00748	Do.	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	500
099281	Messrs Punchall & Sons, Bankers, E.H.A. Bazar, Bangalore.	..	..	500	..	..	1,000	..	1,500
240923	Do.	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
240924	Do.	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
140925	Do.	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
118820	Do.	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
118821	Do.	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
M/04693	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
		..	..	..	..	..	..	400	500

* Bank deposit receipt.

Office of the Deputy Controller of Military Accounts,
Accounts Section, Secunderabad Division,
Bolarum, 26th January 1914.

G. S. SHEPPARD, Major,
Dy. Controller of Military Accounts
In Independent Charge,
9th (Secunderabad) Division.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR REPAIRS TO UTTARAMERUR CHITTERI TANK.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer up to noon of the 15th March 1914 for the execution of the works noted below :—

	Estimate. Rs.
Repairs to bund and masonry works of Uttaramerur Chittari tank, Imperial No. 537 ..	6,880.

2. The amount of earnest money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs 100, failing which the tender will not be considered. The earnest money may be paid at any time before the date fixed at the office of the Executive Engineer at Chepauk and the receipt of the manager obtained. This receipt will be replaced by a formal receipt signed by the Executive Engineer which should be produced at the time of repayment of the earnest money.

3 Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the work" the name of the work or works being given without fail as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

5 Tenders should be written up in P.W.D. Form K-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-Divisional offices.

6. Plan and specification and detail estimate may be seen on applications at the Chingleput Division office on all working days between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding power-of-attorney authorising him to do so.

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his earnest money will be forfeited.

10. The work should not be sublet.

11. Date of completion of work—31st March 1915.

12. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. The form below is the schedule form printed in P.W.D. Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done

REPAIRS TO BUND AND MASONRY WORKS OF UTTARAMERUR CHITTERI TANK, IMPERIAL No. 537.

Bund.

Number or quantity.	Description.	Unit for calculation
514,763 c.ft. ..	Earthwork including sectioning, etc., complete	1,000 c.ft.
14,981 s.ft ..	Removing prickly-pear including destroying	100 s.ft
6,125 s.ft. ..	Removing bushes	100 s.ft.
20,400 c.ft. ..	Gravel spreading on top of bund	100 c.ft.
	Petty repairs to sluices and calingulahs	L.S.

Mukkarai Sluice.

Examining and repairing the barrel of sluice in front	L.S.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

Madras, 31st January 1914.

SALE OF CASUARINA WOOD IN THE COAST RANGE, NELLORE DISTRICT, AS STANDING GROWTH.

The right to cut and remove the casuarina wood in the undermentioned compartments will be sold by public auction at the District Forest Office, Nellore, at 2 P.M. on Monday the 23rd February 1914 and the following days:—

	Acs.
Vezini compartments Nos. 5 and 6 (a)	122
Kolhapetam compartment No. 6	133
Tammanapetam extension working circle compartment No. 2	55
Dugarajapatam compartment No. 6	105
Tammanapatam compartment No. 8 (a) .. .. .. — ..	92

N.B.—The above areas are only approximate.

1. Bidders will be informed of the exact areas and shown sketches of the compartments at the time of sale.

2. The purchasers will have to cut the growth at their own expense and make their own arrangements for removing the fuel subject to the conditions set forth hereunder.

3. The purchasers will be allowed to use free the following tramway materials for removing the wood.

NOTE.—The length of the line and the number of the trucks that will be placed at the disposal of the contractor in each plantation will be published later.

4. The purchasers must make their own arrangements for getting coolies to push the trucks, but the Forest Department will lay the lines and the branch lines within a reasonable time after the contractor has intimated his wishes to that effect to the Range Officer, free of expense to the purchaser. This is to say, the Forest Department will retain the control of the lines. Any damage done, wilfully or negligently to the tramway materials by the purchaser or his servants will be repaired at the purchaser's expense.

5. The purchasers shall engage to remove all stumps and roots of casuarina trees as soon as the tree is cut, *i.e.*, roots shall be grubbed out.

6. The cuttings in all cases shall commence at the end nearest the canal and shall proceed continuously and in one mass in a direction away from the canal. That is to say, the cuttings shall not go on in several different scattered places simultaneously. In all cases the orders of the District Forest Officer contained herein or to be issued hereafter from time to time as regards cuttings are to be strictly adhered to.

7. All officers of the Forest Department are to have free access to the areas under operation for the purpose of submission of departmental returns and accounts and inspection of the works in progress or other necessary purposes.

8. Intending bidders must deposit Rs. 500 towards earnest money deposits in the Madras Bank or in any Government Treasury in this district and produce receipt with solvency certificates granted by a Tahsildar or a corresponding official specifying the amount up to which the individual is solvent before they can be permitted to bid at the sales, such deposits being returned to all except the successful bidders.

9. The compartments will be sold separately or together at the discretion of the District Forest Officer. The District Forest Officer reserves to himself the right of accepting or rejecting any bid without assigning reasons therefor.

10. As soon as it has been notified to any bidder that his bid has been accepted, he shall within one week of date of receipt of such notification pay one-third of the amount of his bid into the Madras Bank or into any Government Treasury and execute an agreement in the accompanying form subject to any modifications hereafter to be made and get it duly registered under Act III of 1877 at his own cost. If he fails to do so, the District Forest Officer will at his discretion forfeit the deposit of Rs. 500 and re-sell the blocks at the risk of the original approved bidder.

11. The successful bidder shall pay the balance of the amount of his bid in two equal instalments, the first 3 months after the date of agreement and the second 3 months after the payment of the first provided that the extent cut does not exceed one-third of the total area before the payment of the second, and two-thirds before the payment of the third instalment. The Rs. 500 deposited will be refunded at the expiry of the lease and after all demands are satisfied, including the cost of repairs to tram materials, if any, and subject to rule 16.

12. The successful bidders may commence operations from the date of execution of agreement and shall cease all operations in the plantations on or before 31st March 1915 and shall remove all wood from the plantation on or before the 31st March 1915.

13. Tram lines will be taken up and shifted for the following year's work after the end of March 1915.

14. The successful bidder shall arrange his stacks of cut wood in the forest according to the orders of the Range Officer to facilitate the tram lines being laid up and between them to the best advantage.

15. Any person desiring to bid at the auctions may see any or all of the above areas by applying to the Range Officer or to the subordinate in immediate charge of such plantation.

16. In the event of any infringement on the part of the successful bidder of the abovementioned conditions or in the event of any default in payment of any of the instalments on the dates prescribed in paragraph 11 *supra*, the said successful bidder shall be liable (i) to have the lease forthwith cancelled, (ii) to have his deposit of Rs. 500 forfeited, (iii) to have all produce cut but left within the plantation area confiscated, and (iv) to have the wood re-sold at his risk and loss. In the event of non-recovery by the aforesaid means (i) of any portion of the consideration for the lease, or (ii) of any damage sustained by the District Forest Officer by reason of a breach by the successful bidder of any of the aforesaid conditions or by reason of any wrongful act on his part, it shall be lawful to recover the portion and damages aforesaid in accordance with the law for the time being in force for the recovery of arrears of land revenue.

R. F. ARBUTHNOT,
District Forest Officer.

Nellore, 12th January 1914.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE FLOATING PLANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following unserviceable vessels will be sold in public auction by the Assistant Engineer, Workshops Sub-division, on 13th February 1914, at 8 A.M., at the Government Boatyard, Bezwada:—

(1) One Iron pont, 41 feet long.
(2) One Tetty Pinnace.
(3) Badgerow or staff boat formerly used by the Inspector of Kanaparthi Circle, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

These vessels are now in the Government Boat-yard, Bezwada, and may be seen at any time during Workshop hours.

Each intending bidder before commencing to bid will be required to deposit a sum of Rs. 10 and the deposits of unsuccessful bidders will be returned after the sale is over. The vessels will be knocked down to the highest bidder; but the sales are subject to the approval of the Executive Engineer, Kistna Central division, who reserves the right of approving or cancelling the sale without assigning any reasons for so doing.

The deposit of successful bidders will be taken as part payment of the bid amount and the balance must be paid within a week from the date of confirmation of sale by the Executive Engineer, and before the articles are removed. In default the articles may be re-sold at the bidder's risk or the deposit forfeited and the vessels otherwise disposed of by the Executive Engineer.

The purchasers of the vessels must entirely remove them from the boatyard within 10 days from the date of payment of the balance of the accepted sale price. If this is not done demurrage will be charged at the rate of Re. 1 per day for each vessel or the remains thereof.

W. P. ROBERTS,
Executive Engineer, Kistna Central Division.

22nd January 1914.

TENDERS FOR THE SERVICES OF AN AUCTIONEER.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Monday, the 16th February 1914 for the services of an auctioneer for the sale of unserviceable ordnance stores and metals for a period of two years commencing from 1st April 1914.

For particulars and forms, applications should be made to the Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, 9th Division, Arsenal, Madras, in person or in writing, but not to any officer by name.

H. E. GARSTIN, Major, R.A.,
Asst. Director of Ordnance Stores, 9th Division.

Madras Arsenal,
21nd January 1914.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF POLICE BARK CUT SANDALS FOR VELLORE CENTRAL JAIL DURING THE YEAR 1914.

NOTICE is hereby given that 20,000 pairs of bark cut sandals of police pattern with all materials complete are required by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Vellore, and as not more than 20,000 pairs will be allotted to any one contractor, each tender should be for 20,000 pairs only to be supplied on the following dates:—

2,000 pairs on 31st March 1914, and
2,000 pairs in every subsequent month.

2. Tenders will be received by the Superintendent up to 5 P.M. on 10th February 1914, and no tender will be received after that date and hour.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of police bark cut sandals for the Vellore Central Jail."

4. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by samples of cut sandals and materials which it is proposed to supply and earnest money of Rs. 50.

5. The earnest money of the unsuccessful tenderer will be returned The successful tenderer will be required to furnish security in cash to the amount of 5 per cent. of the value of the articles contracted for and to execute a bond within eight days from the date of acceptance for the due performance of the contract, failing which his earnest money will be forfeited to the Government.

6. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor. Payment for articles supplied will be made by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Vellore, on every Thursday, for the sandals accepted during the previous week.

7. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reason for so doing

8. The contract is subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

9. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of requiring the successful tenderer to supply more or less than 20,000 pairs cut sandals according to his requirements.

10. Any further information can be had from the undersigned.

Specification of sandals.—The sandals should be in accordance with the police pattern, which may be seen at the Vellore Central Jail. They should be made of four full leathers with additional lengthwise pieces used in packing to make up the thickness, if necessary, but no scraps or rnud should be used. The sandals shall be of first, second, third and of extra sizes according to requirements, first size 13" long 4½" broad across the sole piece, second size 12½" long 4½" broad and third size 11" long and 4" broad and the measurement of extra sizes will be according to demand. Thickness of the sandals to be ¾" from the level of the foot. The sole pieces to be thick and strong. The materials for every 100 pairs of sandals are—

100 pairs pattee, 9" × 2"
100 pairs toe rings.
100 pairs front straps.
6 balls of twine.
7 lb iron tacks.
1 lb. gallnut.
½ lb. iron sulphate.
12½ lb. thin sheep skin in pieces 24" long and 3" broad.
3 oz. of bees' wax.

Office of the Superintendent, Central Jail,
Vellore, 22nd January 1914.

J. J. ROBB, M.B., Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT LEPER HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND OTHER HOSPITAL REQUIREMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 8-30 A.M. on Saturday the 14th February 1914 by the Superintendent, Government Leper Hospital, for the supply of articles as per annexed schedules, viz.—

Schedule A consisting of articles which must be supplied in bulk within ten days from date of order Payments will be made in full after delivery. Schedules B and C consisting of perishable articles of diet, etc., which will be indented for monthly or daily in quantities as required. The supplies are to continue for twelve months from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915, and payments for the same will be made on monthly bills. Samples of all articles may be seen at the hospital between 7 and 10 A.M.

2. The rate for each article must be separately quoted in the tender and the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be totalled up, showing the aggregate value of each entire tender

3. If the successful tenderer for any articles specified in schedule A shall fail to deliver the same within ten days from date of the order, his earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.

4. Tenders, which should be in duplicate, must be accompanied with samples of each article tendered for, three of rice being at least one measure, and three of cloth whole pieces. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Madras deposit receipt equal to 10 per cent. of the total value of

the tender, and in default of such deposit the tender will be rejected; nor will any tender be accepted after the appointed hour and date. No cash deposit can be received. The deposits will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers.

6. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of thirty days from the date thereof; and in the event of his so doing his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

8. The successful tenderer or tenderers for perishable articles, hereafter termed the "contractor," will be required to execute a bond for the due fulfilment of the contract, and to pay the stamp duty thereon. The contractor shall be required to have ready the articles of daily supply, which must be fresh and of good quality, at 7-30 A.M. for inspection by the Superintendent or any officer appointed by him. No advance of cash will be made to contractors.

7. A fine not exceeding 10 per cent. of the deposit money will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled, and the security confiscated to Government.

8. The security deposit will be placed in the Government Savings Bank and will be returned to the contractor, together with any interest that shall have accrued thereon, after the completion of his contract.

9. The contract must not be sublet without the express sanction in writing of the Superintendent.

10. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to reject any tender or to decline to accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

11. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraphs the tenderer should attach a certificate to his tender to the following effect:—

I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest-money confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the tender. I further undertake to supply a quantity of any article equal to 25 per cent. in excess of that specified in my tender, and at the same rate, should I be required to do so by the Superintendent.

SCHEDULE A.—*Bulk Supply.*

No.	Name of article.	Quality.		Quantity more or less.	No.	Name of article.	Quality.		Quantity more or less
1	Arrowroot ..	1st sort	lb.	20	11	Rice, country* ..	Dry and well cleaned without broken ones.	lb.	50,000
2	Barley	Do.	,,	700					
3	Chillies ..	Old and dry	,,	800					
4	Coriander* .	Fresh and well cleaned	,,	600	12	Sago	1st sort ..	,,	100
5	Coffee powder ..	1st sort ..	,,	800					
6	Cummin seed ..	Do. ..	,,	100	13	Tamarind ..	Black and well cleaned and without seeds	,,	2,000
7	Dhall*	1st sort, without husk	,,	3,000					
8	Garlic	1st sort and large in size	,,	80	14	Turmeric ..	New and well cleaned.	,,	100
9	Mustard, country ..	1st sort and brown.	,,	100	15	Sugar, brown .	....		1,000
10	Pepper . ..	1st sort, black and dry	,,	120	16	Sugar, white ..	....		1,200

Surgical Dressing.

17	Cotton	Country, cleaned.	lb.	100	....		....		

Unani Medicines.

18	Chaulmoogra oil ..	(Oleum Gynocardium.)	lb.	300	20	Jungli badam oil	(Oleum Hydnocarpus wightiana.)	lb.	300
19	Honey	....		12					

Hospital Necessaries, Storeable.

21	Basket, rattan, large.	Strong and well made	No.	65	29	Mats, date ..	As per hospital sample.	No.	75
22	Candle, wax ..	2 oz. each	,,	80	30	Do. cocoa ..	....	..	75
23	Cheese	New and without dust.	lb.	600	31	Mixture bottles	Graded bottles ..	,,	100
24	Enamelled cups ..	As per hospital Sample.	No.	12	32	Zinc buckets ..	20" diameter	,,	16
25	Ladle, wooden ..	Do.	,,	200	33	Enamelled mugs ..	As per hospital Sample.	No.	24
26	Baskets, rattan ..	Small	,,	24	34	Do. plates ..	Do.	,,	24
27	Fuller's earth † ..	....	Bags.	50	35	Do. bowls ..	Do.	,,	24
28	Match boxes ..	Safety	Doz.	16	36	Linseed ..	....	lb.	60
					37	Long cloth ..	....	yds.	16

* The first instalment of supply in April 1914 and the second in July 1914.
† To contain 50 measures in each bag.

SCHEDULE A.—*Bulk Supply*—cont.

No.	Name of article.	Quality.	Quantity more or less.	No.	Name of article.	Quality.	Quantity more or less.
		Bedding and Clothing.					
38	Blankets ..	Red T × 4' .. No.	28	44	Red cloth ..	Turkey 10 stripes yds.	2,000
39	Button, cotton ..	Large size .. "	200	45	Needle	Nos 6 and 7, Gross, H. Walker.	1
40	Cloth, suiti ..	Buckingham Mill, Yds.	300	46	Thread, sewing ..	Alexander Nos 40 and 40. lbs.	5
41	Flannel for banniani	1rt sort 2 yard .. broad.	200	47	Poultice cloth ..	3½ yard broad .. Yds.	200
42	Cloths for shirts ..	1 yard broad ..	400	48	Towels ..	As per hospital sample.	24
43	Cloth, shirt ..						

SCHEDULE B.—*Monthly Supply.*

No.	Name of article.	Quality.	Quantity more or less.	No.	Name of article.	Quality.	Quantity more or less.
49	Brooms, ordinary.	Long . . No.	400	58	Oil, cocoanut ..	New and pure .. lb	1,500
50	Do coco ..	Cleaned without-leaf ..	600	59	Do. kerosine ..	Do. .. Gall	400
				60	Pots, large ..	.... No.	50
51	Baskets .	Common .. "	50	61	Pots, rings ..	.... "	50
52	Chatties, large .	.... No.	10	62	Sarak ..	.... ½	1,000
53	Charcoals ..	....	24,000	63	Soap, bar ..	George's .. lb.	200
54	Mallays ..	As per hospital No. sample.	1,000	64	Do carbolic .	Cakes No.	30
55	Muslheys	Do. .	1,000	65	Straw	Culverts, 10 per cent New . . lb	500
56	Chatties, large, for freezing	.... "	16	66	Winnows ..	. . No	24
57	Ladies combs ..	As per hospital No. sample.	30	67	Slates	.... "	6

Schedule B.—To be supplied in full within 10 days from the date of order.

SCHEDULE C.—*Daily Supply*

No.	Name of article.	Quality.	Quantity more or less.	No.	Name of article.	Quality	Quantity more or less.
68	Bread (4 oz. and 8 oz. loaves).	White and good quality. lb.	8,000	81	Mutton without bones.	Good quality lbs. each carcass to weigh not less than 25 lb. and not more than 30 lb., the feet of the sheep must be attached, goats flesh will not be accepted, only male sheep will be accepted	12,000
69	Butter .. .	Fresh and good .. quality.	360	82	Mutton with bones.		2,000
70	Chicken or half fowl	To weigh 10 oz. No. when dressed.	100				
71	Cocoanut ..	Without shells .. lb.	150				
72	Eggs, hen ..	Each 1½ oz. . No	500				
73	Ghee .	Pure and good lb. quality.	1,200				
74	Hoppers (supply at 8-30 a.m.)	Good quality and No. to weigh 2 oz. each	30,000				
75	Milk 20 oz. pint.	Cows to be stalled Pt. within hospital compound under supervision twice a day at 7 a.m. and 3 p.m., specific gravity not less than 1026*	16,000	83	Onions	Good quality .. lbs.	2,000
				84	Pansapel patty ..	Betel leaf, ½ oz. & Nos. nuts ½ an each.	22,000
				85	Plantains ..	Moderate size	1,000
				86	Snuff handies ..	New (40 grs. snuff).	6,000
				87	Vegetable, country, to be supplied whenever indented for exclusive of wastage.	Fresh and good quality of potatoes, sweet potatoes, brinjals, bandakais, pompkins, country spinach, gova, drumsticks, yams, country beans, plantains, country, asparagus, radish, leeks and greens of different sorts.	14,000
76	Biscuits, butter .	Good .. .. lb.	20				
77	Ginger	New and pure .. "	4	-			
78	Wheat flour .	Do .. "	8				
79	Beef .. .	Good quality without bone	500				
80	Fish*	Good quality, sea fish, fresh, excluding wastage.	450				

* Beer, Pamphlet, 4c.

Madras, 20th January 1914.

D. B. GONSALVEZ, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), Lieut., I.S.M.D.,
Superintendent, Government Leper Hospital.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT MATERNITY HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 8 o'clock on Wednesday the 25th February 1914 by the Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, at his office, Pantheon Road, Egmore, for furnishing by tender the following perishable articles of diet, etc., as detailed in the annexed schedules:—

SCHEDULE A.

(1) Perishable articles of diet (daily supply).
(2) Milk, etc. (daily supply) .. ..
(3) Wines and spirits and aerated waters.
} From 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915, or such portions of the year as may appear desirable.

(4) Non-perishable articles of diet—To be delivered in bulk within one week from date of order.

SCHEDULE B.

Bazaar medicines and hospital necessaries—To be delivered in bulk within one week from date of order.

SCHEDULE C.

Bedding and clothing—From 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915.

2 Tenders should be submitted in duplicate and superscribed "Tenders for perishable articles of diet, etc., for the Government Maternity Hospital, Madras." Each tender must contain not only the rates, but also the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be totalled up showing the aggregate total of the entire tender. The tender for each article will be treated as a separate and distinct tender.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit in Government promissory notes or Bank receipts, equal to 5 per cent. on the total value of his tender, and, in default of such deposit, the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. *No cash will be received.*

4. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent, at his office, at the prescribed time, in the presence of those who may choose to attend.

5 No person making a tender will be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of thirty days from the date thereof, and, in the event of so doing, his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

6. The successful tenderer for perishable articles of diet, bedding and clothing, furniture and crockery must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender or any portion thereof has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 10 per cent. on the total value of his accepted articles, failing which his deposit shall be forfeited to Government, he will be required to sign a bond and to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

7. The successful tenderer for perishable articles of diet must have his articles ready for inspection not later than 7-30 A.M. daily.

8. No advance of cash will be made to the contractors, but payment will be made on monthly bills for the supplies of articles noted in schedules A (1), (2), (3), and C.

9. A fine not exceeding 10 per cent. of deposit money will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled and the security confiscated to Government.

10. The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

11. The successful tenderers for non-perishable articles of diet, bazaar medicines and hospital necessaries should deliver the articles in bulk within one week from date of order, failing which their earnest money will be forfeited to Government. Payment will be made as soon after receipt as possible.

12 The deposit money of successful tenderers will be retained till the supply is completed, but those of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned on application at the hospital.

13 The samples of the different articles may be seen and the information as to the scales of diet, etc., may be had on personal application at the office of the Superintendent, and the supplies should be strictly in accordance with such samples.

14 The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to decline or to accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

15 Government promissory-notes lodged as earnest security or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less shall not be endorsed over to the Superintendent, but shall remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No. 2358, dated 31st March 1890, authority to that effect being only entered in the contract or other documents executed by the depositor.

16 Every tenderer should attach a certificate to his tender to the following effect:—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest money or security deposit confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract."

17. Every correction in the tender must invariably be initialled by the tenderer, failing which the tender will be rejected.

SCHEDULE A.

(1) PERISHABLE ARTICLES OF DIET (DAILY SUPPLY).

Articles.		Quantity, more or less.	Period of delivery.	Remarks.
Apples	No.	1,100	From 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915 or such portion of the year as may appear desirable.	
Beef, first sort, without bone	lb.	50		
Bread, first sort	,,	22,000		To weigh 16 oz.
Cheese or half-loaf	No	2,500		
Chilies, green	lb.	5		
Cocoanut, without shell	,,	250		To weigh 1½ oz. each.
Eggs, hen, fresh	No.	18,100		
Flour, wheat	lb.	100		
Fish, excluding wastage	,,	350		
Ghee, first sort, pure	,,	500		
Gourds	,,	250		To be supplied as indented for.
Ginger, green	,,	5		
Hoppers, white, fresh	No.	25,000		To weigh 2 oz. each.
Ice	lb	55,500		
Limes, fresh, good size	No.	13,000		
Mangoes, good size	,,	200		
Mint and parsley	lb.	2		
Mutton, without bone, first sort *	,,	7,400		
Mutton, with bone, first sort *	,,	9,000		
Onions, good size	,,	125		
Oranges, fresh, first sort, good size	No.	3,500		
Pigeons	,,	400		
Plantains, good, full size	,,	1,300		
Potatoes, first sort	lb.	4,100		To weigh 3 oz. each.
Sheep's feet	No.	3,900		
Vegetable, country (Exclusive of wastage, varied daily of such description as can be procurable during the year.)	lb	1,300		
Do Europe (Exclusive of wastage, varied daily of such description as can be procurable during the year.)	lb	1,000		
Soojee, fresh, good quality	,,	350		To be supplied as indented for.

* Each sheep must weigh no less than 25 lb. Only male sheep will be accepted. The feet of the sheep must be attached when mutton is being passed by the Medical Officer. Goat's flesh will not be accepted as mutton, under any condition.

(2) MILK, ETC.

Articles		Quantity, more or less	Period of delivery.	Remarks.
Milk—Cows to be milked at the hospital, fresh milk, specific gravity not less than 1,028° to be ready for milking precisely at 8 A.M. and 4-30 P.M. daily. Milk to be delivered at the kitchen at 7-30 A.M. and 5-30 P.M.	Pints.	103,900	From 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915 or such portion of the year as may appear desirable.	The gate will be opened for the cows in the morning at 8 A.M. for the first batch and at 7 A.M. for the second batch and in the evening at 4 for the first batch and 5 P.M. for the second.
Butter	lb	1,350		
Buttermilk	Pints.	1,000		
Tyre	,,	20		
Cream	,,	20		

(3) WINES AND SPIRITS AND ÆRATED WATERS.

Articles.		Quantity, more or less	Period of delivery	Remarks.
Brandy, Exshaw No. 1	Doz	12	From 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915 or such portion of the year as may appear desirable.	
Sherry, green seal	,,	6		
Sodawater	,,	7,000		
Lemonade	,,	6,000		

(4) BULK SUPPLY (NON-PERISHABLE ARTICLES OF DIET.)

Articles		Quantity, more or less.	Period of delivery.	Remarks.
Arrowroot (Speed's)	Lb.	60	To be delivered in bulk within one week from date of order	In 1-lb tins.
Barley (Pearl)	"	200		To be supplied as indented for in 1-lb. tins
Barley (Robinson's Patent)	"	50		
Bengal's Root	Tin.	12		
Chillies, dry (1st sort, well cleaned)	Lb	25		
Coffee powder (1st sort, pure) *	"	2,000		
Coriander (1st sort, well cleaned)	"	80		
Cornflour, Brown and Polson's	"	10		In 6-oz. packets.
Biscuits (milk 40 lb., chla arrowroot 20 lb. and nun 20 lb.)	"	60		To be supplied as indented for.
Cummin seed	"	10		
Garlic	"	7		1st sort, well cleaned.
Pepper (1st sort, black and well cleaned)	"	20		1st sort, well dried
Mustard, country	"	10		1st sort, well cleaned.
Rice, samamay (1st sort, well cleaned)	"	5,000		
Rice, table (1st sort, well cleaned)	"	500		Samples to be submitted with the tender
Salt, common	"	100		In tin packet.
Salt, table	"	80		
Salt, white (quite white and dry)	"	850		
Sugar, Ahagram	"	1,000		
Sugar, brown	"	3,000		
Tamarind, without seeds	"	500		Particularly free from seeds
Tea (finest)	"	50		
Turmeric	"	10		
Vendium (well cleaned)	"	3		
Mellin's food, large size	Bot.	40		To be supplied as indented for.
Essence of chicken (Brandis)	Tin.	120		Do.

* To be supplied by monthly instalments of 100 pounds.

SCHEDULE B

BAZAAR MEDICINES AND HOSPITAL NECESSARIES

Articles.		Quantity, more or less	Period of delivery.	Remarks.
Bolus ironborn	Lb	5	To be delivered in bulk within one week from the date of order.	
Linseed	"	50		Free from dust.
Metal polish, tins	No.	200		As per hospital sample.
Cotton waste	Lb.	50		
Tallow	"	20		
White lead	"	10		
Tubs, packing, 1"	"	60		
Spirits, methylated	Gal.	100		To be supplied as indented for.
Alum	Lb.	6		
Spirits oil	Gal.	25		Do.
Eudgia, common	No.	30		As per hospital sample.
Bottles, graduated	Doz.	30		12 doz 4-oz bottles, 6 doz. 6 oz. 3 doz. 8 oz.
Brooms, ordinary	No.	100		
do. coconut	"	100		
Do sorvongam	"	5		
Brushes, scrub	"	24		As per hospital sample.
Vinegar, Europ (Malt, Cross & Blackwell)	Bot.	6		Large size, strong bamboos
Chunamys	No.	20		
Mats, scrub	"	50		
Coal, English	Tons.	80		
Cloth, bandage	Yds.	1,000		Free from dust. To be supplied as indented for.
Do. dungry blue	"	20		Do.
Do dungry white	"	25		Do
Combs, fine (horn)	Fs	12		As per hospital sample
Corks	Doz	30		25 doz. large and 25 doz small.
Cotton (lint)	Lb.	1,000		To be supplied as indented for.
Flannel	Yds	800		As per hospital sample.
Flour, rice (quite white and dry)	Lb.	200		
Indigo, best	"	20		In packets of 12 oz each.
Jars, preserving, empty	No.	50		
Match boxes (Bryant's & May's)	"	1,000		
Mats	Yds.	600		45 pieces of 18 yds. each.
Muslin (18 yards to a piece)	Pieces.	240		As per hospital sample.
Do (12 yards to a piece)	"	12		Do.
Needles (Kirby No. 7)	No.	600		Do.

SCHEDULE B—*contd.*

BAZAAR MEDICINES AND HOSPITAL NECESSARIES—*contd.*

Articles.		Quantity, more or less.	Period of delivery	Remarks.
Sieves	No.	24	To be delivered in bulk within one week from the date of order.	
Nipples, rubber	Gal	60		
Oil, cocoanut, 1st sort, pure	"	18		
Do gingelly do.	"	12		
Do. kerosene * (superior)	"	600		
Paper, emery	Sheets.	74		
Rope, cotton	Yds	500		
Do hemp	"	500		
Pumice stone, large	No	20		
Soda, washing *	Lb.	1,000		To be supplied as indented for.
Soap, bar (Beehive)	Bars,	480		As per hospital sample.
Do. carbolic (calvert's)	"	240		Double cakes, as per hospital sample.
Do. Monkey brand	Cakes.	360		
Soda ash	Lb	1,680		To be supplied as indented for
Straw *	"	25,000		
Tape, English †	Yds	4,000		
Stove pins	Doz.	24		
Safety pins, breast	"	120		
Do. ligature	"	7		
Do sewing, (Alexander)	Rolls	200		
Rings for pots	No	80		
Metal polish	Tins.	200		
Herbst's malted milk	Bot.	24		
Rope mats (dry)	Lb.	200		

* To be supplied in instalments as indented for.

† 2,000 yards narrow tape, English; 500 yards broad tape, Europe; 1,000 yards country tape, narrow, and 500 yards country tape, broad.

SCHEDULE C.

BEDDING AND CLOTHING

Articles.		Quantity, more or less.	Period of delivery.	Remarks.
Blankets	No	80	From 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915 on such quantities and at such times as may be required.	As per hospital sample.
Gowns, chintz	"	50		
Mosquito curtains	"	6		
Petticoats, chintz	"	250		
Vest, flannel	"	8		
Tea cloths, 36" square	"	24		
Baby's night gown, 1st size	"	60		
Do. 2nd size	"	30		
Do 3rd size	"	60		

Government Maternity Hospital,
Madras, 2nd February 1914.

G. G. GIFFARD, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF SHEEPSKINS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 2 o' clock on Monday the 16th February 1914, by the Superintendent, Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras, for the supply of sheepskins mentioned in the subjoined schedule, more or less. Tenders must be accompanied with sample and a deposit of Rs 25, which will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

2. The sheepskins supplied should, in all respects, be equal to the sample accepted. One thousand must be delivered within seven days and the remainder within one month from the date of acceptance of tender.

3. The successful tenderer must deposit at once 10 per cent. of the amount of his tender. This deposit will be forfeited in case of failure to supply sheepskins of the correct size and quality within the time mentioned above.

4. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders and to ordering the quantity from two or more tenderers without assigning any reason for doing so.

SCHEDULE.

Sheepskins foolscap size, not less than 15" × 19½"	No.	3,000

Government Press, Mint Buildings,
Madras, 3rd February 1914.

T. FISHER,
Superintendent.

SALE OF FOREST LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a public auction sale of forest lands as noted in the statement given below at the District Forest Office, Nellore, by the District Forest Officer, at 2 P.M. on the 23rd February 1914 and subsequent days subject to the conditions set forth hereunder :—

1. The plots will be put up in plots of 10 acres more or less as shown in the annexed schedule.

2. All existing rights in the areas will be continued.

3. The sale is subject to confirmation by the Collector and Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, who reserve to themselves the right to reject any bid without assigning reasons for same.

4. Intending bidders must deposit Rs. 200 as earnest money deposit before the sale begins and produce a solvency certificate granted by a Tahsildar or Divisional Officer specifying the amount up to which the individuals are solvent, otherwise they will not be permitted to bid at the sales. The deposits of all except the highest bidders will be returned at the close of the sale.

5. Successful bidders will have to pay the full amount of bid within a week from the date of receipt of intimation of confirmation of sale into a Government Treasury. Failure to do so will result in the forfeiture of the deposit made and resale of the block at the risk of the approved bidder who will be responsible for any loss occurring by resale which will be recovered from him as arrears of land revenue.

6. After confirmation of sale, in due course, after disafforestation a patta will be granted for the land assessed to the land tax of the adjoining lands to be fixed by the Collector which will be liable to revision at future revenue settlements. The sale is subject to the conditions set forth in Board's Standing Order No. 15–2 (XV).

7. Government do not guarantee the correctness of the area of any of the blocks notified for sale. Bidders will be shown sketches of the plots at the time of sale if desired.

8. Any person desiring to bid at the auction may see any or all the plots by applying to the Range Officer, Coast Range.

9. The value of trees on the plots purchased should be paid by the purchasers according to the valuation fixed by the undersigned.

Statement showing the compartments and sub-plots with their areas proposed to be sold in auction in the different casuarina plantations of the Coast Range, Nellore district.

Taluk.	Name of reserve.	Compartment number.	Plot.		Total area of compartment.
			Number.	Area.	
				acs.	acs.
		2-A	1	10·00	
			2	10·00	
			3	9·20	
			4	8·20	
			5	10·00	
			6	10·00	
					57·60
Kovur	Utukur Varani Plantation Block C.	2-B	1	8·40	
			2	5·20	
			3	7·20	
					22·80
		3	1	8·15	
			2	11·80	
			3	11·50	
			4	8·40	
			5	9·20	
			6	9·20	
			7	9·40	
					69·15
		2-A	1	10·00	
			2	10·00	
			3	10·00	
			4	10·00	
			5	10·25	
			6	9·78	
			7	11·20	
			8	11·60	
			9	11·60	
					94·43
Gudur . . .	Tammenapalem Plantation ...	2-E	1	12·60	
			2	11·25	
			3	14·20	
					38·15
		1-A	1	18·20	
			2	10·00	
			3	9·60	
			4	10·00	
			5	10·50	
			6	9·40	
			7	10·00	
			8	10·00	
			9	7·00	
			10	14·50	
			11	8·20	
					105·30

Taluk.	Name of reserve.	Compartment Number.	Plot. Number.	Plot. Area.	Total area of compartment.
				acs	acs.
			1	11·00	
			2	6·16	
			3	12·60	
			4	6·00	
			5	10·50 *	
			6	8·70 *	
			7	9·15	
			8	10·55	
	Kothapatam Plantation ..	2	9	9·45	
			10	9·66	
			11	10·06	
			12	10·00	
			13	9·00	
			14	9·50	
			15	9·00	
			16	9·00	
			17	8·45	
			18	4·40	
					163·10
Gudur			1	7·34	
			2	6·66	
			3	9·79	
		2-B	4	10·40	
			5	9·50	
			6	7·00	
			7	7·05	
					68·76
			1	24·20	
			2	11·09	
			3	10·75	
			4	12·28	
			5	14·09	
	Degarampatam Plantation ..	3	6	10·25	
			7	11·80	
			8	11·10	
			9	12·00	
			10	14·28	
					123·00
			1	10·00	
			2	9·00	
		4	3	11·80	
			4	10·30	
			5	9·50	
			6	11·46	
					61·06
		Total area ..			736·46

* Madugu or pond.

Nellore Collector's Office, Forest Branch,
14th January 1914.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Collector.

TENDER FOR PROVIDING ACCOMMODATION FOR CIVIL DEBTORS IN THE SUB-JAIL AT CHINGLEPUT.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer up to noon of the 25th March 1914 for the execution of the works noted below :—

	Estimate Rs.
Providing accommodation for Civil Debtors in the Sub-Jail at Chingleput ..	4,300

2. The amount of earnest money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs. 100, failing which the tender will not be considered. The earnest money may be paid at any time before the date fixed at the office of the Executive Engineer at Chepauk and the receipt of the Manager obtained. This receipt will be replaced by a formal receipt signed by the Executive Engineer which should be produced at the time of repayment of the earnest money.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for the work" the name of the work or works being given without fail as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

5. Tenders should be written up in Public Works Department Form K-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-Divisional offices.

6. Plan and specification and detail estimate may be seen on application at the Chingleput Division Office on all working days between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding power-of-attorney authorising him to do so.

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his earnest money will be forfeited.

10. The work should not be sub-let.

11. Date of completion of work—31st March 1915.

12. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. The form below is the schedule form printed in P.W.D. Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done.

Providing accommodation for Civil Dutture in Sub-Jail at Chingleput.

Number or quantity.	Description.	Unit for estimation.
1,361 c.ft.	Stone jelly concrete in lime mortar	100 c.ft.
1,950 ,,	Country brick in lime mortar	100 c.ft.
66 c.ft.	Do flat arch work do.	100 c.ft.
2,850 s.ft.	Plastering with lime mortar, two coats	100 s.ft.
100 s.ft.	Plastering with cement ½" thick	100 s.ft.
216 ,,	Flooring with Cuddapah slabs over 6" concrete, and pointed with cement mortar.	100 s.ft.
64·26 c.ft.	Teak wood wrought and put up	C ft.
292 s.ft.	Roofing with flat and pan tiles over teak rafters and chunam borders, etc., complete.	100 s.ft.
980 s.ft.	Roofing with pan tiles only over teak rafters and chunam borders, etc., complete.	100 s.ft.
320 ,,	Roofing with Mangalore tiles over teak rafters (2" × 1") complete)	100 s.ft.
84 s.ft.	Teak wood batten doors with frames, hinges, etc., complete	S.ft
25 s.ft.	Teak wood batten windows with expanded metal shutter outside permanently fixed with frames, etc., complete.	S.ft.
515 s.ft.	Painting with chocolate silicate paints, two coats	100 s.ft.
420 s.ft.	Wood oiling two coats	100 s.ft.
10 Nos.	Seat stones (12" × 6" × 8")	Each.
	Earthwork—Excavating foundation	1,000 c.ft
	Filling in basement with earth	1,000 c.ft.
	Providing fire place (oven)	Each.
1 No.	Constructing a well 6' diameter	

Executive Engineer's Office, Chingleput Division, Madras, 31st January 1914.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer.

TENDERS FOR REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO ERUMAIYUR TANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer up to noon of the 10th March 1914 for the execution of the works noted below:—

		Rs.
Erumaiyur tank, I. No. 315.	Repairs	1,350.
	Improvements	1,620.

2. The amount of earnest money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs. 100, failing which the tender will not be considered. The earnest money may be paid at any time before the date fixed at the office of the Executive Engineer at Chepauk and the receipt of the Manager obtained. This receipt will be replaced by a formal receipt signed by the Executive Engineer which should be produced at the time of repayment of the earnest money.

3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the work" the name of the work or works being given without fail as otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.

4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.

5. Tenders should be written up in P.W.D. Form K-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the Division or Sub-Divisional Offices.

6. Plan and specification and detail estimate may be seen on application at the Chingleput Division Office on all working days between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding power-of-attorney authorising him to do so.

8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his earnest money will be forfeited.

10. The work should not be sub-let.

11. Date of completion of work—31st March 1915.

12. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. The form below is the schedule form printed in P.W.D. Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done.

Repairs and improvements to Erumaiyur tank, I. No. 810.

REPAIRS.

Number or quantity.	Description.	Unit for calculation.
23,400 c.ft. ..	Banking the bund	100 c. ft.
167,000 c.ft. ..	Earthwork in loose black-cotton soil with sectioning, etc., complete ..	1,000 c.ft.
48,000 c. ft.	Earthwork in hard gravelly soil including sectioning, etc., complete ..	1,000 c.ft.
60,000 c.ft. ..	Turfing including watering for three months	100 s. ft.
2,094 s.ft. ..	Repacking old revetment	100 s. ft.
2,151 s.ft. ..	New stone revetment	100 s.ft.
1,230 s.ft. ..	Gravel backing	100 s.ft.

Weir at Left flank.

950 s.ft. ..	Plastering with surki mortar, two coats	100 s ft.
350 s.ft. ..	Grouting and pointing with surki mortar	100 s.ft.

Improvements.

3,065 s.ft. ..	Concrete broken stone in surki mortar	100 c.ft.
1,380 s.ft. ..	Brickwork in surki mortar	100 c.ft.
242 s.ft. ..	Archwork brick in surki mortar	100 c ft
1,850 s ft. ..	Plastering with surki mortar, two coats	100 s.ft.
41 c ft. ..	Cutstone work	1 c ft.
L S. ..	Demolishing old masonry	100 c ft.
L S. ..	Earthwork opening bund, ratlling, examining old trunk and carrying out necessary repairs ..	..
L.S. ..	Providing a plug and rod with locking arrangement. ..	..
L.S. ..	Date stone	..

N B—The rates should not include seigniorage charges, but payments will be made on production of authenticated receipts.

Executive Engineer's Office, Chingleput Division,
16th January 1914.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

ఉదయము వెలియేయుండగా మొదలిడి, యీ క్రింద వ్రాయబడియుండిన సంగతులు వరి మంచియము ఖరీదుచేసి తేవ లసిందిగా కోరుచున్నాము. వారము రోజులలోపల కొనివచ్చినయెడల వారికి వెంటనే డబ్బియ్యబడును. యీ కొయ్యలను చూచుటకు మళ్ళీ-మళ్ళీ రాలేకపోయిన యీ ప్రకటన వేలంపాటగా భావించి యీ మంచియములోనే యీ కొయ్యలయందై కేవలు ధరను కొన్న వారు యీ క్రింద వెంకటము చేసిన రాయములు స్వీకరిస్తారని. అట్లు స్వీకరించిన మీదట, వరుస కొయ్యను బట్టికి యీయుటకి యీయం కెళ్లం యీయం చేయబడియుండు 1 గంటకల్లంతరము సిద్ధముగా నుండ వలయును. మళ్ళీ-మళ్ళీ యీయము రాకపోవుట వలన్మూలా వారందరు క్రింద చేర్చబడుదురు :—

యార్డ్ ఇండికొయ్య 15, ఆముదము పాదము, 3¾ ఆముదం యుర్రుంటది.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

Notice is hereby given, under section 78 of Act VII of 1860, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the order of the Engineer, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of articles.	Mark.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
Eight flat iron bars ..	*Nil*	24th Jan. 1914 ..	Within the Madras Harbour.
One square iron handle	"	24th " ..	
One round iron handle	"	24th " ..	
Two wooden shapers	"	24th " ..	
One jungle-wood square	"	25th " ..	
One jungle-wood plank	"	25th " ..	
One hoop iron bundle	"	26th " ..	
Two square iron axles	"	27th " ..	
Two flat iron bars	"	27th " ..	
One square iron bar	"	27th " ..	
One W. I. pipe bundle 15' × 4" ..	"	27th " ..	
Four coal lumps	"	27th " ..	
Five fire bricks	"	27th " ..	
Two jungle-wood squares	Adamantine rotary ..	27th " ..	
One jungle-wood plank	*Nil*	27th " ..	
	"	27th " ..	

తెలుగు 1859-ఆయువత్సరము 7-వ ఇయ్యల 78-వ ఉపకారముచేత మాయాపట్టణపు పరిధిలో, మదరాసు పోర్టు ట్రస్టువారి ఆజ్ఞతో ఓడలలో దిగుమతిచేసిన సరుకులలో ఈ క్రింద వ్రాయబడిన వస్తువులు ఓడ కంపెనీవారి ఆవరణలో దొరికినవి. వీటిని పట్టుకొనినవారు ఈ ప్రకటన ముద్రించిన తరువాత ఒక వారం రోజులలోపల వీటిని విడిపించుకొనవలెను. ఇట్లు విడిపించుకొనేటప్పుడు వీటికి ఖర్చులు చెల్లించవలెను. ఒకవేళ వీటిని విడిపించుకొనకపోతే, ఈ ప్రకటన ముద్రించిన తరువాత నెలలోపల ఇంజనీరు, పోర్టు ట్రస్టు, మదరాసువారి ఆజ్ఞతో వీటిని వేలంపాటలో అమ్మివేయబడును.

8 [illegible]	[illegible]	1914-ல் [illegible]	
1 [illegible]	Cap.	Cap. 24 a.	
1 [illegible]	Cap.	Cap. 24 a.	
2 [illegible]	[illegible]	Cap. 24 a.	
1 [illegible]	Cap.	Cap. 25 a.	
1 [illegible]	Cap.	Cap. 26 a.	
1 [illegible]	Cap.	Cap. 26 a.	
1 [illegible] ...	Cap.	Cap. 27 a.	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
2 [illegible]	Cap.	Cap. 27 a.	
2 [illegible]	Cap.	Cap. 27 a.	
1 [illegible]	Cap.	Cap. 27 a.	
1 [illegible] 15' × 4'	Cap.	Cap. 27 a.	
4 [illegible]	Cap.	Cap. 27 a.	
5 [illegible]	Adamantine Rotary.	Cap. 27 a.	
2 [illegible]	[illegible]	Cap. 27 a.	
1 [illegible]	Cap.	Cap. 27 a.	

Port Office, Madras,
31st January 1914.

D. F. VINES, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of Madras.

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The Nilgiri District Board's Office,
Ootacamund, 31th Jan. 1914.

M. YOUNG,
President.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified midwives for permanent vacancies at the Hosur Hospital and the Denkanikota Dispensary in the Hosur taluk, Salem district.

2. Salary rising from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 in periodical increments.

Hosur Taluk Board's Office,
13th January 1914.

S. BURN,
President.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates for the Typist post in the office of the Salt Assistant Commissioner, Chingleput Sub-Division, North Beach, Madras, on Rs 20 per mensem.

2. The application should be in a printed form No. A- 18 which can be had from any Salt Inspector's office. The height and chest girth should be recorded in the application by an officer of the department not lower in rank than an Assistant Inspector.

3. School Final candidates will be preferred and they should submit along with the applications a statement showing the marks obtained in school and at the public examination in the several subjects together with the presidency average.

4. The applicant should have also passed at least the elementary grade in type-writing and should provide himself with his own machine to work with in case he is appointed.

Office of the Asst Comr., Chingleput Sub-Division,
North Beach, Madras, 15th January 1914.

MR. RIAZUDDIN SAHIB,
Ag. Assistant Commissioner.

APPLICATIONS in the following form are invited for the Clerks' posts in the district of Guntur-Nellore on Rs 14 and 15.

2. Candidates should possess at least a completed Secondary School Leaving certificate or should have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University and should be able to copy Telugu manuscripts neatly. They should be within 25 years of age, and the selected candidates will be required to produce medical certificates of physical fitness. They should also submit specimens of Telugu and English hand-writing.

(1) Name in full. (2) Permanent address. (3) Caste, sect and relationship in the district. (4) Native place. (5) General educational qualifications. (6) Vernacular languages known. (7) District and Taluk where landed property is held either in their own name, or in the name of any other person. In the latter case full details should be furnished. (8) In the case of School Final candidates, the number of marks obtained in the school examination in groups A, B, C and in the public examination, in groups A and C, and the name of the school from which and the year in which they passed out

Registrar's Office, Guntur-Nellore (Guntur),
15th January 1914.

M. NARAYANA ROW,
Ag. District Registrar.

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons who are duly qualified under the Public Service Notification and who have in addition passed any examination in Shorthand for the post of a Clerk on Rs 20. in this court.

The candidate selected will first be appointed to act, now and then, as vacancies arise and will be made permanent at the earliest opportunity, if he gives satisfaction in the discharge of his duties.

The applicants should state their age, qualifications, past and present employment, relations in public service, lands held by them if any, and in what district and should also submit copies of testimonials, if any. The application should be in the candidate's own handwriting. Only candidates whose mother tongue is Tamil need apply.

District Munsif's Court, Kulittalai, 26th January 1914. K. R. ERISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR, *District Munsif.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified candidates for the post of Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseer on Rs. 40 per mensem for the Ramnad district. The appointment will last for three months. Applications should reach the Collector on or before the 19th February 1914.

Ramnad Collector's Office, Madura, 17th January 1914. A. E. LOFTUS-TOTTENHAM, *Collector.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified candidates for posts of Clerks on Rs. 10—½—10 and Rs 20—2—30 in the office of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras. Candidates already in Government service having experience of office routine and drafting will be preferred for the former appointment. Applications should reach this office before 15th February next.

Vepery, 19th January 1914. F. WARE, *Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates, duly qualified under the examination rules, for the post of Minor Irrigation Head Overseer on Rs. 100 in this district. The appointment is likely to last long and eventually to become permanent.

Chittoor Collector's Office, Chittoor, 21st January 1914. A. FOTHERINGHAM, *Ag. Collector*

APPLICATIONS are invited from passed candidates for the appointment of sub. *pro tem.* Clerk Draftsman on Rs. 25 in the Superintending Engineer's office. The appointment is expected to last for an indefinite period.

Office of the Superintending Engineer, VI Circle, Trichinopoly, 22nd January 1914 M. R. KHAREGAT, *Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the prescribed Technical Examination for Compounders for the permanent vacancy at the Harur hospital in Uthangarai taluk. Salary Rs. 12 to 20 per mensem rising in periodical increments.

Dharmapuri Taluk Board's Office, 27th January 1914 K. CHANTAN, *President*

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified men for the post of a Photo-Zinco Assistant in the Office of No. 4 Drawing Office, Survey of India, Bangalore. The pay of the post is Rs 50 per mensem with prospects.

Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the Superintendent, Southern Circle, Survey of India, Bangalore.

Office of the Superintendent, Southern Circle, Survey of India, 30th January 1914. F. W. PIRRIE, Lieut.-Col., I.A., *Offg Superintendent, Southern Circle.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates for the post of a Probationary Revenue Inspector in this district. Candidates must have passed the B A degree examination and should be below the age of 25. Persons knowing Malayalam alone need apply. Applications should reach this office on or before the 25th February 1914.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut, 30th January 1914 C. A. INNES, *Ag. Collector.*

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of temporary Draftsmen in the office of the Deputy Sanitary Engineer, Southern and Western Circles, Madras, carrying salaries of Rs. 35 and Rs 30 per mensem. The applicants should have passed the draftsmen's test or the lower subordinate test of the College of Engineering, Madras.

The applications will be received by the undersigned up to 12th February 1914.

Office of the Dy. Sanitary Engineer to Government, Southern and Western Circles, Madras, 28th January 1914. H. NOWROJI, *Deputy Sanitary Engineer.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2, *dated* 28*th January* 1914.

NOTICE OF SALE OF ABKARI AND OPIUM PRIVILEGES.

Notice is hereby given that the number of independent shops appointed for the sale of liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs during the twelve months beginning 1st April 1914 and ending 31st March 1915 and the local limits appointed for them will be notified by Collectors in their District Gazettes, and that the privilege of sale therein will be put up to public auction on the dates, at the places and by the officers to be notified by Collectors subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth.

Conditions of Auction Sale.

II. The districts in which independent arrack shops, foreign liquor taverns, beer shops, ganja shops and opium shops, respectively, will be sold are specified below :—

Independent arrack shops.	Foreign liquor taverns.	Beer shops.	Ganja shops.	Opium shops.
From 1st April 1914—				
Throughout the excise tracts of the Presidency including the Bangana-palle State.	In all districts except Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Nellore, Anantapur, Trichinopoly, Ramnad, the Nilgiris, Salem and South Canara.	In all districts except Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool, Madras, Ramnad, Tinnevelly and South Canara.	Throughout the Presidency.	Throughout the Presidency.

Arrack and ganja wholesale depot licenses will be issued for all districts. Particulars regarding them will be found in clause XVI below. A separate notification will be issued regarding fixed fee foreign liquor licenses.

III. A deposit must be made by each bidder previous to bidding and will be received by the selling officer on the day of sale. A deposit of Rs. 50 will ordinarily be required from any person wishing to bid for any important shop or any large number of shops. This will be reduced to Rs. 20 in the case of bidders for not more than two or three shops of an aggregate monthly value of Rs. 50 or less and to Rs. 5 in the case of bidders for single small shops. In the Kurnool district, the officer conducting the sale may, where he finds it necessary, require a deposit of Rs. 10 only from bidders for arrack shops. In the South Canara district, the selling officers may at their discretion reduce the deposit to Rs. 2 for shops whose average monthly rental does not exceed Rs. 2.

IV. The shops will be put up to auction in the order in which they are notified, unless the selling officer sees reason to change that order. Upset prices will be fixed at the discretion of the Collectors. The reserve price placed by Government on the shops will not be published, but the average of the previous five years' rentals will be notified by the Collectors, wherever possible, for the information of bidders.

V. No person will be allowed to bid for another unless he holds a power-of-attorney from him.

VI. The officer conducting the sale may, at his discretion, refuse to accept the bid of any person on the ground that he has been convicted by a Criminal Court or has previously been guilty of such a breach of the conditions of a license or of a contract under the Abkari Opium Act as to render him undesirable as a holder of a license or on the ground that he is insolvent or to prevent arrangements to the detriment of Government interests or for any other valid reason. He may also refuse any bid which

he may consider to be purely speculative, after recording his reasons for doing so. Village officers* will not be allowed to bid for, or to have any direct interest in, shops for the sale of intoxicants.

VII. The shops will be knocked down to the highest bidder, but the sale will be subject to formal confirmation of the Collector, who shall be at liberty to accept or reject any bid at his discretion. Such formal confirmation will be tantamount to an acceptance of the bid, unless revised by the Board of Revenue for special reasons, and will be necessary whether the sale be held by the Collector himself or by any officer appointed by him.

VIII. In case of dispute the selling officer's decision shall be final. If for any reason the highest bid is rejected, the next highest shall be taken, or the shop re-sold at his discretion.

IX. At the close of each day's sale, the deposits made by the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them. As the auction proceeds, each person whose bid is accepted shall at once, if so required by the selling officer, or otherwise at the close of the day's sale, make a further deposit† of half a month's rent (in addition to the deposit made under clause III) for each shop unless the initial deposit equals or exceeds two months' rent. Should he fail to do so, the deposit made by him under clause III will be forfeited and the shop will be put up again immediately by the selling officer on the above conditions or otherwise disposed of by the Collector and the defaulter will be debarred from bidding again for the same or for any other shop.

X. Persons to whom shops have been knocked down and who have made deposits as provided in clauses III and IX shall also deposit† such further sum as with the former deposits will make up two months' rent (to be paid within ten days from the date of communication of the Collector's acceptance of the bid) and shall without unnecessary delay execute the necessary engagements and take out licenses on the conditions hereinafter set forth. In the case of the purchaser's death after signing the agreement, it will be binding on his heirs and assigns. Should the initial deposit exceed two months' rental the excess will be refunded unless the purchaser is required to deposit twice that sum under clause XI *infra*.

XI. If on enquiry subsequent to sale the purchaser shall be found to be of doubtful solvency, he may be required either to deposit two months' rental in addition to the sum prescribed in clause X *supra*, or to get a surety or sureties to execute a security bond for the due payment of all moneys that may become due by him under the terms of the contract. The bond shall be stamped (article 34, schedule I, Act II of 1899) and registered at the expense of the purchaser if the amount secured exceeds Rs. 1,000.

XII. On the failure of any person to make deposit under clause X or to comply with the requisition under clause XI *supra* or to execute engagements and take out licenses as aforesaid, the deposits already made may be forfeited and the shop re-sold under the orders of the Divisional Officer on the dates notified by the Collector or otherwise disposed of by the latter officer.

XIII. Re-sales effected under clause XII will be at the risk of the defaulting bidder, who will forfeit all gain, and, in the event of a loss, will be required to make good the deficiency between the total amount payable for the whole period under the terms of the original sale and the total amount payable by the successful bidder at the re-sale. In the latter case the forfeited deposits will be deducted from the loss arising from the re-sale, and the remainder, if any, will be recoverable from the defaulter in the same manner as if it were an arrear of land revenue. Should, however, the forfeited deposits be greater than the loss by re-sale, the whole of such deposits will be credited to Government. The defaulting bidder will be similarly liable if the privilege is disposed of otherwise than by re-sale and such disposal results in loss to Government as compared with original sale.

XIV. The purchaser of the privilege is liable to the penalties prescribed for breaches of the conditions set forth below, though a formal license may not have been issued to him.

XV. The deposit referred to in clause X or clause XI, as the case may be, will be taken as security for the due performance of the conditions of the license. If the Tahsildar‡ and the licensee so agree, it may be credited towards the last instalments of the rents payable by the latter.

Condition of Issue of Licenses for Wholesale Vend of Arrack and Ganja.

XVI. Applications for the privilege of the wholesale vend of country spirits and of intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant should reach the Collectors concerned on or before the 1st March 1914 and each should be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 15 which will be returned to those persons whose applications for licenses are not approved. The grant of licenses confers no exclusive privilege, and it will be open to the Collector to grant licenses under like conditions to other persons at any time during the currency of the licenses for which applications are now invited. Licenses for the wholesale vend of arrack will be granted to private persons only if they have obtained the consent of the arrack supply contractor of the district to the opening of their depots and deposited such amount as may be required by the Collector as security for the proper fulfilment of the conditions of the license. If such depots are not worked to the satisfaction of the Collector, they may be closed at any time. Arrack wholesale depot licenses will not be granted to persons having interest in retail shops.

The licenses issued under the above clauses will contain the following general conditions common to all abkári and opium licenses and the special conditions prescribed below for each particular kind.

General Conditions applicable to all Abkari and Opium Licenses.

1. Contract suppliers of country spirits are prohibited from holding within their contract areas any interest in the retail vend of arrack or in the vend of other intoxicating liquors such as toddy, foreign liquor and beer, and from employing any person who has such interest. The prohibition does not extend to the wholesale supply of foreign liquor or of rectified spirit to licensed vendors, nor does it prevent them from holding an interest in the retail sale of country spirits in areas other than those for which they have been granted the supply contract, or from holding ganja and opium shops either within or without their contract areas. Brewers are prohibited from having any interest either direct or indirect in the retail vend of beer throughout the Presidency.

2. The limits within which sales under any abkari or opium licenses may be carried on will be specified by the Collector at the time of the grant of the license. The sale or possession (except subject

* This order is not intended to debar relatives of village officers from holding abkari and opium shops which are not situated in or near or which do not supply villages in which the village officers themselves are employed.

† Deposits may be in cash or other approved security. ‡ Includes Deputy Tahsildar in independent charge.

to the rules applicable to unlicensed persons) of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs outside those limits is prohibited.

3. Sales must be conducted in a suitable building of which the whole or part must be entirely set aside for use as a depot or shop. If there are means of communication between the depot or shop and an adjoining dwelling-house, they must be kept locked at night. In the case of arrack shops and taverns in municipalities, or towns having a population of 20,000 and over, the shop premises shall have no doors except into the main street; there shall be no possible means of ingress or egress in any other direction: the interior of the shop shall be sufficiently lighted by day and the shop shall not be used as a place of residence save by the vendor and his family or servants.

4. Except in the case when two or more foreign liquor licenses are held by one person, sales under each license issued must be in different premises (chemists and druggists and medical practitioners excepted). The possession upon any licensed premises of any liquor, opium or intoxicating drug except that to which the license relates, or of any essence or substance used or capable of being used for colouring or flavouring liquor except in accordance with the terms of a compounding license is prohibited. But intoxicating drugs made from opium or the poppy other than morphia or preparations for smoking may be prepared and sold in shops licensed for the sale of opium. In shops which are clearly of a superior character private bars may be sparingly allowed by the Collector, under a special license to be granted by him free of fee, provided that the interior of the bar is wholly visible from the doorway and that the entrance to it is either through the main door of the shop or through a separate door clearly labelled, or provided with a proper signboard to show its nature.

5. A sign-board must be affixed to the front of each depot or shop showing the nature and number of the license under which sales are conducted there, the name of the licensee and (except in the case of foreign liquor) the current rate of sale. These particulars must be legibly painted in the local vernacular and, in the case of taverns and wholesale depots, in English also. The license must be hung up in a conspicuous place within.

6. All liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs sold or kept for sale shall be of good quality and unadulterated. Nothing shall be added to opium and intoxicating drugs other to increase their intoxicating power or for any other purpose except the manufacture of intoxicating drugs in accordance with the terms of a license. Nothing shall be added to liquor except in compounding or blending in accordance with the terms of a license. Liquor shall not be bottled except in accordance with the terms of a bottling license. Nor shall different kinds of liquors be mixed and sold under the designation of one of them. All officers authorized to inspect depots and shops (*vide* condition 25 *infra*) are authorized to detain any liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs found unfit for consumption or use, or which they may believe to have been tampered with in any way, and all Collectors and Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Departments are empowered to confiscate or destroy any liquor, opium, or intoxicating drugs unfit for consumption or use or which have been tampered with, and all liquor to which liquor of another description has been added and which is being offered for sale under the name of one of the liquors so mixed.

7. The sale or transport of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs by persons below the age of 18 or by persons suffering from leprosy or any contagious disease and the employment of such persons in shops or depots for the sale of the same are prohibited. The Divisional Officer may, where necessary, call for the names of all persons employed or proposed to be employed in depots or shops and forbid the sale of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs by any person of whom he may disapprove.

8. No depot or shop shall be opened before sunrise or kept open after 6 P.M. except under special authority. In Madras sales after 9 P.M. will be allowed only in special cases under separate licenses and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed by the Collector. Power is reserved to Collectors on the report of the Police or for other sufficient reasons to order the closure of any particular shop either in towns or in the country at 3 P.M. or even at an earlier hour, if they consider such a course to be advisable in the interests of the public.

9. No drunkenness, disorder or gaming shall be permitted in depots or shops. Entertainments of any kind in depots or shops are also strictly forbidden.

10. No robbers or thieves or disorderly or riotous persons shall be harboured in depots and shops. Intimation of their resort thereto shall be given to the nearest Magistrate or Police officer.

11. No person shall be harboured in any depot or shop during the night.

12. Depots and shops situated on or adjacent to the line of march must be closed, if the Collector so orders, while a regiment or detachment of European or native soldiers is passing or is encamped in the vicinity. Collectors or Divisional Officers shall have power also to close any shops temporarily in times of religious excitement or disturbance. Every depot and shopkeeper shall on his own motion close his depot or shop when there is riot or disturbance in the neighbourhood.

13. Collectors may order the transfer of depots and shops from one locality to another or their closure or the opening of new depots and shops within limits as to number to be fixed by the Board of Revenue in their discretion. But no new shops should be opened unless notice of the sites selected has been published in the District Gazette six months before the commencement of the lease and no such changes as affect the interest of adjacent shopkeepers shall be made during the currency of a lease except under special sanction of the Board. Tahsildars may at any time permit the transfer of a shop within the limits notified for the shop in the sale notice.

14. The right is reserved to the Collector to grant "Occasional Licenses" for the sale of liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs, on the occurrence of fairs, festivals, etc., only in places in the vicinity of which there are no regularly licensed shops. This power in regard to country spirits and toddy may also be exercised by Divisional Officers. Such licenses should be issued only when absolutely necessary and shall ordinarily be granted to the shopkeepers who usually supply the locality or to the representatives of the renter. The licenses shall run only as long as they are actually required not exceeding ten days. Not more than one license shall be issued for a fair or festival without the sanction of the Board. The fees to be paid for the licenses shall be fixed at the discretion of the officers issuing them.

15. No liquor, opium or intoxicating drug shall be sold or given—

(a) Except at shops specially approved by the General Officer Commanding the Division (or Independent brigade) or the Officer Commanding the Cantonment or Camp, and then only in respect

to such liquors as shall be approved by the same authority in consultation with the local Excise authorities and specified in the licence—

(1) to sailors of the Royal Navy, soldiers and members of their families, or
(2) to any other person living in barracks;

(b) (1) to persons whom a vender knows, or has reason to believe, to be camp followers, *i.e.*, all class of followers (other than private servants) whether on or off duty, who have a right to be in cantonments;
(2) to Policemen, Excise officers and Railway servants when on duty; or,

(c) in any circumstances to any—
(1) European vagrant under escort of the Police;
(2) child under sixteen years of age;
(3) insane person; or
(4) person known or believed to be intoxicated.

Note.—The restrictions in (a) and (b) do not apply to Native soldiers, their families and followers when they are absent on leave from their regiments.

16. No privilege of supply or vend shall be sold, transferred or sub-rented without the Collector's previous permission. Nor, if the Collector so orders, shall any agent be appointed for the management of any such privilege without his previous approval.

17. No holder of any abkari or opium license will be allowed, without special permission from the Collector, to possess any interest in any abkari or opium license in any Native State or foreign territory or in any British territory where a low rate of duty is in force and which is adjacent to the district in which he holds his licence.

18. Depots and shops must be kept open unless their temporary or permanent closure is authorised under condition 12 or 13 supra and such supply of liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs as the Collector may consider sufficient to meet local requirements must be maintained therein. Shops not opened by dates to be fixed by the Collector shall be liable to be re-sold at the risk of the licensee.

19. No liquor, opium or intoxicating drug shall be sold on shops except for cash. The licensee shall be bound to give intimation of the offer of anything other than cash to the nearest Magistrate or Police officer. This condition is not, however, meant to restrict credit sales in the ordinary course of business by shopkeepers or firms of standing and respectability dealing in foreign liquor for consumption off the premises.

20. No liquor, opium or intoxicating drug shall be sold either below or above such minimum * or maximum † prices as may be fixed for sale of the same in accordance with the law for the time being in force.

21. No liquor, opium or intoxicating drug in excess of the quantity prescribed ‡ for possession without a license shall be permitted to be removed by any person at any one time from any licensed premises without a valid permit; nor shall liquor or intoxicating drug be sold at wholesale depots in quantities less than the minima prescribed.

22. True accounts of transactions shall be maintained from day to day in ink in the prescribed form. The accounts and permits shall be in printed books. The account books may be obtained from local Revenue officers on payment of cost price. The permit books can be obtained at all Circle offices on production of receipts for the payment of the cost price into a Government Treasury. Permits for liquor, opium or intoxicating drugs received and the counterfoils of permits issued must be carefully filed. The signing of blank permits for subsequent issue is prohibited. The accounts and counterfoils of permits shall be preserved for one year after the period covered by the license and shall be produced when called for by an officer not below the rank of Assistant Inspector of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

23. Such returns and information as may be required by the Divisional Officer from time to time shall be furnished by holders of licenses.

24. Only such weights and measures as may from time to time be prescribed by the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue shall be possessed or used on any licensed premises, and they shall be tested and stamped by the stamping establishment of the district if the Collector shall so direct. The possession or use of weights or measures that are incorrect on any licensed premises will render the licensee liable to punishment.

25. The officers authorised to inspect licensed shops and depots are—
(1) any officer of the Revenue Department of rank not lower than Revenue Inspector, and
(2) any officer of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department of rank not lower than Sub-Inspector.

* For minimum prices—vide Board's Notification No. 2, dated 16th January 1913.

† For opium shops in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari districts, and in the taluks of Narasapur, Bhimavaram, Tanuku, Ellore and Peringadam of the Kistna district, an uniform rate of 11 annas a tola has been fixed.

‡

Arrack.	Toddy.	Ganja.	Opium.
One-sixth of a gallon except in special localities separately notified, where it is generally one drachm. In the Cuttacamund and Coonoor taluks four drams.	One gallon except in special localities separately notified, where it is one dram. In the Kurnool Municipality 24 drams.	In the Agencies of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godavari ten tolas of ganja or charas and two seers of bhang, and elsewhere, five tolas of ganja or charas, one seer of bhang and preparations or admixtures containing the above quantities.	In the Agencies of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari, any quantity up to three tolas, and elsewhere one tola of opium or preparations therefrom other than morphia or preparations for smoking.

These officers are empowered to enter and examine the premises, to test weights and measures in use and the liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs in the possession of the licensees, and to call for and check the accounts kept in the shop or depot. Police officers will also make inspections when it comes within the scope of their duty

26. An inspection note-book, with the pages numbered consecutively, for inspecting officers to enter their remarks in, shall be maintained, and be handed over to the Inspector of the circle or any officer authorised by him to receive it on a receipt being given therefor.

27. The amount for which the privilege has been purchased shall be payable in twelve equal monthly instalments into a Government Treasury on or before the 10th * of each month beginning with April or October as the case may be. Fees for depots should be prepaid.

28. No remission or abatement of the rent shall be claimable on any account whatever.

29. Any sum due by a licensee may be collected * under the Revenue Recovery Act or adjusted from the deposit, if any, made by him at the commencement of the lease. He shall be bound to replace any sums adjusted from his deposit within fifteen days of receipt of notice from the Tahsildar. †

30. Power is further reserved to Revenue officers to suspend * licenses in case of failure of payment of kists or (in the case of toddy) tree-tax also on the due dates. In the case of arrack, toddy, ganja and beer shops and taverns, this power will be exercised by Tahsildars,† in the case of opium shops by Divisional Officers and in other cases by the Collectors.

31. In the event of suspension of a license for failure to pay arrears, the privilege of sale will be re-sold with effect from the date of issue of license to the new purchaser or otherwise disposed of at the Collector's discretion. All losses on account of suspension and re-sale or other disposal of the privilege shall be borne by the defaulting licensee, but he shall have no right to gain, if any, which accrues. The whole of the deposit, if any, made at the commencement of the lease will be liable to forfeiture. The officer who has power to suspend the license may, however, at his discretion, allow sales to continue pending re sale or other disposal of the privilege

32. Interest on all moneys due shall be payable at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

33. Infraction of any of the conditions of the license either by a licensee or by any person in his employment will entail on the licensee—

Either (a) fine up to Rs 50,
or (b) forfeiture of deposits, if any, and cancellation of license and re-sale or other disposal of the privilege at the risk of the licensee.

The licensee or his agent may also be prosecuted for the specific offence committed.

The rent for the whole lease shall become due at once, when a lease is cancelled under this condition.

Note.—For continuing breaches of a license, continuing fines may be imposed.

34. Any license may be forfeited and the privilege be re-sold or otherwise disposed of at the risk of the licensee if the licensee be convicted before a Magistrate of any offence against the $\frac{\text{Abkari}}{\text{Opium}}$ Act, or of any offence under the Indian Penal Code, which in the Collector's opinion renders him unfit to hold it. The purchaser of a privilege is liable to the penalties prescribed in this condition if he is convicted of any such offence as above contemplated after the confirmation of the sale of the privilege to him though before issue of a formal license. Forfeiture of any license under this clause shall involve forfeiture of the balance of all deposits after payment to Government of all sums due under the lease.

34-A. Any license may be forfeited and the privilege be re-sold or otherwise disposed of at the risk of the licensee if it is brought to the notice of the Collector that the licensee has been *previously* convicted before a Magistrate of any of the offences mentioned above. The purchaser of a privilege is liable to this penalty even though a formal license may not have been issued to him.

35. Licensees are bound to report to the Divisional Officer all instances which come to their knowledge of persons employed by them in the manufacture, carriage or sale of liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs, committing breaches of the $\frac{\text{Abkari}}{\text{Opium}}$ laws or of engagements entered into by them and to comply with the Divisional Officer's orders respecting the continued employment of such persons. No persons who have been convicted under the Indian Penal Code shall be employed in the carriage or sale of liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs without the Collector's previous permission.

36. Pecuniary dealings by licensees of any kind whatever with officials of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department are absolutely prohibited.

37. With the sanction of the Board of Revenue, any license shall be revocable by the Collector at his discretion on giving the licensee fifteen days' notice of such revocation, in which case a proportionate part of the fee paid will be refunded.

38. All licensees shall be bound by any additional general rules that may be prescribed under the $\frac{\text{Abkari}}{\text{Opium}}$ laws and, if so required by the Collector or any officer authorized by him, to deliver up their licenses for amendment or for the issue of fresh ones.

Conditions applicable to Arrack Licenses.

1. The privilege extends only to the sale of country spirits of the prescribed strengths. These are 80° under proof and 60° under-proof in the districts of Godavari (excise tracts), Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, Chingleput (*ex* Saidapet taluk), North Arcot, South Arcot (high duty area), Tanjore and Trichinopoly, and 30° under-proof and 60° under proof in other areas excepting the tracts in the South Arrot district bordering on French territory where the liquor to be sold will be 40° under-proof and Gangeor and Palkonda agencies where the liquor to be sold will be 60° under-proof only.

2. Spirits shall be purchased only from a distillery or warehouse established by the contract supplier for the supply of the district or from a wholesale depot established by the contract supplier, or by a private person with the contract supplier's consent. The prices to be charged per gallon at the distilleries, warehouses and wholesale depots in the several districts are given below.

* Kists are liable to be re sold for failure to pay kists only after the 25th in Madras Town, and 10th elsewhere. In the meantime, interest will be levied
† Including Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge.

District.	Source of supply—distillery, warehouse or wholesale depots.	Kind of liquor	30° under-proof	32° under-proof.*	40° under-proof.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Ganjam (ordinary tracts and 122 villages of the Agency tracts).	Aska distillery ..	Molasses arrack .	0 11 0	.	0 7 2
	Wholesale depots .	Do. ..	0 14 0	..	0 9 2
2. Vizagapatam (ordinary tracts and 44 villages of the Agency tracts).	† Vizagapatam distillery ..	Jaggery arrack ..	0 14 0	..	0 8 0
	Wholesale depots ..	Do ..	1 1 0	..	0 11 0
† Ganjam Agency (excluding Kondi and Savara Hills)	Do ..	Do. ..	..	.	0 10 0
† Pallonda Agency .	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	0 12 0
3. Godavari (ordinary tracts and 30 villages of the Agency tracts).	Samalkot distillery	Molasses arrack ..	.	0 12 0	0 7 2
	Nidadavole warehouse .	Do. ..	..	0 13 0	0 7 0
	Wholesale depots supplied from Samalkot distillery	Do. ..	..	0 14 0	0 9 2
	Wholesale depots supplied from Nidadavole warehouse.	Do. ..	..	0 13 0	0 9 9
4. Kistna—					
The taluks of Nuzividu, Bezwada, Tiruvur, Ellore and Tenugadem	Nidadavole warehouse ..	Do ..	—	0 13 6	0 7 0
Gudivada, Kaikalur and Nuzvid taluks.	Wholesale depots . ..	Do. .	—	0 15 6	0 9 0
	Repudi warehouse ..	Do. .	—	0 13 6	0 7 9
† Rest of the district ..	Wholesale depots . .	Do. .	—	0 15 6	0 9 9
5. Guntur—					
The taluks of Guntur, Narasaraopet, Sattenapalli, Palnad and Vinukonda.	Bezwada warehouse .	Do ..	..	0 13 0	0 7 0
	Wholesale depots ..	Do ..	..	0 15 0	0 9 0
Tenali, Repalle, Bapatla and Ongole taluks	Nellore warehouse ..	Do. ..	..	0 13 0	0 7 0
	Wholesale depots	Do ..	..	0 15 0	0 9 0
	Nellore warehouse ..	Do. ..	..	0 16 0	0 7 9
6. Nellore	Wholesale depots	Do ..	..	1 1 0	0 11 0
7. Cuddapah .. .	Cuddapah warehouse .	Do. .	0 13 6	..	0 7 0
	Wholesale depots .	Do .	1 0 0	..	0 10 9
8. Anantapur—					
Kadiri taluk . ..	Cuddapah warehouse .	Do. .	0 13 6	..	0 7 0
	Wholesale depots . ..	Do. ..	1 0 0	.	0 10 9
Rest of the district ..	Tadpatri distillery . ..	Jaggery arrack ..	0 14 0	..	0 8 2
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	1 0 0	..	0 13 0
	Bellary distillery ..	Do ..	0 14 0	..	0 8 2
9. Bellary . ..	Wholesale depots	Do ..	1 1 0	..	0 11 2
10. (Kurnool (including the Banganapalle State)	Nandyal warehouse ..	Do ..	1 0 0	..	0 9 2
	Wholesale depots .	Do. ..	1 4 9	..	0 13 10
11. ‡ Madras Town Circle .	Madras war-house ..	Do ..	0 14 0	..	0 8 0
	Wholesale depots ..	Do ..	1 0 0	..	0 10 0
12. Chingleput (excluding Sriperbudur taluk) §	Wholesale depots . .	Do. ..	..	1 0 0	0 10 0
13. Chittoor—					
Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks.	Cuddapah warehouse	Molasses arrack ..	0 13 0	..	0 7 0
	Wholesale depots . .	Do. .	1 0 0	..	0 10 0
Rest of the district ..	Rampalle warehouse . ..	Do. .	0 13 0	..	0 7 0
	Wholesale depots . ..	Do. ..	0 15 0	..	0 9 9
14. North Arcot (excluding Tirupattur and Tiruvannamalai taluks)	Ranipettai warehouse ..	Do. .	..	0 12 6	0 7 0
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	..	0 14 0	0 9 0
Tirupattur taluk	Saramangalam warehouse ..	Do. ..	..	0 13 0	0 7 9
	Wholesale depots	Do. ..	.	0 15 0	0 9 9
Tiruvannamalai taluk.	Nellikuppam distillery ..	Do . .	..	0 12 6	0 7 2
	Wholesale depots . ..	Do . .	..	0 14 0	0 8 2
15 South Arcot (high duty area).	Nellikuppam distillery ..	Do. .	.	0 13 6	0 7 2
	Wholesale depots . ..	Do ..	..	0 14 0	0 8 2
16. Tanjore	Tanjore warehouse . ..	Do ..	..	0 13 0	0 7 9
	Wholesale depots . ..	Do ..	..	0 15 0	0 9 0
17. Trichinopoly—					
Five taluks (excluding Karur and Namakkal)	Trichinopoly warehouse ..	Do. ..	—	0 13 0	0 7 0
	Wholesale depots . ..	Do. .	..	0 15 0	0 9 0
Karur taluk . ..	Coimbatore distillery ..	Jaggery arrack ..	..	0 14 0	0 8 0
	Wholesale depots .	Do .	1 1 0	0 11 0	
Namakkal taluk .	Saramangalam warehouse ..	Molasses arrack .	.	0 13 0	0 7 0
	Wholesale depots	Do . .	..	0 15 0	0 9 0
18. Madura	Madura warehouse	Jaggery arrack ..	0 15 0	..	0 8 2
	Wholesale depots .	Do. .	1 2 0	..	0 11 2
19. Ramnad—					
Ramnad and Sivaganga Zemindaris	Madura warehouse ..	Do .	0 15 0	.	0 8 2
	Wholesale depots ..	Do .	1 2 0	.	0 11 2
Tuticorin and Srivilliputtur taluks	Tuticorin distillery ..	Do. ..	0 14 0	.	0 8 0
	Wholesale depots ..	Do. .	1 0 0	..	0 10 0
20. Tinnevelly	Tuticorin distillery ..	Do ..	0 14 0	.	0 8 0
	Wholesale depots	Do. .	1 0 0	..	0 10 0
	Coimbatore distillery	Do ..	0 14 0	.	0 8 0
21. Coimbatore . ..	Wholesale depots { In the Kollegal taluk	Do. .	1 2 0	..	0 12 0
	Wholesale depots { In the rest of the district	Do. ..	1 1 0	..	0 11 0
22. The Nilgiris . ..	Coonoor warehouse	Do. .	1 2 0	..	0 10 0
	Wholesale depots .	Do. ..	1 3 0	..	0 13 2
23. Salem . ..	Saramangalam warehouse ..	Molasses arrack,	0 15 0	..	0 7 0
	Wholesale depots . ..	Do	0 15 0	..	0 9 0
24. South Canara	Mangalore or Udipi warehouse ..	Do. .	0 14 0	..	0 8 0
	Wholesale depots ..	Do. .	1 0 0	..	0 10 2
25. Malabar (excluding Wynaad taluk)	Calicut warehouse	Do. .	0 13 6	..	0 7 6
	Wholesale depots .	Do. .	1 0 0	..	0 10 2
26. Wynaad taluk (Malabar).	Central "out" wholesale depots .	Do. .	1 7 0	..	0 13 6

* The difference between the issue price fixed for 30° under-proof liquor and the price chargeable for 32° under-proof liquor at the rate mentioned for 30° under-proof will be recovered from the supply contractors concerned at the end of every month on the total issues made during the month.

† The liquor supplied to the Maregala and Lagegiri Zemindaries and Ganjam and Pallonda Agencies will be coloured.

‡ The liquor supplied to the low duty area of the Saidapet taluk will be coloured.

§ Depots in the Chingleput district (except Saidapet taluk) will be supplied from the Vepampatti distillery, Madras, at the rate of As. 14 per gallon of 32° under-proof and As. 3 of 50° under-proof.

‖ Spirits supplied to the frontier tracts of this district will be coloured and will be of 40° under-proof and the price to be charged at the Nellikuppam distillery for issues to the wholesale depots in the frontier tracts and at these depots for issues to shops will be respectively As. 10-9 and As. 12-6 per gallon of that strength. Supplies of arrack in shops in these tracts shall be only from the wholesale depots.

3. For the transport of liquor issued from wholesale depots, arrack shopkeepers should provide themselves with jars or other receptacles that can be effectively closed and sealed. The contract suppliers and wholesale depotkeepers are bound to sell to all persons licensed to purchase from them on payment of the value in legal tender. Depot and shopkeepers shall be entitled to have issued to them from the distillery or warehouse in the order of their applications and with all reasonable despatch any spirit which they are licensed to sell at any of the prescribed strengths. Shopkeepers are entitled to obtain liquor from a distillery or warehouse even if there is a wholesale depot in the same place. Supplies to shops shall, however, be subject to the provisions as to sources of supply given in the table attached to condition 2 and in the footnotes thereto.

4. The quantities purchased at one time shall not fall below the following minima :—

Persons purchasing	From a distillery or warehouse.	From wholesale depots.
Independent shopkeepers	5 gallons	½ a gallon.
Wholesale depotkeepers	5 gallons	9 gallons.

5. The prices to be charged by distillers and warehousekeepers are in addition to the excise duty the rates of which per gallon are as follows:—

Districts.	30° under-proof.	32° under-proof.	40° under-proof.	50° under-proof.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ganjam, Vizagapatam, South Canara and Malabar (excluding Wynaad)	3 1 0	..	..	1 12 0
Madras which is Madras Revenue district and eleven adjoining villages of the Saidapet taluk	5 11 0	..	..	2 4 0
Godavari, Kistna (excluding the Munagala and Lingagiri zamindaris) and Guntur	..	3 15 0	..	2 4 0
Nellore	..	4 0 0	..	2 8 0
Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool (including Banganapalle)	0 0 0	..	..	2 8 0
South Arcot (Pondicherry Frontier tracts)	..	..	1 8 0	..
Munagala and Lingagiri zamindaris of the Kistna district ..	..	1 0 0	..	0 12 0
Chingleput (excluding Saidapet taluk), North Arcot, South Arcot (high duty area), Tanjore and Trichinopoly	..	4 13 0	..	2 13 0
The rest of the Presidency (Excise tracts)	4 13 0	..	..	2 13 0
Guneper taluk of the Vizagapatam Agency	..	..	..	5 4 0
Palkonda taluk of the Vizagapatam Agency	..	..	..	0 0 0

6. The duty on spirits purchased from the contract supplier's distillery or warehouse must be prepaid into a Government Treasury unless the contract supplier has an advance account with the treasury, in which case the duty may be paid to him up to the limit of the balance in his favour in that account. The cost price of spirits purchased should be paid to the contract supplier.

7. In the case of purchases from wholesale depots the excise duty must be paid to the depotkeeper with the cost price.

8. Collectors may, if necessary, require that a portion of each supply from a depot to a shop shall be in a sealed bottle.

Special Conditions applicable to Arrack Wholesale Depot Licenses.

1. Each cask in a depot shall have its capacity legibly cut, branded or painted on it. The licensee will be responsible for the correctness of such marks. The contents of casks of 80 gallons and upwards must be marked to the nearest half gallon, those of smaller ones to the nearest quarter gallon.

2. In the following cases no consignments of spirits received at depots from distilleries and warehouses and, in the case of (*d*), from other depots shall be opened before they have been gauged and proved by an authorized Government officer :—

(*a*) In case of issues from the Vizagapatam distillery to depots in the Guneper Agency of the Vizagapatam district.

(*b*) In case of issues from the Vyasarpadi distillery in Madras to depots in the Chingleput district excluding the Saidapet taluk.

(*c*) In case of issues from the Madras warehouse to places within the Madras Town Circle, but outside the Madras Revenue district including eleven adjoining villages of the Saidapet taluk where the duty is high.

(*d*) In case of issues from one part of British territory to another which must pass through Native States or Foreign Settlements.

(*e*) In case of issues from the Nellikuppam distillery to the low duty tracts of the South Arcot district.

(*f*) In case of issues from the Bezwada warehouse to the Munagala and Lingagiri zamindaris of the Kistna district.

In all other cases the depotkeepers are required to verify the consignments on receipt and carefully enter the result of the verifications in their accounts.

3. No consignments of spirits which have to be transported through Native States or Foreign Settlements shall be issued without their being sealed by authorized officers.

4. Each depot must be furnished with a hydrometer of such pattern as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, a thermometer and a bung-rod. Bung-rods, and, if required, hydrometers and thermometers also will be supplied by the department on payment of the cost.

5. Spirits shall be sold only to licensed vendors in the district. But wholesale depotkeepers in taluks where a lower rate of cost price is in force shall not sell liquor to licensed vendors in the other taluks of the district where a higher rate of cost price is in force.

6. Wholesale depotkeepers shall obtain their supplies of liquor only from the distillery or warehouse established by the contract supplier in the contract area or from other wholesale depots in the same area, as shown in column 2 of the table in condition 2 of the conditions applicable to arrack licenses.

7. Wholesale depotkeepers shall send letters of advice to the Sub-Inspector of the range in which the shop is situated whenever a consignment is issued to a shop in a different range from the depot. Letters of advice relating to shops in the same range as the depot shall invariably be written up by the depotkeeper at the time of writing the permit and either sent to the Sub-Inspector or handed over to him when he next inspects the depot.

8. A wastage allowance up to 3 per cent. on the quantity advised in each cask received at the depot will be allowed to wholesale depotkeepers who should submit to the Inspector of the circle in which the depot is situated, a statement showing (i) the number of the cask received at the depot, (ii) the quantity advised in each cask, (iii) the quantity outturned, and (iv) the wastage ascertained in each case. The statement should be submitted not later than the 5th of the month following that to which it relates. All cases of wastage in excess of the 3 per cent. limit will be dealt with by Collectors at their discretion, by a fine not exceeding double the duty payable on the excess wastage. Only one cask should be kept open at a time for issue. Depotkeepers should show clearly in their account books the cask from which each consignment or part of a consignment is issued.

9. In the Madras Town Circle shopkeepers in the low duty area shall obtain from the Inspector of the circle books of requisitions or indents, and each time liquor is required by them they shall send the foil portion of an indent signed by them to the depotkeepers from whom they wish to buy liquor. Depotkeepers shall in each case paste the indent to the counterfoil of the permit issued by them, the permits being pasted by the shopkeepers to the counterfoils of their indents.

10. Depotkeepers shall seal all consignments of liquor issued to shops at their own cost. They shall use for this purpose a private seal, an impression of which shall be made not only on the jars or other receptacles in which liquor is issued to shopkeepers, but also on the permits issued with the consignments. All depotkeepers will be required at the beginning of the year to furnish the Inspector of the circle within which their depot is situated with a clear impression of the seal to be used and will not be permitted to change the seal during the year.

Special Conditions applicable to Independent Arrack Shop Licenses.

1. No consignments of spirits transported to a shop through Native States or Foreign Settlements shall be opened before they have been verified by authorized officers; in the Madras Town Circle consignments received direct from the Madras warehouse in shops in the low duty area shall not be opened before they are been verified by an authorized officer.

2. Collectors may with previous sanction of the Board, fix maximum prices for spirits.

3. In the Madras Town Circle, shopkeepers in the low duty area shall obtain from the Inspector of the circle books of requisitions or indents, and each time liquor is required by them they shall send the foil portion of an indent signed by them to the depotkeeper from whom they wish to buy liquor. Depotkeepers shall in each case paste the indent to the counterfoil of the permit issued by them, the permits being pasted by the shopkeepers to the counterfoils of their indents.

Conditions applicable to all Tavern and Beer Shop Licenses.

1. If the licensee holds any other licenses for the sale of foreign liquor on the same premises, he must keep his accounts of transactions under it separate from those under this license.

2. The possession or sale of diluted beer by the licensee is prohibited.

Conditions applicable to all Tavern Licenses.

1. The licensee is prohibited from rectifying spirits by purifying, colouring or flavouring or mixing any material therewith.

2. Every receptacle containing spirits flavoured, coloured or compounded in India and received into or kept for sale at the tavern shall be conspicuously labelled or branded with the words "Spirit compounded in India." All liquor imported in bulk and bottled in the Presidency received into or kept for sale at the tavern, shall bear a printed label showing clearly the country of manufacture, the name of the bottler as entered in his license and the place of bottling. The licensee is forbidden to alter either the nature of the bottled liquor purchased by him or the labels upon the bottles, on pain of forfeiture of his license.

3. If the licensee is desirous of obtaining a supply of cocoanut toddy arrack made in Malabar, he must make his own arrangements with the supply contractors. The contractors shall not be entitled to refuse to supply cocoanut toddy arrack except on the ground of want of stock. The liquor must be kept in receptacles labelled "Spirit manufactured in Malabar."

4. The minimum strengths at which imported and locally-made foreign spirits can be sold are 35° under-proof for gin and 25° under-proof for all other kinds of spirits including Italian arrack, except denatured spirits and Malabar, Cochin and Colombo arrack.

Condition applicable to Tavern Licenses in places where there are no Beer Shops and to Beer Shop Licenses.

Every licensed brewer is bound on payment of the value in legal tender or on security for such value being given to supply native beer at a price not exceeding Rs. 40-2-8, including the excise duty of Rs. 10-2-0 per hogshead, to all persons licensed to sell such beer. Applicants shall be entitled to have native beer of good quality issued to them in the order of their applications and with all reasonable despatch. All complaints as to the quality of the beer supplied will be disposed of by the Board whose decision shall be final.

Special Conditions applicable to Tavern Licenses in places where there are no Beer Shops.

1. The privilege extends to the sale of foreign liquor to be consumed on the premises and to sale to any person at a time up to one reputed quart for removal from the premises.

2. Beer brewed in India excepting that brewed at the brewery belonging to the Bangalore Brewery Company cannot be imported into the Presidency except with the permission of the Board and subject to such conditions as the Board may prescribe. Permission will not be given in the case of any beer, which has not been brewed in conformity with the conditions laid down in the Presidency.

3. Every receptacle containing beer brewed in India and received into or kept for sale at the shop shall be conspicuously labelled or branded with the words "Beer brewed in India".

Special Condition applicable to Tavern Licenses in places where there are Beer Shops.

The privilege extends to the sale of any foreign liquor except beer to be consumed on the premises and to sale to any person at a time up to one reputed quart for removal from the premises.

Special Conditions applicable to Beer Shop Licenses.

1. The privilege extends to the sale of beer brewed in India to be consumed on the premises and to sale to any person at a time up to one reputed quart for removal from the premises.

2. Beer brewed in India excepting that brewed at the brewery belonging to the Bangalore Brewery Company cannot be imported into the Presidency except with the permission of the Board and subject to such conditions as the Board may prescribe. Permission will not be given in the case of any beer, which has not been brewed in conformity with the conditions laid down in the Presidency.

3. Every receptacle containing beer brewed in India and received into or kept for sale at the shop shall be conspicuously labelled or branded with the words "Beer brewed in India."

Special Condition applicable to Beer Shop Licenses on the Nilgiris.

The licensee shall obtain beer from such Brewery Company and at such price as the Collector may notify.

Conditions applicable to Ganja Licenses.

1. The privilege conferred extends only to the sale of ganja, charas, bhang and other intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant.

2. Ganja, charas and bhang must be obtained by depotkeepers from licensed cultivators at the storehouses at Daggupad, Santaravur and Santavasal or from other depotkeepers and by shopkeepers either direct from the cultivators, or from depotkeepers, or from other shops within the district. Depotkeepers shall sell intoxicating drugs only to licensed vendors. Neither depots nor shops can be held by or in the interest of licensed cultivators. Unpressed ganja will not be issued to any district in the Presidency. Shopkeepers are prohibited from breaking up the pressed ganja kept for sale in their shops.

3. Other drugs may be manufactured from ganja, charas and bhang in depots and shops and sold to other depot or shopkeepers.

4. The minimum quantities prescribed for sale at wholesale depots are five tolas of ganja or charas, one seer of bhang or admixtures or preparations containing these quantities.

5 No consignments of intoxicating drugs obtained from a Government storehouse shall be opened before they have been verified and passed by an authorised Government officer. Infraction of this provision will subject the licensee to a fine which may extend up to Rs. 200.

6. The licensee shall also be entitled to arrange for the transfer to his name of ganja, charas or bhang, the property of licensed cultivators stored at a storehouse, in which case he shall abide by the orders of the officer in charge regarding its storage and accept all the cultivator's responsibilities in connection therewith.

7. The licensee shall not destroy the seeds or any part of his stock of ganja. The seeds if separated from the stock as well as any part of the stock which the licensee desires to destroy should be carefully preserved for examination and destruction by an inspecting officer.

8. No females shall be employed in the sale of intoxicating drugs.

9 The licensee shall keep no greater quantity of ganja, charas, bhang and other intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant than that fixed by the Collector at the time of granting the license.

Conditions applicable to Opium Licenses.

1. The licensee shall be bound by the rules prescribed under the Opium Act now in force, or such other law as may hereafter be enacted, in the Notification of Government No. 519, dated 12th November 1912, published on pages 1217-1221 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd December 1912, Part I, as subsequently amended and any additional general or special rules which may from time to time be notified.

2. The smoking or consumption of opium or its preparations in any form in premises licensed for sale and the sale of morphia or preparations for smoking are prohibited.

2. No shop shall be opened without a license from the Collector. The usual counterpart agreements must be executed by the licensees.

4. Discretion is reserved to Collectors to issue separate licenses to licensed druggists for the sale of opium and the manufacture and sale of opium preparations for medicinal purposes only. Private persons are permitted to manufacture intoxicating drugs and smoking preparations for their own use only provided they do not exceed the limits for possession. Licenses for the wholesale vend of opium or for the manufacture and vend of intoxicating drugs other than those used for smoking, may be issued by the Collector in the town of Madras to chemists for medicinal purposes only.

5. The price of opium at taluk kacheris will be Re. 36 per full seer sake and Rs. 19-8-0 per half seer sake.

6. The privilege conferred extends only (*a*) to the retail sale of opium and (*b*) to the manufacture and retail sale of intoxicating drugs made from opium or the poppy other than morphia or preparations for smoking in shops duly sanctioned.

7. A licensed shopkeeper may not sell at one time to any person more than one tola of opium, or intoxicating drugs, except in the Agencies of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari where he may sell up to three tolas.

8. The licensee shall obtain his supply of opium from *. . . . . taluk kacheri in quantities of a half seer and multiples thereof on complying with the rules regulating such issues, or from other shops within the district under the special orders of the Collector. No opium other than that obtained in the manner specified above shall be sold or received or possessed by shopkeepers.

9. The licensee shall keep no greater quantity of opium and intoxicating drugs other than morphia or preparations for smoking than that fixed by the Collector at the time of granting the license.

10. If the license is used as a cloak for illicit sales or if the licensee knowingly sells opium to an opium smuggler or if the Collector has reason to suspect that the licensee is guilty of any of these offences, he may, after recording his reasons, forthwith cancel the license and re-sell or otherwise dispose of the privilege at the risk of the licensee. The rent for the whole term shall become due at once, when a license is cancelled under this condition.

* Here the name of the taluk where the shop is situated or of such other taluk as may be ordered by the Collector will be inserted.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 26th January 1914.

H. H. F. M. TYLER,
Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 5.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 3, 1914. [Price, 6 *pies.*

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

No. 1, *dated* 20*th January* 1914.

NOTICE OF CONDITIONS OF ISSUE OF FIXED FEE FOREIGN LIQUOR LICENSES

The following notification is issued in supersession of Notification No 5, dated 21st January 1913, published in the Supplement to the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part II, dated 21st January 1913.

In exercise of the power conferred on him under section 4 (*g*) of the Madras Abkari Act (I of 1886), the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue hereby prescribes, under section 24 of the Act, the following rules for regulating the issue of licenses on fixed fees for the compounding, blending, bottling and sale of potable foreign liquors from and after the 1st April 1914 within the limits of the Madras Presidency:—

1. The term "foreign liquor" in these rules includes all wines, spirits and beer imported into the Presidency by sea or land; plain rectified spirits imported or locally made and on which the tariff rate of duty has been paid; all spirits manufactured or compounded in the country and made in colour and flavour to resemble gin, brandy, whiskey or rum (or spirits made in Malabar from cocoanut toddy, called "Malabar arrack") and excised at the tariff rates of import duty; and beer brewed in India or beer imported in a condensed form and afterwards converted into potable beer and duly excised, but excludes denatured spirits and ordinary arrack. In the case of licenses to Chemists, Druggists and other approved firms or persons, however, for the sale of pure rectified spirits only, the term "foreign liquor" means pure rectified spirits imported from foreign countries by sea or manufactured in this country and excised at the tariff rate of duty.

Note.—The minimum strengths at which imported and locally made foreign spirits can be sold are 35° U.P. for gin and 25° U.P. for all other kinds of spirits including Italian arrack, except denatured spirits and Malabar, Cochin and Colombo arrack.

"Native" beer is beer brewed in India (*a*) which contains at least two bushels of malt and two pounds of hops per hogshead and in the manufacture of which jaggery or crude cane sugar is employed, (*b*) which is brewed at a higher original gravity than 1,062° on a standard saccharometer and (*c*) the maximum price of which at the brewery is Rs. 40-2-0 per hogshead including the excise duty of three annas per gallon.

2. Licenses for the sale of foreign liquors shall be of the following descriptions:—

I. *Wholesale licenses for the sale of foreign liquor not to be drunk on the premises.*—These will be issued on an annual fee of Rs. 100 at the discretion of Collectors. Under these licenses the sale of liquor in quantities less than two imperial gallons or a dozen reputed quart bottles or two dozen reputed pint bottles of each kind at a time is prohibited. The holders of this license will have the privilege of issuing to licensed dealers only samples of liquor in quantities not exceeding one pint.

II. *Retail licenses for the sale of foreign liquor not to be drunk on the premises to any person.*—These will be of two kinds—one for the sale of all kinds of foreign liquor, except "native" beer and the other for the sale of beer brewed in India

(a) The former will be issued at the discretion of the Board and Collectors on payment of an annual fee of Rs 200 in the town of Madras and in Cuttacamund, Coonoor and Wellington, Rs. 100 in towns having a population of 25,000 and over and in Kodaikanal, Yercaud, Kotagiri and Cochin and Rs 50 in the rest of the Presidency. Under these licenses the sale of liquor in a quantity less than one reputed pint and greater than two imperial gallons in one transaction will be prohibited. In Madras the right of selling Colombo, Cochin or Malabar arrack for removal from the premises in bottles in quantities exceeding one reputed quart will be restricted to tavern-keepers who have taken out a special license for the purpose which will be issued on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 100, while the ordinary retail licensee-holder will be allowed to sell any kind of foreign liquor except Colombo, Cochin or Malabar arrack and "native" beer.

(b) Retail licenses for the sale of beer brewed in India will be issued to successful bidders for beer shops on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 50.

III. *Hotel licenses for the supply of residents in hotels and boarding-houses*.—These will be of two classes at annual fees of Rs 150 or Rs. 75 in Madras of Rs. 100 or Rs. 50 on the Nilgiris, and of Rs 50 or Rs. 25 in the rest of the Presidency, as may in each case be determined by the Collector. No liquor may be sold under these licenses otherwise than to residents in hotels and boarding-houses for their own use and that of their guests, or to casual visitors requiring liquor with the meal or meals supplied to them

In Madras a holder of a hotel license desirous of setting up and maintaining in his hotel a "bar" or "bars" may, on payment of a monthly fee of Rs 50 for a first-class bar or Rs 25 for a second-class bar, be granted a separate license to be called a bar license. This will cover the sale of foreign liquor, except Colombo, Cochin or Malabar arrack, under the same conditions and to the same extent as the tavern license.

In Madras, special bar licenses will also be issued to others than holders of hotel licenses with the previous sanction of the Board of Revenue. The fees in such cases will be fixed by the Board and the licenses will entitle the holders to sell to all comers.

IV. *Refreshment-room licenses* will be of two classes—

(a) *For refreshment-rooms maintained by, or under the supervision and control of, railway companies and proprietors or managers of lines of tramways for the supply on the premises of passengers by such railways or tramlines.*—The annual fee payable for each license will be Rs. 50. Under these licenses liquor may be sold to passengers and persons served with eatables in the rooms for consumption on the premises to any extent, provided that no more than one reputed quart of spirits or two reputed quarts of any other kind of liquor sold at the refreshment room may be sold at one time to any such passenger for removal from the premises.

(b) *For refreshment rooms in which the sale of liquor is ordinarily combined with the supply of meals or of eatables prepared and served in the European manner.*—The annual fee will be Rs. 500 in Madras and Rs. 75 in the rest of the Presidency. It will at all times be optional with the Collector to withdraw licenses of this description if it should appear that the sale of liquor to persons who have not partaken of meals in the refreshment-room is permitted to such an extent or so habitually that the refreshment-room may fairly be classed as a tavern. Sale of liquor for removal from the premises will not be allowed under these licenses. The premises to be used for the sale of liquor under these licenses must be at least of the monthly rentable value of Rs. 50 in Madras and in Cuttacamund and Coonoor Municipalities and of Rs. 20 in the rest of the Presidency.

V. *Occasional licenses*, such as licenses for the sale at refreshment-stalls in connection with race meetings and public entertainments. These will be granted by Collectors at their discretion for periods not exceeding ten days at one time and at such fees not exceeding Rs. 100 on each occasion as they may determine. No removal of liquor from the premises will be allowed under these licenses

VI *Special licenses* will also be granted by Collectors in consultation with the officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department when the circumstances are such as not to allow of the issue of licenses of any of the above descriptions on such terms and conditions and for such periods as they may on each occasion determine

VII. *Auctioneer's license*.—Annual fee, Rs. 6. The following are important provisions of this license :—

(a) Liberty to give sample bottles in respect of all consignments, whether trade consignments or the property of private persons, in order that intending purchasers may have the opportunity of testing high class wines and spirits at their own houses before the auction sale.

(b) Authority to sell wines, spirits and beer in less quantities than whole dozens of each description in the case of sales by auction of the property of private parties or estates or of trade consignments which are illegal or otherwise unmerchantable.

(c) Authority to sell by auction at places other than that specified in the license, viz., at any private residence at which the licensee may hold an auction.

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* *Note.*—In places where there are beer shops, holders of retail licenses for the sale of all kinds of foreign liquor except "native" beer will be permitted to sell beer brewed in India on English principles only in bottles as bottled at the brewery at which it was brewed.

VIII. *Licenses for the sale of pure rectified spirits.*—These will be issued to Chemist and Druggist firms and other firms or persons specially approved by Collectors, on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 10. Under these licenses the possession of pure rectified spirits in excess of ten imperial gallons (or such larger quantity as the Collector may, in consultation with the officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, specially authorise) is prohibited. Pure rectified spirits must not be sold under these licenses for other than *bona fide* medical, industrial and scientific purposes, and the maximum limit of sale at one time to the same person is restricted to one rupeted pint in the case of sale to a private individual, two rupeted quarts in the case of sale to a Chemist, medical practitioner or scientific body and three imperial gallons to any Government, Local Fund or Municipal hospital.

IX. *Licenses for the sale, as tonic or medicine, of medicated wines and similar preparations* containing 20 per cent. and upwards but not more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit will be issued by Collectors on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 10.

3 *Licenses for compounding* $\frac{\text{IP}}{\text{and}}$ *blending foreign liquors* will be granted to holders of wholesale licenses by Collectors and those for *compounding* to licensed distillers by the Deputy Commissioner of Abkari on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 250.

4 *Licenses for the bottling of foreign liquors, except beer brewed locally*, will be granted to holders of wholesale licenses by Collectors and to licensed distillers by the Deputy Commissioner of Abkari on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 50.

5 Any two or more of the above kinds of licenses may be granted to the same person for the sale of liquor in the same premises.

6. No premises shall be used for the sale of liquor unless and until approved by the Collector.

7. All orders passed by Collectors under these rules will be subject to appeal to the Board of Revenue, whose decision will be final.

8 All licenses (other than occasional and special licenses) will have effect for the official year, i.e., from the 1st April in each year until the 31st March of the following year.

9. The fixed fees exceeding Rs. 50 on all licenses (other than special and occasional licenses) will be payable in two instalments, one half being payable when the license is issued and the other half at the beginning of the second half-year, viz., 1st October.

10. For the convenience of the trade, Collectors will, so far as possible, receive and dispose of applications for licenses under clause IV (3) to have effect during the following official year before the tavern sales for that year. Licenses for the sale of liquor in mufassal refreshment-rooms should be very sparingly given.

11. All further information may be obtained and forms of licenses may be procured at a charge of two annas each at the offices of Collectors.

12 The Board of Revenue in the department of Separate Revenue will issue such subsidiary instructions as may be necessary in the carrying out of these rules.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 20th January 1914.

H. H. F. M. TYLER,
Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 5.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 3, 1914. [PRICE, 6 *pies*

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1914.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometers: Corrected Daily Means. Dry.	Wet.	Observed Extremes. Max.	Min	Relative Humidity: Maximum Hour in Week	Mean	Wind: Prevailing direction	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky	Bright sunshine.	General weather.
January.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Cts		Miles	Inches.	Cts	Hrs.	
26th Mon.	30·022	75·1	66·3	84·5	64·6	..	69	N.E	141	..	3	8·8	Fine.
27th Tues.	·041	76·2	66·8	84·5	63·6	.	62	N.E. by E	110	..	15	8·8	Do.
28th Wed.	·013	76·6	67·8	84·6	64·9	.	65	N.E. by E	126	..	18	8·7	Do.
29th Thurs.	·004	76·1	67·2	84·8	63·2	.	64	N.E. by N	149	..	5	9·0	Do.
30th Fri.	·033	74·8	66·5	84·2	64·2	..	71	N.E. by N	133	..	28	9·8	Do.
31st Sat.	·026	75·2	66·2	84·4	65·5	..	72	N.E. by E	113	..	18	8·7	Do.
February. 1st Sun.	·017	75·5	66·7	84·5	63·6	143-4	74	E.N.E	92	..	8	9·3	Do.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 1·06 inches, the average due for the same period being 0·93 inch.

Madras Observatory, 2nd February 1914.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

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II-Sup.-5

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 5.) MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 3, 1914. [PRICE, 6 *pies*.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 31ST JANUARY 1914.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

Districts	Rainfall in inches			Price in Grain (or 82 tolas) per Rupee.											
		Up to the end of the week from 1st April		Rice.			Ragi			Cholam			Cumbu.		
	In the week.	1913	Average of 40 years.	Average for Jan.	Last week.	This week.	Average for Jan.	Last week.	This week.	Average for Jan.	Last week.	This week.	Average for Jan.	Last week.	This week.
Circars.															
Ganjam ..	..	66·3	44·1	10·5	5·3	5·1	19·7	16·5	16·6	.	..	..			..
Vizagapatam { A.	..	56·6	65·0	10·8	8·2	8·2	20·2	15·5	16·2	..	16·2	16·8	20·5	17·0	16·5
Vizagapatam { L.	..	34·0	39·8												
Godavari ..	..	30·6	38·4	10·7	8·6	8·4	19·8	14·2	14·8	18·6	15·6	15·8	..	‖ 18·1	17·9
Kistna ..	..	26·1	33·3	10·3	7·7	7·7	18·4	14·5	14·6	16·2	13·1	13·2	..	18·8	18·8
Guntur ..	..	26·1	31·0	10·6	8·1	8·3	..	15·2	15·2	19·6	14·3	14·1	18·8	14·2	14·2
Deccan.															
Kurnool ..	..	13·5	25·4	9·4	7·0	7·1	..	14·2	15·9	20·3	13·7	13·7	18·8	11·7	11·6
Guntakal ..	..	13·2	‡ 33·6	..	6·6	6·6	..	..	..	..	13·5	14·0	..	..	..
Salary ..	..	29·7	31·3	8·7	6·8	6·8	..	16·3	14·9	17·6	13·8	13·0	..	..	..
Bellary ..	..	26·6	† 28·6	..	7·4	7·0	..	..	..	..	16·4	13·4	..	..	..
Kadiri ..	..	18·3	22·4	9·6	7·6	7·8	16·0	14·3	16·1	18·6	12·8	12·8	16·8	13·1	13·1
Anantapur ..	..	22·6	27·6	9·6	7·2	7·2	17·8	13·3	16·2	18·3	12·6	12·6	17·0	12·7	12·6
Cuddapah ..	..														
Carnatic															
Nellore ..	..	32·6	34·6	11·3	8·1	8·1	17·6	16·7	14·8	16·2	16·6	16·1	16·6	16·1	13·4
Chingleput ..	..	37·9	44·4	10·3	8·0	8·1	14·4	12·3	12·8	..	..	..	..	.	..
Madras ..	..	45·9	46·3	8·2	7·1	7·1	16·3	11·8	11·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot.	..	38·0	43·9	8·7	6·6	6·6	18·4	11·6	11·5	..	..	..	15·0	10·3	10·6
Central.															
Chittoor ..	..	26·3	32·4	10·6	8·1	8·1	17·8	13·0	13·0	..	..	..	16·8	12·6	12·6
North Arcot.	..	28·3	32·1	10·8	7·4	7·8	19·5	12·0	11·9	..	..	..	18·7	10·6	10·6
Salem ..	..	21·9	23·1	9·6	7·1	7·1	18·7	12·8	12·7	18·9	12·0	11·8	11·6	11·8	11·8
Coimbatore.	..	19·6	20·7	8·9	7·0	7·0	18·8	14·8	14·1	18·0	11·8	11·8	16·0	14·0	13·9
Trichinopoly.	..	23·3	31·0	9·7	6·6	6·6	17·4	13·2	13·4	18·9	11·8	11·9	17·2	13·4	11·1
South.															
Tanjore ..	..	35·1	43·2	8·8	7·4	7·6	16·0	12·6	12·7	..	..	..	..	12·8	12·2
Pudukkottai.	..	32·2	§ 39·6	..	6·5	7·1	..	13·6	12·8	..	16·0	14·6	15·1	11·7	11·8
Madura ..	..	24·4	29·4	8·6	6·3	6·2	17·3	13·5	13·7	18·0	15·4	15·1	13·3	11·2	..
Ramnad ..	†	†	27·6	8·6	6·6	..	16·7	13·4	..	18·3	11·8	..	13·8	11·4	11·8
Tinnevelly.	..	20·1	24·7	8·6	7·3	7·3	17·6	17·6	17·1	15·6	13·1	13·6			
West Coast.															
Malabar ..	..	105·1	118·7	9·4	7·6	7·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara.	..	125·6	140·7	11·1	8·1	8·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
Travancore..	..	62·8	‖ 84·0	..	8·8	8·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cochin ..	..	69·3	‡ 108·2	..	7·6	7·8	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Hills.															
The Nilgiris	..	65·0	55·8	8·2	6·8	6·9	14·6	12·5	13·6	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Average of the 14 years ending 1912-1913.
‡ Average of the 8 years ending 1905-1910
‖ Revised figure

† Not reported
§ Average of the 22 years ending 1909-1910.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of one taluk Surada and Russellkonda reservoirs 24·50 and 38·50 feet deep respectively. Sowing of ragi, greengram and gingelly and transplanting of ragi and paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair Harvested paddy, redgram, horsegram and sugarcane; outturn fair to normal Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of gingelly, greengram and ragi proceeding or ending. Transplanting of ragi proceeding or ending Standing crops thriving. Harvested ragi, tobacco, sugarcane, chillies and horsegram; outturn fair to normal Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient. The Godavari 6·2 feet above the anikat. Ploughing, sowing of gingelly preparing of seed-beds for second crop, transplanting of paddy, ragi and tobacco and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, cholam, pulses, chillies and ragi; outturn fair to normal. Pasture insufficient in one taluk; fodder sufficient except in one taluk Condition of cattle good. Employment available Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair

KISTNA.

Water-supply insufficient in most parts of the upland. The Kistna 2·15 feet below the anikat. Ploughing, preparing of seed beds, sowing of second-crop gingelly and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested coriander, chillies and horsegram, outturn poor to fair; sugarcane, fair; ragi, fair to normal; redgram and cholam, poor to normal; paddy, poor to bumper. Pasture scarce in parts of eight taluks; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient. Standing crops fair to good Harvested paddy, outturn fair to bumper; oil-seeds, varigu and chillies, poor to normal; horsegram, maize and coriander, poor to fair; wheat, fair; cholam, cumbu and korra, fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in five taluks; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient except under the Kurnool Cuddapah canal, spring channels, wells and a few tanks. Tungabhadra 2·34 feet below anikat, but discharge sufficient. Transplanting of paddy and weeding proceeding in parts Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, varigu, ragi, cholam, horsegram, groundnut, arika, cotton, redgram, bengalgram, castors, tobacco and chillies; outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally available; fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest in ten villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Harvested cholam, bengalgram and cotton; outturn fair. Pasture available, fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply sufficient except in two taluks. Ploughing, sowing of second-crop paddy, removing of rank grass and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops fair except dry crops in parts of one taluk. Harvested cotton, outturn poor to normal; pulses, poor to fair; wheat and cholam, fair; paddy and sugarcane, fair to normal; ragi, normal Pasture not available; fodder sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle good except for rinderpest in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing betel-crop good. Pasture very scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good, but foot-and-mouth disease in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in two taluks and in parts of four taluks. Ploughing for and weeding of paddy, sowing of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, outturn fair to normal; ragi, groundnut, sugarcane, fair; horsegram, poor; cholam, cumbu, gingelly, poor to fair. Pasture scarce in five taluks and fodder insufficient in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply insufficient under certain tanks. Sowing of paddy, gingelly and indigo, weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, groundnut, cholam and horsegram; outturn fair to normal. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair, but rain is needed to replenish the tanks.

NELLORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. No flow over the Nellore and Sangam anikats, but supply adequate. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, transplanting of chillies, ragi and paddy, and weeding proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair to good. Harvested paddy, arugu, cholam and horsegram; outturn fair to normal, ragi, bad to fair; cumbu, normal. Pasture generally available. Fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax, black-quarter and foot and mouth disease in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing for and transplanting of paddy and ragi, sowing and weeding of paddy in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, groundnut, varagu and ragi; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, gingelly and ragi, transplanting of paddy, ragi and weeding of paddy in progress. Standing crops fair except in parts of two taluks where they have been affected by floods. Harvested groundnut, paddy, varagu, cholam, sugarcane and ragi; outturn fair except in parts of two taluks where it was poor owing to floods. Pasture and fodder available and sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair except in parts of two taluks where the crops have been damaged by floods.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, weeding and transplanting of paddy, ragi, onions and chillies in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair to normal; groundnut, ragi, horsegram, sugarcane castor and redgram, poor to fair. Pasture and fodder available generally. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax in one village and black quarter in another. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of five taluks and one division. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, varagu, groundnut, cholam, redgram and ragi; outturn poor to normal. Pasture available generally. Fodder available but becoming dear in five taluks and one division. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient except in one taluk and in parts of three other taluks. Sowing of paddy, ragi, cholam, horsegram, planting of sugarcane and transplanting of paddy in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, ragi, horsegram and tobacco; outturn poor to normal; cholam, sugarcane, groundnut, fair to normal. Pasture sufficient. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient except in tanks. Four feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Sowing of cholam, transplanting of paddy, ragi and tobacco and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but rain required in parts of three taluks. Harvested paddy and ragi; outturn fair to normal; cholam, poor to normal; and cumbu, normal. Pasture and fodder available and sufficient except in parts. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of paddy, and cholam and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam and cumbu; outturn fair to normal. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

TANJORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient except in one taluk. No flow over the grand anikut and supply inadequate. Sowing of paddy, ragi, gingelly and maize, transplanting of tobacco in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair except in parts of two taluks, where paddy crops are reported to have been damaged by the late heavy rains. Harvested paddy, ragi and groundnut; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PUDUKKOTTAI

Water-supply sufficient. Cultivation of garden crops in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of five taluks. Discharge from the Periyar main canal 912 cusecs. Ploughing, transplanting of paddy and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops fair except in one taluk where wet crops have withered and in parts of another where paddy is withering. Harvested cholam; outturn poor. Pasture available except in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair, but rain is urgently required.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient. No flow over Srivaikuntam anikat but discharge adequate. Sowing of gingelly ending in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; outturn fair; ragi and samai, poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply insufficient in two taluks. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Malignant sorethroat, rinderpest and foot and mouth disease in parts. Employment available Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH CANARA

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing for third paddy crop begun in parts. Standing crops fair Harvested paddy; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Harvest begun. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good

COCHIN.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Cultivation of dry crops progressing. Harvest of paddy progressing. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Putting of main crops and sowing ending. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea and coffee; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

Week ending 31st January 1914.—No rain. Standing crops generally fair to good but damaged by late floods in parts two districts. Harvests of dry crops, paddy and sugarcane proceeding; outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy and dry crops proceeding normally in parts. Condition of cattle generally good; supply of water insufficient for irrigation in majority of districts; fodder generally sufficient. Prices show a slight tendency to rise.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., LAND RDS. & AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
3rd February 1914.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 5.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 3, 1914. [PRICE, 6 pies.

AUDIT ORDER BY THE HON'BLE DIWAN BAHADUR L. D SWAMIKANNU PILLAI AVARGAL, M.A., B.L., L.T.B., REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, CHEPAUK, MADRAS.

The accounts of No. 16, Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, Limited, for the Co-operative year ending 30th June 1913, as audited by M.R.Ry. K. Vedachala Ayyar, Chief Inspector, Madras City, are passed. The three statements of (1) Receipts and Disbursements, (2) Profit and Loss and (3) Assets and Liabilities are appended herewith.

2. The year under report is the ninth in the life of the society. The transactions of the society have increased under all heads. The number of members rose from 3,024 at the beginning of the year to 2,348 at its end; and the share capital from Rs. 25,548-13-5 to Rs. 29,250-10-9. The considerable increase under deposits by members from Rs. 24,508-0-9 to Rs. 42,189-2-0 and under loans to members from Rs. 5,013-4-10 to Rs. 9,762-2-9 (excluding Rs. 3,000 granted to the Mamb alam Co-operative Society) is noteworthy. Out of 355 loans granted to members 283 were for sums not exceeding Rs. 50 and out of Rs. 19,085-3-0 disbursed, Rs. 14,055-3-0 were for purchasing food and necessaries of life. This clearly indicates that the poorer members are greatly benefited.

3. The society earned during the year a net profit of Rs. 21,151-14-10 against Rs. 20,528-3-5 in the previous year. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 20,949-13-9 was earned in the Distribution department and the balance Rs. 232-1-1 in the Credit department. The amount due to the reserve out of the profits of the year is as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) The entire net profit of the Credit department (by-law 62) ..	232	1	1
(2) The whole of the entrance fees realised during the year (by-law 65)	* 124	8	0
(3) The Chit fund contribution [by-law 85 (9)]	76	6	11
(4) One-fourth of the profits of Distribution department after deducting from it, entrance fees, and Chit fund contribution, *i.e.*, ¼ of Rs. 20,746-14-10 (by-law 63)	5,186	11	9
	5,621	11	9

* Excludes As. 2 refunded.

Adding this amount to Rs. 18,199-8-2 which stands already to the credit of the reserve and is included in the deposit of Rs. 47,188-12-0 with the Madras Central Urban Bank, Limited, the total reserve fund will now amount to Rs. 23,821-8-11.

4. The common good fund on the last day of the previous year was Rs. 9,948-2-8. During the year a sum of Rs. 1,514-1-11 was added as per audit order for 1911-12 and also a sum of Rs. 503-4-8 as interest accruing on that fund. The amount utilized out of this during the year was Rs. 1,570-11-9. The balance to the credit of this fund on the last day of the year was thus Rs. 12,395-13-8.

6. The Dividend Equalization fund at the beginning of the year was Rs. 334–3–11. A sum of Rs. 656–10–4 is due to the fund for the year 1912–13 and Rs. 641–3–11 was withdrawn from that fund during the year: the amount to the credit of the fund at the end of the year was therefore Rs. 498–10–4.

8. The amount available, as per previous year's audit order, for distribution under dividend and interest on share capital and bonus to employees was Rs. 5,323–16–2. To this amount, a sum of Rs. 157 was added during the year from the Dividend Equalization fund and a sum of Rs. 8,986–1–3 was actually disbursed to members as dividend and bonus. The excess amount Rs. 3,500–3–1 was paid in advance out of the profits of 1912–13. Therefore the remainder still left for distribution under dividend on purchases, interest on share capital to members, bonus to employees and to common good fund under by-laws 63 and 64 is Rs. 12,050–14–0.

7. The Board of Directors are to be congratulated on the continued success of the Society during the year under review.

Receipts.		Amount.	*Disbursements.*		Amount.
		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Share payments	..	8,158 11 9	Share capital withdrawn	..	2,484 14 5
Loans and deposits by members	..	1,09,216 1 6	Members' deposits withdrawn	..	1,01,547 9 6
Loans repaid by members	..	14,271 10 1	Loans to members on personal security	..	17,705 8 0
Interest received	..	389 2 7	Loans to members on mortgage security	..	1,300 0 0
Sale of goods to members	..	6,10,772 10 5	Loans to other societies	..	3,000 0 6
Other income	..	6,37,127 21 6	Interest paid on loans and deposits	..	948 3 11
			Dividend and bonus paid	..	8,986 1 3
Total income	..	18,45,876 28 11	Stock bought	..	6,86,211 11 4
Opening balance	..	9,131 1 11	Establishment and contingencies	..	10,493 2 7
			Other items	..	3,57,470 8 7
			Total expenditure	..	18,48,236 11 7
			Closing balance—		
			Cash on hand with cashier	.. 2,614 15 6	
			Petty cash advances with branch account	290 6 9	
			Cash in the Indian Bank	.. 2,942 6 7	
					5,807 9 6
Grand total of receipts including opening balance	..	18,55,108 1 10	Grand total of expenditure including closing balance	..	18,55,108 1 10

Profit.			Rs. A. P.	*Loss.*		Rs. A. P.
Interest earned	..	..	(a) 2,955 0 8	Interest paid and due	..	1,142 8 7
Gross profit on sales of stock	..	..	38,461 6 6	Establishment and contingent charges paid and due	..	19,537 11 5
Other items	..	..	(b) 2,290 0 2	Written off	..	3 6 7
				Depreciation of stock of furniture and of house property	..	1,291 9 13
		Total ..	43,707 6 4	Other items	..	641 6 1
					Total ..	22,5.5 7 6
					Net profit +	21,191 14 13

Particulars of (a).		Rs. A. P.
Interest on loans as per statement	..	681 3 9
Interest on other investments—		
Interest realized on—	Rs. A. P.	
(1) Short notice deposit	102 5 6	
(2) Central bank investment	893 12 0	
(3) Indian Bank investment	896 11 1	
(4) Rebate and interest from Standard Oil Company	648 11 10	
	2,132 7 11	
Pending realization—		
(a) On Central Bank investment	923 0 0	
(b) Interest pending on Standard Oil Company	6 0 0	
	946 0 0	
	3,139 7 11	
Deduct interest pending realization on 30th June 1912 ..	853 11 2	
		2,284 12 9
		2,966 6 6

Particulars of (b).			Rs. A. P.
(1) Penalty on R.D.	..	..	6 7 6
(2) Entrance fees	..	..	126 0 0
(3) Contingencies	..	..	42 12 2
(4) Establishment	..	..	4 2 7
(5) Fines and forfeitures	..	..	41 0 6
(6) Income from cart and hire	..	..	9 9 0
(7) Auction sales	..	..	13 13 6
(9) Sale of pass books	..	..	6 4 0
(8) Rebate allowed by the Manbulam Co-operative Society	..	..	37 18 9
(10) Taxes and fees	..	..	180 0 0
(11) Chit fund contribution	..	..	78 6 12
(12) House-rent—			
	Rs. A. P.		
Realized	.. 1,733 14 3		
Pending realization on 30th June 1913	.. 54 11 8		
Total	.. 1,788 10 0		
Pending realization on 30th June 1912	.. 27 0 0		
			1,761 10 0
			2,290 0 2

Assets.			Amount.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
Cash in hand and Bank	..	..	5,567	6	6
Other investments	..	..	47,189	12	6
Loans due by members	..	..	9,751	2	6
Loans due by societies	..	..	5,000	0	0
Interest due to society	..	..	383	4	7
Value of stock in hand	..	..	47,993	8	11
Other items—					
	Rs.	A.	P.		
Interest on share capital, Dividend and Bonus, paid in advance out of the profits of 1912-13	3,650	0	1		
Advances pending recovery	1,130	8	10		
Bulletin account ..	161	0	8		
Value of furniture ..	1,897	11	2		
Do of house	14,053	0	0		
House-rent	84	11	9		
Interest pending realisation on other investments	846	0	0		
				21,301	12	3
Total ..				1,36,820	10	6

Liabilities.			Amount.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
Deposits of members ..			42,166	2	6
Share capital ..			30,250	10	9
Interest due by society ..			226	11	7
Cost of management due ..			303	9	3
Other items—					
	Rs.	A.	P.		
Adjusting heads ..	3,691	0	1		
Goods for which payment was pending ..	8,040	0	0		
Interest on Common Good fund	550	4	0		
Due to Common Good fund	11,896	9	0		
Dividend Equalisation fund	198	11	8		
				24,456	3	8
Reserve Fund				18,199	8	2
Total liabilities				1,14,644	11	10
Profit .				+21,151	10	10
Grand total .				1,36,820	10	6

Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
Madras, 15th January 1914.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI,
Registrar.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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Part III.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Tuesday the 13th January 1914	81
Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Wednesday the 14th January 1914	105
Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Friday the 16th January 1914	113

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the India Councils Acts, 1861 to 1909 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14, and 9 Edw. VII, c. 4).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Tuesday, the 13th January 1914.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Vice-President, *presiding*, and 51 Members, of whom 45 were Additional Members.

THE INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK moved that the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam, the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent, the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler, the Hon'ble Mr. Acharior, the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur, the Hon'ble Sardar Daljit Singh, the Hon'ble Mr. Pandit, the Hon'ble Raja Abu Jafar, the Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya, the Hon'ble Mr. Das, the Hon'ble Mr. Banerji, the Hon'ble Mr. Rice, the Hon'ble Mr. Wynch, the Hon'ble Mr. Laurie and the mover.

The Hon'ble Mr. CHAKRAVARTI VIJIARAGHAVACHARIAR said:—"Sir, in rising to offer a few remarks on the motion before us I associate myself with my Hon'ble friends

who, at Simla, offered their most cordial thanks and congratulations to the Hon'ble the Home Member upon the introduction of this Bill. I believe that this is a brave attempt, the first of the kind, on the part of Government in the matter of social legislation in response to the rising national consciousness. The Bill, in order to be thoroughly understood, will have to be read in connection with the speech of the Hon'ble the Home Member made at Simla, a most careful performance breathing kindliness in spirit and courage in resolve. While I am at one with all my Hon'ble friends in the matter of the excellence of the intentions and disinterested integrity of the objects of this measure, I venture to think that the programme and plan need examination in detail to see how far those intentions and objects are carried out and also in view of finding out, if possible, what would be the effect upon the sentiments of the people and the declared policy of the Government in matters social, if the measure, as it is now placed before us, even with the modifications that may possibly be introduced by the Select Committee, be enacted *in toto*. The programme may be divided into three heads: the first part relates to the penal provisions of the law, the second part to what may be called the remedial measures, and the last part is devoted to a scheme for the protection of minor girls by rescuing them from immoral contamination and by handing them over to suitable custody. This third part is entirely new, while the first and second parts are intended as a supplement to the existing law. Now I will take the points seriatim. The existing penal law on the subject of the protection of minor girls is contained in two sections, Nos. 372 and 373, of the Indian Penal Code. These two sections relate to traffic in girls and are intended to protect minors from being made victims to immoral contamination. The first section makes the act of a person who disposes of a girl under 16 years of age for immoral purposes penal, whether that act is selling, leasing or any other disposition; the second section, in similar circumstances, makes the act of the buyer or lessee or whoever else is the other party to the disposal criminal and penal. The penalty is severe enough and rightly so, it is 10 years' imprisonment and fine. The amendment proposed relates to portions of these two sections. Those who have had anything to do with the administration of criminal justice must have come in contact with pleas raised on behalf of the accused in connection with prosecutions under these sections.

"The amendment says that when a minor is disposed of in the manner mentioned in these two sections for immoral purposes the person concerned shall be liable to prosecution in spite of the plea that the immoral act was to take place after the completion of the age of sixteen. There is, under existing law, an uncertainty as to when, to bring the act within the scope of the law, the immoral purposes should be achieved, whether during the minority, before 16 years of age; or whether the act achieved later than 16 years of age, is also included in these penal provisions. Such pleas are often raised, and successfully too, as to whether the seller and buyer could prove to the satisfaction of the Court that, although a minor girl is being trained as a courtesan, she would not be made a courtesan before she reached the age of 16. Under these circumstances Courts have said—but on this point there is a conflict of views—that the plea should prevail. The present addition takes away this kind of plea. The addition says it is immaterial whether the immoral purpose is to be achieved before the girl attains 16 years of age or afterwards. The next provision, which is also an addition to these two sections, is couched in certain technical terms which I need not explicitly mention. I believe the provisions of these two sections aim of a prohibition of habitual immoral use, not isolated, single or rare use. The amendment proposed by the Bill on the point is not very clear. I take it, in the light of the speech of the Hon'ble the Home Member made at Simla, that this is the meaning, namely, that these unfortunate girls are intended to be subjected not only to habitual misconduct but also to isolated and occasional misconduct: provided the purpose is this, the Act shall be made penal. There are also some explanations added by way of a definition of certain expressions and technicalities as to showing on whom the burden of proof should lie. I take it that this is a question of legal presumption and the object of the Hon'ble the Home Member is to cast the burden of proof as to good faith upon the accused. These are the additions to the penal provisions. I need hardly say that, so far as I am concerned, I welcome these additions. The next addition is to the remedial measures under the criminal law. These remedial measures are contained in section 552 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. That section says that if a woman is in the possession of any person who has secured it by force or by fraud or by any other means for immoral and unlawful purposes, the Presidency Magistrate or the District Magistrate may issue a warrant of the nature of *Habeas Corpus* and secure her presence before him and restore her to liberty. In case this woman happens to be below 14 years of age, the Magistrate may also order her to be restored to her husband, parent or other guardian. Here the Bill proposes to raise the age from 14 to 16 and nothing more. Here again I think the addition most welcome. Taking these two sections together it strikes me that the reform of the law is not only very necessary but that it falls far short of the expectations of the public. The Hon'ble the Home Member dealt with this demand in his speech in September last. I beg to make a few observations in connection with these provisions and proposals. The additions may not be half-hearted, for the intentions and sympathy with the raising consciousness of the nation are patent, transparent and well sustained, but still the plan of action is wholly inadequate to give effect to these intentions and sympathetic spirit.

" In the first place let us take the question of the age for the minority of the girls. For the purposes of Criminal law in its various aspects we have to deal with the ages of girls on three or four occasions. Those ages are 12, 14 and 16. Now, as regards 12: We all know that it is the age of what is technically and notoriously called ' the age of consent.' We all know what the age of consent means because there were grave fears and acute and intense agitation some 20 years ago when this ' age of consent ' was raised from 10 to 12. The next age is what is contained in the provisions of section 552 of the Criminal Procedure Code, namely, 14, the age for restoration to her guardian. It will be 16 when this Bill shall have been passed. Then there is the age of 16, treated of in sections 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code, for the purpose of treating girls as minors for protection against immoral disposal. What the public really demand is that all these several ages are wholly inadequate for the purpose of really protecting girlhood, and should be raised. For myself—and I am party to that public feeling—it would be most healthy and most in consonance with the public and national feelings to raise all these ages to 18: from 12 to 18, from 14 to 18 and from 16 to 18, and 18 should form the limit of age for all these purposes. I shall presently explain why. I am very well aware of the agitation some years ago when Sir Alexander Scoble started what was then called the Age of Consent Act. The fears and agitation were due to an inexcusable confusion of ideas on the part of Government and to inexcusable confusion of conditions, because in that case the husband and the stranger were placed on a footing of equality. That was the grand cardinal initial mistake made. If that confusion did not exist, if the conduct of the stranger was kept distinct from the conduct of the husband, there would have been no agitation or only to a small and inappreciable extent. Now the confusion in regard to this is that in this country and in many other countries marriage is not regard as a contract; marriage is considered a sacrament; and marriages are performed not by the parties concerned among the vast majority of the people in India, but by their guardians; so that the question of consent for keeping up the relations between these two parties under the law of God and man does not arise. No doubt, with our knowledge of science, with our knowledge of physiology and physiological conditions and the requirements of Society, the parents and guardians of boys and girls have to be educated into postponing the marriageable age gradually. The agitation confined itself to interference in this matter by the State. Without stopping early marriages, without postponing the present low age of marriage, to put the parties married together and yet to prevent them from having what they believed to be the natural rights and relations sanctioned by the law of God and man was deemed improper; and hence the whole legislation was resisted. But there can be no excuse why ex-matrimonial relations with minor girls ought not to be prohibited by law and made penal. It is one thing to prohibit certain kinds of relations between a husband and a child-wife, and it is a totally different thing to prohibit those relations between girls of a particular age and strangers. What I respectfully ask for is that this age of consent may be raised for ex-matrimonial relations or at all events for relations which are other than unions, where such unions are sanctioned by tribal custom to take the place of marriages and involving the dignities, duties, and responsibilities of marriage, in all these relations I fail to see why Government should not shake hands with social reformers and raise the age to 18. I cannot understand the policy or the morality of the hesitation. So in this connection, as I said, the Bill falls considerably short of national expectations and of the expectations of Indian thinkers and leaders.

" Then there is another very serious point. Now these sections, 372 and 373, of the Indian Penal Code deal with two out of three sets of offending people, not to speak of the fourth, the minor girls. The sets of people are—I will call them by way of analogy—the producers, the distributors and the consumers. It punishes the first, the seller; it punishes the second, the buyer; but it leaves severely alone the fiend for whose sake the selling and the buying exist. I never can reconcile myself to this aspect of the criminal law. The poor impoverished mother who disposes of her girl may be punished with ten years, the wretched broker may be punished with ten years; but the rich and influential man, or whoever it is in whose behalf this is done, is to go scot free!! I never, since I took to law, have been able to reconcile myself to this aspect of the criminal law. It is a grave and mischievous defect, and I thought that this occasion might be taken advantage of to make all these three sets of people criminal under the law. That would certainly tend to greater protection of the girls. Now, Sir, this demand is no longer the special ticket of social reformers. The people of this country, Hindu, Mussalman, Christian, Jain, Sikh, and all alike, are awakening to a sense of the defects of their social customs and most so in the matters of the evils of early marriage and early maternity. And though, in a much lesser degree, people are also beginning to think that the Purdah system on the whole ought not to be maintained long. To encourage this new and rising consciousness to support the nation in their attempts to get a reform of the existing social customs, I expect that Government should render all the protection that it is possible on their part to render. The protection of our girls and our young woman against the intrigues of neighbours, against molestation as they travel by railway, steamer and otherwise, ought to be far greater than it is now. The law and the administrative arrangements are strangely defective as regards this protection; therefore our reform cannot be carried out at such a rate as we wish unless and until our girls, Hindu or Mussalman, etc., can walk out in the streets and can travel by railway train or steamer with the same confidence

and certainty of protection as the American girls 'Now,' how is this to be done? The present state is this. If the neighbours and others intrigue against a girl, provided she is unmarried and above 12 years of age, the law is silent. It must be agreed that it is a most lamentable state of things. You ask us to postpone the marriage, you speak every day from the platform of the evils of early marriage, but you say that a girl of 12 can be intrigued with with impunity. This is the state of the law. Can anybody now be asked to ask me further to argue this point? How many parents with unmarried girls over 12 will let them go out and give them the benefit of the free air while this is the state of the law? So I say that on this matter the Bill unfortunately falls considerably short of public expectations. The Hon'ble the Home Member made certain observations on this point. He says that the age of 12 is coincident in this country with a certain event in the physical development of the girl—I need not quote his own language—and he asks us to accept this natural guide in preference to artificial ones.

"I am sorry that it should be left to obscure and humble a man like myself to combat what I should call this scientific superstition. I thought that this superstition was long ago exploded, that nature is perfect, and that nature is our guide. The distinction between rational civilized man on the one hand, and the savages and the lower brutes on the other, is that the rational civilized man not only studies nature, but conquers nature and has his dominion over it. I wonder who told him (the Home Member) that nature is perfect? I do not know if my Hon'ble friend was ever a gardener. The most inexperienced gardener will repudiate this theory by his conduct. He destroys the first blossoms and the first fruits of the plants, any for the first few years he knows from experience that these early blossoms will not allow the plants to grow into vigorous trees and to yield luscious fruits. I own a mango garden and I can speak with some experience. My gardener destroys the blossoms of the first three years. He won't allow any fruit for the first three years. I wish to know how my learned friend got the idea that the age of 12 is an unerring guide. If we are to follow nature anywhere, it is hopeless; we shall be always tearing each other to pieces if nature is to be a guide

"Now in this matter the Hon'ble the Home Member uses phraseology which I believe he has unconsciously borrowed from careless newspaper social reformers, phraseology as inaccurate as it is calculated to diminish our respect and worship of glorious womanhood. He talks of the attainment of puberty. I think that language has been most unfortunately used. In newspaper controversies they talk of ante-puberty and post-puberty marriages and things of that kind. I never can understand what these things exactly mean. Post-puberty marriage can only mean the marriages of middle aged and old women and not adult young women. To my mind puberty is a period into which boys and girls, boys no less than girls, gradually and slowly and imperceptibly glide. The human female cannot say, 'mama, I was a girl this morning and this noon I am a woman.' She cannot say that, any more than a boy can say 'papa, I was a boy yesterday and I am a man to-day.' The theory is a scientific mistake, and a very unfortunate mistake; merely because there is some difference in the signs of development between boyhood and girlhood into manhood and womanhood, it is an unfortunate error to say that girls in a few seconds jump from childhood into womanhood. Puberty is a period Now this period of puberty to my mind is the most glorious period in womanhood, the best in her life, most full of romance, and of the capacity to enjoy and to make the best of the world. The length and character of the puberty depends upon heredity, her individual habits, upon climatic influences and social conditions; and we degrade womanhood when we talk of puberty as something to be concealed in euphemistic language, and I am sorry that the learned Home Member adopted the careless language of some reformers who carry on (I do not mean all of them) as often as not an ignorant warfare in newspapers. On this point therefore I am not at all prepared to agree in the view of the learned Home Member that the age of 12 is an unerring guide as regards the development of a girl. These are some of the remarks I intended to make in connection with these penal and remedial measures.

"There is also one more thing I could say in connection with this part of the programme. The Hon'ble the Home Member has disposed of this aspect in his speech at Simla in a paragraph, the spirit of which I must say is classic It is a sort of apologia for *devadasis*. We all know who *devadasis* are. They do lead a life of celibacy, and I am sure these ladies are in the highest degree obliged for the new view taken by the Hon'ble the Home Member. I said classic spirit; I do not mean him disrespect. Rather I would liken him (the Home Member) to the great ancient sages; Pindar sang the praises of courtesans, and Socrates, the wisest of the Greeks, made pilgrimages to the homes of accomplished courtesans. We all know that it was he who advised the courtesan Theodata how to cultivate her charms and how to make her house the centre of attraction for all that was best in Greece. It is in that sense I use the term 'classic' and not at all in a disparaging sense. Now, however, the eternal maids, the *devadasis*, no more keep their vows of celibacy than the vast majority of mankind keep their oaths of fidelity to their wives. I mean no great reflection upon ourselves. We are now rising to a higher sense of our duties in this vital particular, but I only say that, throughout all ages and in all countries, degrees varying, men made the vow of reciprocal fidelity only to break it. And our maids attached to the holy temples do not at all keep that vow of celibacy. They are celibate, it is true, but if the vow of celibacy includes purity of life I do not know if they ever intend it—at any rate in practice they do not keep it. So under the

shelter of the holy temples they maintain, and maintain successfully, schools of attractive vice, and now the Hon'ble the Home Member finds classic apologia in defence of that system. At all events it would have been best in the interests of morality and in response to the views of social reformers if no allusion had been made to this aspect at all by the Hon'ble the Home Member. I should have been extremely glad if this matter was left alone, perhaps to be dealt with when, I hope, Government will make another response to the national grievance and the national demand, and amend the law relating to religious endowments. Perhaps when that course is taken—and I beg that it be taken in earnest by Government—this question of *devadasis* may be dealt with. At present I do not mean to propose any amendment as regards this matter in this Bill.

"Then we come to what are termed the rescue provisions. These rescue provisions are entirely new. I shall have to read the provisions somewhat in order to make myself clearly understood. I believe the Hon'ble the Home Member will correct me if I am wrong. I believe the rescue provisions are intended not only to cover cases of girls suspected of falling or about to fall, but also cases of the fallen girls, but if that is their meaning, as I gather that it is their meaning from the Hon'ble Member's speech, then the drafting is defective and inadequate. The rescue provisions are contained in three sections added to the Criminal Procedure Code, to section 552, and these are numbered as 552 (A), 552 (B) and 552 (C). Of these, the most important section is section 552 (A). Section 552 (A) lays down the conditions for rescuing girls.

"Under this section the Presidency Magistrate and the District Magistrate may take notice of this fact under the following conditions:—First, that the female child under the age of 16 years frequents the company of any common prostitute. Secondly, that she is lodging or residing in a house or part of a house used by any prostitute for purposes of prostitution, or is otherwise living under circumstances calculated to cause, encourage or favour the seduction or prostitution of the child.

"Now, I desire to examine these provisions—the Hon'ble the Home Member may correct me in doing so if I am wrong. The girl who is rescued and restored to liberty by the District Magistrate, under the provisions of section 552, from immoral influences and contamination, is *not* protected by the provisions of the new section. May I ask, Sir, if I am right in thinking that this defect will be removed in Select Committee? If it is the intention of the Home Member to exclude such girls, I have a great deal to say; but if it is the intention of the Home Member to include them, I have very little more to say."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT said:—"You cannot consider in this Council what will be done in Select Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. CHAKRAVARTI VIJIARAGHACHARIAR said:—"All I was going to ask is what is the intention of the Home Member in regard to this matter. I do not ask what shall be done in Select Committee."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT said:—"I must inform the Hon'ble Member that at this stage we are dealing with the general principles of the Bill and not with its details. I must ask him to restrict his remarks rather more to the general principles."

The Hon'ble Mr. CHAKRAVARTI VIJIARAGHAVACHARIAR said:—"What I was referring to is what are the classes of girls that are to be included in the rescue proceedings. That, I submit, is a matter of principle. If you, Sir, rule that it is not a matter of principle but that it is only a matter of detail, I will of course leave it out."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT said:—"I think that, after the way the Hon'ble Member has raised the question and explained his point of view, it has ceased to be a matter of principle and becomes a matter of detail."

The Hon'ble Mr. CHAKRAVARTI VIJIARAGHAVACHARIAR said:—"Very well, Sir; then I will confine myself to the language of the Bill. The language of the Bill says 'frequents the company of any common prostitute.' Now let us see how we shall have to construe it? A girl of 10 might frequent the house of a prostitute. She might go to sell vegetables; she might go to sell flowers; and yet she might be brought under this section, because clause (*a*) does not define for what purposes the visit is intended. It merely says 'visits.' The visit is absolutely unqualified. Whether this girl who visits a dancing girl's house on business can and ought to be brought within the purview and scope of this Bill has to be considered. As it is I am unable to follow the phraseology of the proposal."

"The next portion of the section has reference to lodging. Now, in a large town like Bombay it is very possible that in one and the same house a woman of bad character and respectable families might be tenants. Is it intended that these provisions should be applied to such cases? The result will be, as pointed out in one of the opinions invited, that the law will be very difficult of application. Let us take, for instance, the courtesan. The law does not say whether she should be a courtesan at the time or whether she is an old woman who no longer practises her trade. No girls could visit her under the proposed law. Now, take the courtesans, who are in the full swing of their trade. The result of these laws would be that girls cannot be allowed to visit them for any purpose. What would be the effect? The effect obviously would be that they must have either adult women or boys and young men as their servants. Girls below 16 would be excluded from all visits to, and from all intercourse with, these dancing girls. Now, I ask what will be the effect of this? I ask whether it is at all proper that girl servants who are employed by courtesans

should be replaced by adult women and by young men? Of these two evils which is the greater? That is a point that has to be taken into consideration in dealing with these provisions.

"Now, the most important portion is that which relates to the rescuing of these girls. The Bill says the District Magistrate shall hand over these girls to 'suitable custody,' and it has also been mentioned both in the Bill and in the speech that the District Magistrate or the Presidency Magistrate will prefer the custody of persons who are of the same religion as the girl rescued. Now this question of preference is very important and must be anxiously considered by this Council. It is admitted that in this country we have not got homes for the refuge of these falling and fallen girls. We have very few homes worth the name. In the present state of things in this country 'suitable custody' ought to exclude individual male custody. Now, individual custody, especially custody of males, will certainly be resented by the nation unless the person, the man especially, if he is a man, unless that person is related to the girl in such a degree and such a manner that no suspicion of improper relations is ever likely to arise. The people are likely to resent such a handing over to individual custody. Individual custody would obviously not be understood, would not be desirable. Then we must have custody in the way of homes managed for this purpose or along with other purposes. But such homes, if any, are exceedingly few so far as the Indian nation consisting of all creeds and races is concerned. Now, the District Magistrate will have the discretion to find out what is suitable custody, and in such cases what will be the effect if preference alone is to be given? It follows by necessary implication that it is open to the District Magistrate to hand over girls of one religion to custodians of another religion. Now, I very respectfully and seriously submit that India is not prepared for this revolutionary change. This is a revolutionary change to which we have not a parallel anywhere in the world, and it will be most unwelcome to the people of this country. Now, that has to be considered very seriously by Government. I have some other observations to make as regards this matter. Apart from the very important question of custody these unfortunate girls are to be handed over to, there is the question of what is to become of them. Among Hindus marriage at a particular age, or before the girls reach a particular age, is compulsory according to their law and their religion. Now, if a Hindu girl rescued from the evils of contamination and handed over to custody, whether of the same religion or of another religion, has to be kept there under this proposed law up to the time of her majority, i.e., 18 years, who is to marry this girl? Before she reaches her eighteenth year marriage is compulsory according to Hindu Shastras. There is no provision for all that here. And how is the marriage to be performed? That is one defect. And a more serious aspect of the question is, who are likely to marry the girls? I fear, Sir, whether Hindu, Muhammadan or Sikh, it will not be easy to find a husband for any such girls. Where these girls are what are called fallen girls, certainly no husbands will be had for them. The fact that they are rescued, the fact that they are improved in morals, all these may be very good for society, but when questions of marriage are considered, whether Hindus, or Mussulmans or Sikhs, girls rescued from houses of ill-fame, girls rescued from immoral influences though in the best interests of society itself and in the interests of the girls, will not find husbands.

"Now, what is the Government and what are these homes to do in view to marry and find a career for these falling and fallen girls and fallen young women? Perhaps the question might be put to me as to what would be the case if they are not rescued. Here I am on tender ground, but short of prostitution there are various instances in which girls unfortunately guilty of lapses find husbands because their relatives and friends commit the pious fraud of concealing their misconduct. Now, their shame is to be registered and published by the Magistrate, and published to the whole world. But in the present existing condition, unless a girl becomes a prostitute, she will find a husband—I do not say in all cases, but in very many cases she will. We must take society as it is. In the present economic condition of India, with enormous poverty and greatly unequal distribution of such wealth as there is, girls, in their grinding poverty, it may be with the connivance of their guardians or even with the support of their guardians, may fall within the provisions mentioned in this Act, but they will be comparatively solitary, occasional, rare lapses, in the life of a girl. Being solitary, occasional, rare lapses, these will not be known to the whole world, they will not be published to all and sundry persons, and everybody concerned, and not only everybody concerned, but others also from motives of charity and kindliness, will throw a veil over these facts. The result will be that numbers of these girls, whatever may be their secret character, in the absence of these provisions, will be married and will find husbands and a career, but under the provisions of this Act, what will be their fate? The fate of these girls will be that they will be registered either as fallen or as about to fall. Under this arrangement no one will know which is the girl that has fallen and which is the girl that was about to fall when rescued. Of course where the girl's age is very tender when rescued there will be less difficulty, but where the girl is of a somewhat advanced age between 11 and 15 or so, then it will be exceedingly difficult for marrying families and husbands to know which are the fallen girls and which are not. But are we, for this purpose, to divide these girls into (*a*) the falling girls who are rescued before they have fallen, and (*b*) girls who have fallen before the rescue? Then there will be a race between the girls intended for the (*a*) class and the girls intended for the (*b*) class in the matter of classification. If the fallen girls deny that they fell at all and claim to be placed

in the class most likely to get husbands, is the Magistrate to hold an inquiry as to the truth and justice of the claim, and say 'I won't'? Is it in the interest of society to tear the veil off and say 'You do not belong to the first class, you belong to the second class; and therefore I will not put you in the first class'; and thereby diminish the chances of marrying those girls and setting a career for them? Are we thus going to divide these unfortunate victims? In order to divide them into two such classes an inquiry is necessary as to their guilt actual and their guilt possible. This, obviously, is most undesirable, absolutely tending towards the disruption of families, and, in my humble opinion, eventually to the increase of courtesans and not the diminution of courtesans, because these people cannot marry."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT said:—"I think the Hon'ble Member has raised his point in sufficiently wide terms now. He is a member of the Select Committee and can fill up the points of detail later on."

The Hon'ble Mr. CHAKRAVARTI VIJIARAGHAVACHARIAR said:—"If it were a question of mere addition to the existing sections of the Bill that, as a matter of detail, would be a point for consideration in the Select Committee. I may at once say that I am for dropping these provisions. Kindly allow me to say why I think these provisions should be dropped."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT said:—"I do not wish to restrict the Hon'ble Member in the discussion on the scope of the Bill. It must be on the ground of principle. I have allowed him to give his reasons why he wishes these provisions dropped. I hope he will not exceed three-quarters of an hour."

The Hon'ble Mr. CHAKRAVARTI VIJIARAGHAVACHARIAR said:—"I shall be as short as possible, Sir. The point I wish to make is this. In order to marry these girls, I was going to say, perhaps it would be necessary to introduce what I may call a home for fallen boys and young men. That is all. I do not intend to say anything more on that point. It would be exceedingly difficult to find husbands in the existing state of society with the existing prejudices and sentiments.

"A point that strikes me, as a matter of principle, which is worthy of consideration, is this. It refers to the procedure prescribed—the ways and means as I may call it—for catching hold of these girls who are about to fall. It is said that the District Magistrate upon complaint, or on his own knowledge and suspicion, may take notice of such cases. Now, we all know the difficulties, the obstacles, that would naturally lie in the way of the District Magistrate's knowing or suspecting the existence of such cases. How is he to know? Upon complaint? That is all right, but as regards his own knowledge and suspicion, the question arises how is he to know or suspect where these girls are and how is he to find out the facts? He must come to some conclusion as to whether he is right, as to whether his suspicions are right or wrong. This he can only do by making use of the existing machinery for finding out and collecting the evidence; and although we are told that this act places the matter beyond the reach of the Police, the District Magistrate will, however, employ the police. Seeing that policemen are highly elastic in their methods, it will place an additional instrument in the hands of the police of this country, which is not at all likely to be accepted by the people as a very healthy provision. Apart from the question of blackmailing, there will be considerable difficulty in the case of persons who belong to the police force, and even persons other than the police whom the District Magistrate might use for the purpose of collecting evidence, succumbing to influences of both money, and what not. Besides, the Magistrate's procedure is not made compulsory, and we are not told whether it is a judicial proceeding at all and whether the orders of the Magistrate are open to revision and repeal by the Sessions and High Courts. As the law now stands it looks very much like a departmental proceeding where a regular trial cannot be had under and owing to the provisions of this Bill. I see my status in the Select Committee curtails my intended speech here. Be it so. I had a great deal to say and I hope that in the Select Committee the Hon'ble the Home Member will allow me to be in the same position in which he was last year when the Resolution relating to the separation of the judicial from the executive functions was discussed. The principles and details of the Bill are so dovetailed that I do hope no difficulties will be thrown in the Select Committee in the way of proposing such changes as I think will be salutary and necessary, whether they belong to principle or to details. As I have said, the boundary between these two is very difficult for me to detect.

"When I say that these provisions as to rescue should be dropped, I do not mean to vote against the motion. Making allowances for all the defects of commission and omission, there is a substantial modicum of advance in this legislation in the path of social reform, which is entitled to my cordial support. At the same time the third portion of the provisions, namely, the provisions relating to the rescue, are dangerous and even, I should say, illusory and treacherous ground; and even if there were some solid grounds it would be most inopportune at this crisis to add to the national discontent. Even a single case of a girl handed over from one religion to another would produce a great evil, and the evil would be exaggerated and would cause profound heart-burning throughout the length and breadth of the country. For all these reasons I am even entitled to warn the Government on this matter, and I beg and pray that these provisions may be dropped as at once useless and dangerous."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock said:—"Sir, in moving the motion that the Bill be referred to Select Committee, I refrained deliberately from making any further statement, because there had already been two occasions on which the views of the Government on the subject had been placed before the Council. In 1912, when Mr. Dadabhoy was introducing his Bill, it fell to me to inform the Council of the general kind of measure which the Government were disposed to take into consideration after the opinions from Local Governments and from the public generally had been received. At that time the proposal was entertained of making a differentiation in respect of the age of consent between husbands and strangers. It had been then contemplated as a possibility that in respect of extra-matrimonial relations the age of consent might be raised to 13, and that between the ages of 13 and 15 girls might be protected by the constitution of a new offence of misdemeanour if intercourse was had with them. These proposals were circulated then, and as I explained last September, they were dropped because we were warned on all sides that it was undesirable to interfere with the age of consent or to attempt discriminations of the kind mentioned. I recognise that the Hon'ble Mr. Acharjar is an ardent social reformer, and he is anxious that we should take a very bold step indeed in raising the age of consent outside matrimony to so high a limit as 18. I am afraid that we have to suit our legislation, not to the extreme demands of the most ardent social reformers, however much we may sympathise with them, but to the effect that our laws will have on the masses of the people at large.

"Then he made a reference to *devadasis*, or the girls dedicated to temple worship. As I explained last September, the omission in respect of them was merely an omission by name; that is to say, we did not desire to put in the law that any religious practice was in itself immoral. If it was immoral, it would come under the law; but we did not want to define it as immoral in itself, because we were warned that, although as a rule, such dedication did involve a life of immorality, it had not done so originally, and there might be exceptions, and therefore that to brand dedication as such as immoral was undesirable, and likely to wound the feelings of Hindus. While the Honourable Member is so extremely bold as to urge us as to a step which we should certainly hesitate to take in the matter of age, he is, on the other hand, apparently over-cautious regarding the rescue provisions. Regarding these, the only thing I would like to say is that they are a cautious and tentative proposal; that for years we demurred to taking action of this kind, and that the steps we have now taken are the very minimum that could be taken in the direction which we have been urged to follow from so many sides, and I am constrained to feel some surprise that the Hon'ble Member, in spite of the boldness with which he has urged the raising of the age of consent to 18 years, should be so timid regarding the risks and disadvantages which might follow the rescue procedure. It is of a tentative kind, and in particular cases a Magistrate is only able to exercise the powers when he is satisfied that suitable provision can be made for the custody of a child.

"I do not propose to follow the Hon'ble Member in all his details. As you yourself have said, Sir, he is a Member of the Select Committee, and as such will have ample opportunities of putting forward his views. We have all along desired to proceed as far as, and no farther than, it is safe to proceed in such matters, where the interests of so many social customs and ancient practices are involved; but we shall give every sympathetic consideration to any arguments that may be put forward by the members of the Select Committee, and shall see whether any modifications are necessary in this Bill in order to meet the objections that may be urged."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam moved that the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, be taken into consideration. He said:—

"Sir, last September at Simla, when introducing the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill, I placed before the Council the considerations that necessitated the amendments covered by that Bill. I had at that time expressed a hope that, considering the non-contentious nature of the Bill, it would be possible to move for the consideration and the passing of the Bill in that Session there. Out of regard, however, to desire of some of my non-official colleagues who wished this measure to stand over for a time, I moved for the consideration of the Bill to be deferred till now. Since September, the Bill has been published and has been before the public, and I feel sure that Hon'ble Members had ample time to study its provisions, and I am glad to find that, although a fairly good amount of time has been so afforded to the public and to Hon'ble Members, we have not received any criticisms nor, up to this time, any notice of amendments. Therefore, I may safely urge, Sir, that the Bill which is now before the Council is, as a matter of fact, of a non-contentious character. I move, therefore, that the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTION FOR EXEMPTION FROM ASSESSMENT TO REVENUE OF ARTIFICIAL SOURCES OF IRRIGATION.

The Hon'ble RAJA KUSHAL PAL SINGH said:—" Sir, I beg to move that the Council should adopt the following Resolution:—

'That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor General in Council that in all future settlements of land revenue any increase of assets due to the construction (otherwise than at the expense of the State) of wells, tanks or other artificial sources of irrigation be permanently exempted from assessment to revenue.'

" The most important means of safeguarding and increasing the agricultural products of India is Irrigation. The problem of Indian agricultural improvement is mainly a problem of adequate water-supply. The importance of improvements by irrigation cannot, therefore, be over-emphasized. Large and costly schemes of irrigation require years to be developed; while the system of well-irrigation is far less costly and yields immediate results. Wells are required in order to get full production from the soil in ordinary years, and to save the crops in times of drought. In the presidencies of Bombay and Madras the exemption of improvements by irrigation from taxation is *in perpetuum*. There, such permanent exemption from taxes of 'improvements' has justified itself by the effective encouragement given to the sinking of wells. The Irrigation Commission wrote in their report that the increase in permanent wells was by far the greatest in the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, where exemption is perpetual.

" The Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883) in its present form arose out of the recommendations of the Famine Commission of 1880. This Commission recommended that the practice of Bombay and Madras should be extended to Upper India so far as to rule that the assessment of land irrigated from a permanent well should not be liable to enhancement on account of the well at any revision of the settlement, provided the well were kept in efficient repair. This recommendation was embodied in the Bill which afterwards became Act XIX of 1883, and was thus referred to by the Hon'ble Member of the Governor General's Council in charge of the Bill during the debate upon it:—

'The section, as it left the hands of the Select Committee, proposed to go even beyond the recommendation of the Famine Commission, and to exempt from increase of assessment profits arising from improvements effected by the aid of loans taken under this Act, not merely for such periods as would secure to the maker a reasonable return for his investment, but for all time. In those temporarily settled provinces where cultivation has almost reached its natural limits this principle might perhaps be applied with advantage, but in others where extensive areas are still awaiting reclamation, which can practically yield no return and pay no revenue until irrigated, the enactment of such a hard and fast rule would result only in a useless sacrifice of the prospective financial resources of the State.'

" The same opinion was expressed by Lord Ripon and Sir Steuart Bayley.

" For these reasons the clause which embodied the recommendation in question was curtailed; and the profits of those improvements, which consists of the irrigation of land assessed at unirrigated rates, are still in Upper India exempted from an increase of assessment only for a limited term.

" The Famine Commission of 1901, observes:—

'We have carefully considered this question in the light of the grievous misfortunes which have within recent years afflicted Upper India. Our enquiries demonstrate that there is a field for the construction of wells, tanks and other artificial means of irrigation, to which it would be difficult to assign a limit. It has also been forcibly brought home to us—as it was to the commission of 1880—that the present terms on which these loans are offered do not attract the owners of land to make more than a partial use of the opportunities held out to them. We are convinced that nothing short of a permanent exemption will stimulate the owners of land to that full activity, which is on every ground so greatly to be desired.

'We recommend, then, that in all future settlements any increase of assets due to the construction, otherwise than at the expense of the State, of wells, tanks, or other artificial sources of irrigation should be permanently exempted from assessment to revenue. We are aware of the objection that it is financially unwise to exempt permanently the increase of assets due to irrigation in the poorer soils, because it is in the poorer soils that irrigation will lead to the largest increase of assets. But this objection is met by the consideration that, from the protective point of view, it is just the poorest soils which are most in need of irrigation.'

" While on this subject I cannot resist the temptation of quoting the very pertinent remarks made by the Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley during the debate upon the Land Improvement Loans Bill.

'*The English theory has regard to the relation between lessor and lessee, and from this point of view the English theory naturally urges that any increase in the letting value of the land caused by the lessee should be his and benefit him and that he* should get this benefit in the shape either of an increased length of lease on the old terms, or compensation for the unexhausted portion of his improvements. *The Indian* theory, if *I may say so, disregards altogether the relation between lessor and lessee and looks upon Government as a joint proprietor with the landholder*, and that Government, as a joint proprietor, is by

the ancient law and custom of India entitled to a share in the produce of every bigha of land. *The logical deduction from the English point of view would be that the landholder should have, as a permanency, the full benefit of any increased value caused by his improvement.* Even here I think myself that the fact of the landholder in India having a permanent right of occupancy in his land really divides off his position in a very marked way from that of the lease-holder in England whose position is a temporary one. The natural outcome of the Indian point of view is that when the Government as the sleeping shareholder in the land has provided that the improver should receive full interest for his money spent on improvement, and that he has been recouped for his original outlay, thereafter the Government should retain its right to a share in the improved produce of the soil. These two theories no doubt are antagonistic; but I think that it would have been possible to have come to a reasonable compromise upon them. As a matter of fact *you will see that Mr. Crosthwaite based his proposals on the Indian theory, but he went far outside that Indian theory when he proposed that permanent improvements of a valuable kind should be exempted for ever. His object in so doing was that he considered that public policy required that we should do all in our power to encourage improvements of this kind rather than look to future increase of revenue. And in this view, as a matter of expediency, I most fully concur.* I think that it would have been very possible to arrange the two conflicting theories upon somewhat such terms as these if we had gone on and proceeded to legislate. But there was another difficulty and that was the difficulty of distinguishing between the two classes of improvements which Mr. Crosthwaite desired to distinguish. It was almost impossible to draw any line or to find any logical terms to cover the distinction which he desired; permanent and temporary would not do, nor perfect and imperfect; and after considering the matter again I have come to the conclusion that our mistake was in looking at the nature of the improvement instead of trying to find the distinction in the condition of the country to be improved. I think that if we had looked rather to the question of complete or incomplete cultivation, by a sparse or full population, we might probably have more easily found the means of logically distinguishing between the two classes than in looking to the nature of the improvement to be effected. However the idea of special legislation upon this point was abandoned, and it was abandoned because it was inextricably mixed up with the very much larger question with regard to the whole principle of re-settlement in Northern India which was at that time under reference to the Secretary of State. *In referring that question to the Secretary of State, the Government of India expressed in very general and broad terms its desire that improvements effected by landholders should hereafter be exempted from assessment, and in reply the Secretary of State, in equally general and broad terms, expressed his thorough approval of the principle.*

'*I quite admit—in fact I most fully concur in what Mr. Quinton observed as to districts where the land is fully cultivated and where there is a very small margin of waste and a very full population—where, in other words, it is far more important to improve existing cultivation than to bring additional land under the plough—that there section 11 in its broad application may well stand, and the Government should say "improve your lands by all means, we shall not take anything for it."*'

"The late lamented Lord Ripon said, during the debates on the Land Improvement Loans Bill:—

'It appears to me that the principle laid down in section 11 as it stood is a right principle in regard to what I may describe as fully cultivated land.'

"The then Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab said:—

'He fully agreed that the principle embodied in section 11 of the Bill as it left the hands of the Select Committee was applicable to districts which were fully developed, in which the margin of waste land was small and where the share in the assets of the land had come up to a fair level.'

"An improvement-making landholder not only secures his own share but that of the Government, which, in the shape of revenue and cesses, is always larger than his own share. The saving which will accrue to the State in famine expenditure and loss of revenue consequent on famine will recoup the loss of revenue which will result from exempting permanent masonry wells from taxation. Wells are dug and in some cases they fail to give water. Money is spent periodically on repairs. In some cases the water-level goes down after some years and wells become useless. One can never be certain that a well constructed by him will be successful. All these things constitute an element of uncertainty which discourages the investment of money in improvements by irrigation. If instead of constructing permanent masonry wells, landholders invest money in making loans to their cultivators, they will be getting much larger return. Unless this concession is made, there can be no sufficient inducement to landholders to construct masonry wells.

"The fear of enhanced revenue assessment deters many landholders from making improvements by irrigation.

"In the evidence given before the Indian Irrigation Commission, the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Madhav Chitnavis, the most talented member of the landed aristocracy in India, stated:—

'I would recommend that improvements should never be taxed, because these improvements secure the revenue to Government; whereas in the malguzars or the person who invests money, it is of course uncertain what he will have to pay by way of assessment. He has also to spend money for the repairs of these works. While he is held

responsible for them, it is not certain whether the improvements he makes will always give him a sure return. A well may be dug and it may fail and may not be successful.

'I have stated the grounds already. He spends money, and considering vicissitude of seasons and many liabilities, such as repairs, etc., to which the improver makes himself subject, the sacrifice made by Government by such exemption will not be too much. It must also be noted that he thereby secures a larger share of Government revenue than his own share. This would also secure fully to people all benefits arising from the improvements on which they spend their money instead of keeping them under suspense that a large portion of the benefit arising out of such an improvement will be appropriated by Government after the settlement.'

"In the Report on the Improvement of Indian Agriculture, Dr. Voelcker says:—

'As long as this (taxation of improvements) continues, it will certainly act as a bar to agricultural improvement, and will prevent the outlay of private capital on wells and minor works of irrigation. I think, therefore, that the system should be relaxed, at least in the extent of securing to the man who digs a masonry well that he shall not be directly or indirectly liable to any rise of taxation on account of the improvement which he has effected by the expenditure of his private capital upon it.

'In a Resolution of the Revenue Department of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No 893 A of 1889, a comparison is drawn between the four Districts—Ghazipur, Jounpur, Ballia and Benares—which are under permanent settlement as regards the Land Tax, and the adjacent and similarly situated districts which are temporarily settled, and, consequently are liable to periodical revision of the Land Tax. In the former, 55 per cent. of the cultivated area has been brought under irrigation by wells, tanks, and streams, and in Jounpur alone 55,224 wells have been dug by private capital. But in the temporarily settled districts only between 16 and 17 per cent. of the cultivated area has been brought under irrigation from wells and other sources, exclusive of canals. If the land under canals be added, there is, even then, only a total of 22 per cent. of the whole cultivated area of the temporarily settled districts under irrigation as against 55 per cent. in the permanently settled districts, there being no canals at all in the latter. Private efforts, therefore, under these circumstances, have done far more than all the aid of Government, even including the making of canals. The points here brought out are well worthy of consideration, and it has further to be remembered that anything which induces the people to invest money on the land gives them a permanent interest in the continuance of the English rule.'

"On the page 24th of the Land Revenue Policy of the Government of India they say:—

'In Zamindari provinces, where the revenue is temporarily assessed on estates as a whole, and not on each particular plot of land composing them, the State has not similarly surrendered its right to all share in improvements in which the capacity of the soil plays a part of industry or outlay of the cultivator.'

"I submit that the capacity of the soil should not be taken into consideration in this matter. The Government derives no benefit therefrom unless a landholder builds a well. A landholder invests his own money and reaps advantages with the aid of irrigation which the Government does not provide. The Government does not spend any money in providing water. I fail to understand why the Government should share the benefits arising from improvements to the construction of which they have not contributed in any manner whatever.

"The late lamented Lord Ripon said:—

'Although it is I know said that there are two factors in the results of all improvement, namely, the expenditure of the tenants' capital and labour, and the inherent qualities of the soil, in the case of the cultivated land, this second factor should not, as it seems to me, be regarded as constituting an appreciable element in the calculation of the value of a tenant's improvements. For the right to enjoy the results of the inherent qualities of the soil is already covered by the payment of his ordinary rent, and the addition to the letting value of his land arising from his improvements may therefore be treated as resulting only from his expenditure of capital and labour.'

"In the Resolution No. 6—193-2, dated the 24th May 1906, the Government of India says:—

'Seeing that the basis of the land revenue assessment is the principle that the State is entitled to a portion of the produce of all land, equity demands that this portion should ordinarily vary, if not with the gross produce, at all events with the net profits of cultivation; and to exempt a profitable improvement from enhanced assessment tends to favour the rich as against the poor; nor can it seem fair to a poor peasant, without capital, that his neighbour who derives large profits from his improvement should be permanently assessed at the same rate on his secure and fertile irrigated lands as he himself pays on his fields dependent only on a precarious rainfall. Another practical objection to the proposal to exempt improvements permanently from assessment is that unless extended to existing improvements as well as new ones, it must soon lead to great inequality of assessment since land assessed under the present rules as irrigated from an existing improvement would remain for ever assessed at a much higher rate than exactly similar adjoining land irrigated from a well or other work hereafter constructed. The Government of India are also of opinion that the adoption in Northern India of the proposed policy would lead to a very large sacrifice of land revenue, quite out of proportion to

the result attained in the encouragement of improvements; and it is to be observed that the Irrigation Commission recommend the trial of the policy only in tracts exposed to famine, in which special inducements are required.'

" The theory seems to be that the land belongs to the State, and it has in consequence a right to take a share of the produce as rent. Nothing could be more erroneous. The State demand upon land is not rent but only a land revenue, or in other words, a land-tax. Even the East India Company took that view. In their despatch of 17th December 1856, they laid down that the—' right of the Government is not a *rent* which consists of all the surplus produce after paying the cost of cultivation and the profits of Agricultural stocks, but a *land-revenue* only.'

" This is the soundest view that can be taken of the nature of the demand, and in this view it is nothing more than a tax which is imposed upon land for the purpose of the State. As a matter of fact, the State is not the owner of the land; the contractual relations of landlord and tenant do not subsist between the Government and the landholder; the subordination of the landholder is that of a subject to the Crown. The landholder's liability to pay a tax levied by Government is undoubted, but it is wrong to assume that the Government has a right to share in the proprietary profits.

" In support of my view I quote the following extract from the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's speech:—

' As regards the question of land revenue—whether it was rent or tax, and whether I was right in including it among the proceeds of taxation—the Hon'ble Member has raised again the old controversy to which by anticipation I had briefly referred. I will, however, mention in this matter a great authority on the subject—an authority which I hope will satisfy even the Hon'ble Member. One of the most distinguished Finance Ministers that the Civil Service ever gave to India was Sir David Barbour. Now, Sir David Barbour, as I have already stated, assisted Lord Cromer in his enquiry into the income in India per head, an enquiry which was made in the early eighties. The report, setting forth the final conclusions of that enquiry has been treated by Government, curiously enough, as a confidential document. On several occasions a demand was made in the House of Commons for the production of that report, but the Secretary of State invariably resisted it on the ground that the papers were confidential. By an extraordinary chance, however, I came across a copy of this report in the Imperial Records. I found it among a heap of books in a neglected corner. On the outside the volume had nothing to indicate that it was of a confidential character; inside, however, the word ' Confidential ' was printed in a corner. I asked the librarian, as the book was there among other books, if I could use it, and he said I could, as well as any other book in the room! Now in that report, Sir David Barbour gives his deliberate opinion that our Land Revenue must be included among the contributions made by the people, and he gives most excellent grounds for that opinion. He says:—the only question that has to be considered is, of the total wealth produced by the community, how much is required by the Government for the purposes of administration? It is quite clear that if the Government did not take this land-revenue from the people, it would remain with the community and would fructify in its pockets. In that respect land-revenue stands precisely on the same level as the proceeds of the salt-tax or any other taxes, and therefore in estimating the total contribution of the people for the expenses of the Government, land-revenue, he says, must be included.

" There is practical unanimity in the opinions of all authorities concerned that the right of private proprietorship in land was generally recognised by the Hindu Rajas, who thus claimed to receive from the cultivators of the soil, not a land-rent due to a landowner, but a land-tax due to the Government of the country.' The land-revenue of the Hindu States was therefore a sort of tax on the income derivable from land.

" In ' An Introduction to Hindu Polity,' by Mr. Kashiprasad Jaiswal, a great array of authorities has been cited in support of this opinion, *vide* ' The Modern Review,' August, 1913, page 205.

" In the letter from the Government of Bengal to the Government of India, dated the 24th June 1901, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal says:—

' The controversy as to whether the Zamindars confirmed at the permanent settlement were landholders in the English sense or revenue-collectors of varying length of standing is familiar to all the readers of the revenue discussions in Bengal. The truth probably lies between the position adopted by the advocates of the two sides of the question, and while there were large numbers of middle-men suddenly converted into landholders, there were also hereditary chiefs with all the attributes of proprietorship that were known in their time in India.'

" The Government of India say that to exempt a profitable improvement from enhanced assessment will tend to favour the rich as against the poor. I submit that a landholder who is rich and will employ his capital in improving his land will realize large profits. There is no reason why his poor neighbour should consider it a grievance. Even at present, the temporary exemption does not place a rich and a poor landholder in the same position. A rich landholder who constructs masonry wells derives profit from his wells, which a poor landholder who cannot make a well cannot enjoy. If the Government is pleased to grant the suggested perpetual exemption, the fact that the improvement-making landholder will be realizing large profits will be a potent stimulus to poor landholders to follow the example of their richer brethren. Even poor landholders will

probably borrow money and effect the same improvements on their lands. Even at present there are inequalities in assessment. Some districts and provinces are lightly assessed, while others are heavily assessed. Some enjoy permanent settlement, while short term settlements prevail in others. Perpetual exemption should be granted in respect of both existing and future improvements. Owing to the frequency of famines in recent years which have afflicted Northern India, the expenditure and loss of revenue in consequence of famines have been enormously heavy.

"I am sure that if my resolution is accepted, masonry wells and other irrigation works will be multiplied in such large numbers that famines will become things of the past and will cease to be dreaded by people.

"In the Resolution No. 6—193-2, dated 24th May 1906, the Government of India say:—

'The adoption in Northern India of the proposed policy would lead to a very large sacrifice of land-revenue, quite out of proportion to the result attained in the encouragement of improvements.'

"I submit that in the majority of cases, the construction of a well does not lead to an enhancement of rent. It simply ensures the stability of rent and affords additional protection against the effects of drought.

"The following extract from the speech delivered by the Hon'ble Sir Duncan Colvin Baillie, K.C.S.I., Senior Member of the Board of Revenue of the United Provinces, in the meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council held on the 2nd December 1913, supports my view:—

'The rule which meets the Hon'ble Member's view would be as follows:—

'When land is improved by irrigation, by works constructed by or at the instance of landholders by the expenditure of private capital, the increase in rental derived from the improvement shall not be taken into account at the revision of the assessment of land-revenue next following the date when the works were constructed.

'*The result in nine cases out of ten at least was that no effect on the jamabandi due to the improvement was discernible. The great bulk of the area of land in which wells can be constructed in these provinces was already irrigable. A landholder constructs a new well but that well does not make the land formerly unirrigated irrigable. It adds to the supply of water available. It is used when water in the surrounding wells falls low. But it ordinarily does not lead to an enhancement of rent or at any rate to a material enhancement of rent.* The rule which the Hon'ble Member advocated was abandoned because it was found to give practically nothing to the Zamindar, and it was for this reason that the Government adopted the principle of re-imbursing the Zamindar for the expenditure."

"In view of these facts it cannot be said that the loss of revenue entailed by the acceptance of my resolution will be as great as is apprehended. The incentives which Government supplies to Agricultural improvements and the prosperity which those improvements bring to the people should be a matter of as much concern to the Government as the amount of revenue which is brought into the Exchequer of the State. The increase in produce in consequence of improvements will result in the expansion of trade which will add to the income of the State. The concession prayed for if made will strike the popular imagination as an act of great liberality.

"For these reasons I beg to recommend this Resolution for acceptance by the Hon'ble Council."

The Hon'ble Sir GANGADHAR CHITNAVIS said:—"Sir, I beg to support the Resolution. I have always held the view embodied in the Resolution before the Council. I think in the interest as much of the Government as of the land-holder improvements due to irrigation works constructed by the private settlement-holder should be permanently exempted from assessment. This view is quite in conformity with some of the accepted principles of land tenures. Government have all along accepted the principle of exemption from assessment of improvements not carried out at State cost. The only difference between us is over the period of exemption. While the people have held that the exemption should be for all time to come, Government have made it a rule that it shall be for a period sufficiently long to recoup the landholder all capital cost *plus* interest. Even in the case of petty irrigation works like wells the Government have gradually liberalised their policy, and by their Resolution, dated 24th May 1906, the Government of India passed orders, notwithstanding opposition from some of the Local Governments, for the elimination at the time of assessment of such wells from the village assets if they fell into disuse for any reason. As between landlords and tenants most of the provincial tenancy laws prohibit enhancement of rent on the ground of improvements carried out by tenants. I do not see why this principle should not determine in the same manner the relations between Government and the malguzar in regard to improvements. The great point in land-revenue administration is that the prospector should have sufficient inducements for improving the soil. For the very security of the revenue, if for nothing else, this is absolutely necessary. Once this point is conceded, it becomes a difficult matter for Government to resist the demand now made. Permanent exemption of landlord's improvements from assessment offers inducements to him for undertaking them such as no other measure does. And this exemption does not affect prejudicially the dry assessment of the village and the possibilities of future

enhancement. There is thus nothing by way of offset to the solid advantages of rural improvement which the concession is bound to secure. The fact should not be lost sight of that there is, after all, an element of uncertainty and risk in irrigation projects, and it is just possible that, with all preliminary calculation, the wells, tanks, etc., may not prove productive enough. Should this contingency happen, the capital is lost. Then there is the maintenance charge which the malguzar from self-interest bears. There may be some immediate loss to Government, but the permanent security of the revenue will more than compensate the loss. These considerations will, I hope, commend the Resolution to the acceptance of Government."

The Hon'ble RAI SITA NATH BAHADUR said:—"Sir, it is well known that nearly all our other sources of income are dried up, all the professions opened to us are crowded to overflowing, our arts and industries are gone, our trade and commerce are *nil*, we have fallen back on land, and land alone—it has been our last and only refuge. Eighty-five per cent. of the population inhabiting this vast Indian continent live by agriculture, and agriculture alone. I do not wish to take up those old controversies as to the how and why we have been reduced to this strait. This is neither the time nor the place to expatiate on them. Avoiding all controversial points, may I not ask in all sincerity that as long as agriculture remains the main support of our people, the Government should, I say it is its duty to, adopt a still more lenient and liberal course with regard to its land revenue policy. I know that the land revenue policy of the Government has undergone a change since the time of Lord Curzon. How far it has benefited our people in its actual working can only be sufficiently testified to by my Hon'ble friends who hail from other parts of India. One of the reforms urged in that resolution of Lord Curzon's Government is that 'the principle of exempting or allowing for improvements by ryots should be further extended.' This principle is a well-recognised and well-known feature in that great piece of land legislation —I mean the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885. For a definition of the term 'improvement' I may well refer to section 76 of the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885, which, though not applicable to other parts of India, will give the general public an idea of what is meant by an 'improvement.' Many things are included in this definition. In my humble opinion, my Hon'ble friend's request is a very modest one, for he has based his recommendation on one kind of improvement alone, that is, improvement effected by the construction of tanks, wells, etc. Any increase of assets due to this kind of improvement should be permanently exempted from assessment to revenue. It will stimulate the malguzar or the ryot to improve his land. One thing I may suggest in this connection. The Government may give effect to this recommendation with regard to any improvement to be made in the future. There can be no harm or loss of revenue if this course is adopted; on the other hand, much will be gained to the benefit of the State and individual malguzar or ryot, otherwise there would be no incentive, no stimulus to make an improvement. I therefore earnestly request the Government to give its whole hearted support to this Resolution."

The Hon'ble SARDAR DALJIT SINGH said:—"Sir, I rise to support the Resolution put by my friend the Hon'ble Raja Kushal Pal Singh, who in his speech has discussed the matter so ably and exhaustively. The principle laid down in the Resolution now before us has been already upheld by the Government and is entirely in consonance with the policy hitherto followed. Leaving aside the permanently-settled provinces the Government, in pursuance of the said principle, has in the Western and Southern Presidencies permanently exempted from assessment of revenue any increase of assets due to the construction of wells or introducing other means of irrigation at private expense. The period of temporary exemption in the Central and United Provinces is abridged to the end of the period of the current settlement, while in the Punjab this period lasts for 20 years and in certain special cases it has been extended 40 years. Now, Sir, every improvement that is affected in an agricultural area secures the Government land revenue, and as in the Punjab and United Provinces, where a system of occupancy tenant is in vogue, secures the interests of the tenant as well. Under the present circumstances, however, there is not much temptation for the landholder to incur considerable expense on the improvement of his holding, because all investments are matters of business enterprise and subject to the amount of profit that they would bring in.

"The present way of dealing with the improvements produce a deterrent effect and bars the improving of the land to its utmost capacity. It is advantageous to all parties concerned that all such improvements should be encouraged. The reform carried to any further extent, I am sure, would not affect the Exchequer, but on the contrary it would serve as a safeguard against remission or loss of land revenue in bad years, and in the long run prove a substantial gain. Such a concession would be quite in keeping with the solicitude that the Government has been invariably showing for the welfare and amelioration of the agrarian and land-holding classes throughout the country."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMA RAYANINGAR said:—"Sir, the measure suggested in the Resolution will have to be considered sooner or later, and it is as well that it be considered now.

"As has been pointed out, two of the important expert Commissions that had been appointed to solve the most perplexing problems that characterise Indian Administration—I mean the Famine Commission and the Irrigation Commission—have expressed their opinions strongly in favour of the principle advocated by the Hon'ble mover of the Resolution. So did Dr. Voelcker, the well-known consulting Chemist to the Royal Agricultural

Society of England. And what is more, Lord Curzon's Government dealing with the question summed up their policy in these terms :—

' It is the intention, however, of the Government of India in consultation with the Local Governments to take the whole matter into consideration with a view to the framing of rules that may stimulate the expenditure of private capital upon the improvement of the land and to secure to those who profit by such opportunity the legitimate reward of their enterprise."

" Government further said :—

' The principle of exempting from assessment such improvements as have been made by private enterprise . . . . . has been accepted by the British Government.

" This being the policy of Government, what the Hon'ble mover prays for will only be the application of the principle which animates that policy.

" In permanently settled estates the cultivators are secured in the enjoyment of the benefits of their improvements. In the Bombay Presidency there are enactments which secure to the cultivator in perpetuity the whole of the profit arising not only from such irrigation works as wells or tanks, but from the minor improvements which would count for an increase in assessment in a system of reclassification of the soil. In our presidency of Madras such profits are similarly permanently secured to the ryots In enacting the Estate Land Law the Madras Government was careful to secure for the ryot the benefit of his improvement.

" It is therefore quite natural that we should expect Government to make in favour of their temporary settlement-holder whatever sacrifice a zamindar is by legislature required to make in favour of his zamindary ryot. No ethical or administrative reason can justify a less liberal consideration of the claim of a settlement-holder for the fruit of his investment. The fact that the assessment of the holding is subject to a periodical revision does not in the least affect his position with regard to improvements made at his cost. The object of the Government, again to quote Lord Curzon, is to stimulate private enterprise and so forth, and I cannot imagine how that enterprise can be discounted in the case of a settlement-holder. Such differential treatment is not justifiable.

" I am glad that my friend the Hon'ble Raja Kushal Pal Singh has made out a very strong case for the acceptance of his Resolution. He has satisfactorily answered the objections raised against what I consider to be the most well considered recommendations of the Famine Commission I am in entire agreement with him when he says that the loss which Government may suffer in exempting from assessment the increase of assets due to private improvements will be more than compensated by the results that followed such exemption. Sir, no country in the world is so dependent upon agriculture as India is, and in no country is agriculture so dependent upon rain as in India. If any measure can in the least mitigate the almost inevitable consequence of drought that measure is a welcome measure, and I dare say the measure proposed by the Hon'ble Raja Kushal Pal Singh is such a measure. Sir, I have therefore the greatest pleasure in supporting that measure."

The Hon'ble Sir EDWARD MACLAGAN said :—" I do not propose to trouble the Council at this stage by giving the reasons which make it necessary for Government to oppose this Resolution. The reasons are given in full detail in a Government Resolution of 1906 and they will be further explained later on by the Hon'ble the Revenue Member. I merely wish to point out what I think must be spoken of as ' misapprehensions ' which occur in the remarks which have been made by some Hon'ble gentlemen who have spoken.

" I do not propose to follow the Hon'ble mover in his discussion of the theory on which land revenue is based. It is unnecessary for us to consider that in dealing with the present question, because whether the Government stands towards the landholder in the position of landlord to tenant, or whether it is merely taking a tax on his income, in either case there is nothing in the administraion of the other branches of taxation in this country, or in the systems of taxation in other countries, or in the system of taxation which has prevailed in India from the beginning, to render it unjust or improper to take a reasonable amount of taxation from improved land. The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis has very rightly pointed out that of late years the principle on which Government have treated improvements of this kind has very much developed, but I think it would be as well if Hon'ble Members clearly understood to what extent the Government at present gives exemptions from assessment to people who construct irrigation improvements. I will take the two Provinces which are chiefly concerned, *i.e.*, the Punjab and the United Provinces. Now, in the Punjab if a man makes a well he receives an exemption from enhancement of taxation for at least 20 years. If it is found that the exemption which he is thus given will not cover twice the amount of the capital he has spent, then he may be given a longer exemption which may extend to 40 years. In the United Provinces they go still further. There a deduction is made from the assets from the next settlement after the construction of the well, and the maker of the well receives a concession which thus extends not only to the remainder of the term of the existing settlement, but for the whole of the next settlement. That is to say, he *must* receive an exemption for 30 years, and he *may* receive an exemption up to 60 years. Neither of these can be called an illiberal system of exemption from taxation.

" Then the Hon'ble Member has told us that if this exemption is made permanent instead of temporary, we shall have such a large number of additional wells made that the

expenditure on famine will be very much reduced and will far more than compensate us for the loss of revenue which will be occasioned by the concession. He has unfortunately given us no figures; he has not given us the data on which he bases his calculation. I think that if he will look into the figures he will find it very difficult to justify a statement of this kind. When you come to think of it, when a man makes a well, the fact that he has to pay additional land revenue for the land irrigated by that well after a large number of years is a small consideration—too small to induce him to decide whether to make the well or to leave it unmade. He may not have the capital to make the well; he may have other reasons, and all this may prevent him from making the well; but the fact that he has to pay land revenue after a large number of years will not weigh much in the considerations which guide him. I find that one of the best and most experienced of the Revenue Officers who were consulted in 1902 goes so far as to say: 'I do not for a moment believe that any man who wishes to improve his land has ever been deterred from doing so for fear of land revenue.' That may not be the experience of everybody, but still that is the experience of a capable Revenue Officer. I may add that it is also in accord with my own experience. I have had very many opportunities of discussing the land revenue question with landholders who have been affected by it, and although I have discussed it with thousands of landholders, and although it has been my duty to listen to all they had to tell me of the disadvantages of increasing land revenue, I have never, to my recollection, heard a landholder say that he was not going to make a well because he was afraid of the land revenue being enhanced after a number of years. That may not be the experience of everybody, as I have said, but still I think it goes far to show that the enhancement of land revenue does not usually enter into the considerations which weigh with a landholder in making or not making a well. He may not make the wellbecause he has not got the capital; he may not be able to get the capital on reasonable terms; his co-sharers may refuse to help him; his land may be scattered about the village and he may have no power to consolidate it. There may be other reasons which will prevent him from making the well, but it is not because he has got to pay land revenue after 20 or 30 or 40 years. If a landholder did come to me and say that was the reason, I should try and exhaust all the other possible reasons before I accepted this one.

"Then the Hon'ble Member has referred to the various Commissions which have given their recommendations on the subject, and he has left us, I think, under the impression that he has the support of all those Commissions in his contention that permanent exemption from taxation should be given throughout India.' Take, first of all, the Famine-Commission of 1880. It is true that in one part of their report they say 'it might be possible to stimulate well construction by extending the practice of Bombay and Madras to Upper India'

"But the same Commission in another part of their report say that 'the landowner should be guaranteed against any enhancement of his assessment for such period as to secure such a reasonable return on his investment as would encourage the prosecution of improvements,' that is to say, they recommend what the Government are at present doing.

"Then there is the Report of the Famine Commission of 1900. If I may be allowed, Sir, to tread on such consecrated ground, I will this much, that this report does support the Hon'ble Member in so far as that Commission did recommend extension of permanent exemption; but the point is brought forward by the Commission, not in the general current of their recommendations, but as it were on a side issue, without any discussion of the merits of the question and in a very short paragraph. The question was thoroughly gone into by the next Commission, the Irrigation Commission of 1901—1903. That Commission went into the figures and data very carefully. They were misled as to some of their figures and they made mistakes on some of their data, but their recommendation was not that there should be a general extension of permanent exemption from assessment. They said that their general conclusion was that in Madras the permanent exemption had justified itself, and they went on to say that 'its trial in other provinces where exemption is at present only temporary would be justified in tracts exposed to famine in which special encouragements were required'; and they further went on to 'suggest a consideration of the question whether the rules applicable to the Central Provinces and to the Punjab might not be so far modified as to secure to improving landowners in those provinces a period of exemption from enhancement of revenue on account of their improvements which would not be less than that which is now given in the United Provinces.' In other words, they wished the other provinces to work their rules up to the same standard as those in the United Provinces, but said nothing about the general extension of the system of permanent exemption from assessment. And that, generally speaking, is the principle on which Government have acted since, that is to say, they are anxious to encourage the use of capital for the construction of wells and so far as this can be done by exemption from enhancement of revenue, they are ready to exercise thorough and ample liberality, but they are not prepared to go to the length, which the Hon'ble Member suggests, of giving permanent exemption."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF PIRPUR said:—"Sir, the very able and exhaustive speech delivered by my Hon'ble friend Raja Kushal Pal Singh renders it quite unnecessary that I should discuss this matter at any length. This speech has marshalled all the arguments effectively. But I would not be doing my duty both as representative of a zamindar electorate and also as an Indian, if I do not afford my hearty support to this Resolution.

"The Indian continent is nearly all agricultural land. All wealth, prosperity, every means of livelihood, depends almost entirely on land alone. Too much attention cannot be bestowed on land improvement. Everything that makes the tenant more prosperous or the zamindar more happy deserves the fullest support of our enlightened Government.

"Nothing is a better safeguard against famine than improved irrigation. Irrigation can best be improved by means of *pucca* or masonary wells at a comparatively smaller cost and tanks, etc. But let any man walk round even the chief cities and after a mile's walk he would find the number of wells fewer and fewer. They are generally situated few and far between. The result is that no sooner there is drought for one or more seasons both the tenants and the zamindars, particularly the smaller landlords, are reduced to a deplorable state. Even the largest landlords acutely feel the loss of revenue and have to give up many expenses which indirectly reduce rural means of livelihood. As soon as matters take a serious turn the Government and a portion of the public have to undergo the burden of supporting a numerous population. For years the Government Budget has to suffer the pinch of famine and then apprehends a future drought.

"Would it not be advisable to do all the Government can improve irrigation and multiply *pucca* wells? The present rules are not encouraging enough. If greater facilities and concessions are granted the benefit to the Government will be far greater than a slight loss of revenue. Afterwards that loss can be recouped in many other ways.

"We often find zamindars hesitating in investing their money in the construction of wells as there are other investments by which they derive greater benefit. They can advance money on higher interest and get much more than the wells give them. The principal and interest in a loan go on increasing, while the improvement made by means of *pucca* wells is shared by the Government.

"I think the contention of my Hon'ble friend, supported as it is by the opinion of experts, is very sound, that the benefit of improvements by means of making wells and tanks should be perpetually guaranteed to the owners of such improvements. After all he spends his own savings which he might have invested otherwise where Government could not have asked anything of him. The Government loses nothing by the landlord's improving the land. On the other hand the Government gains indirectly by the increased prosperity and the increased production. Moreover, in some cases, wells and tanks are constructed not so much for the purpose of enhancement of rent but for the increase in existing insufficient and unreliable means of irrigation. Why should the zamindars be taxed for their foresight and for helping the Government and the public in times of scarcity and famine? Perhaps it can be said against them that they help themselves also. But is it a fault or an offence? Is a zamindar who does a good act and by that gains some possible benefit to be fined in some future settlement for spending his money in improving irrigation rather than in usury.

"I think, Sir, when the Government fully consider this question they would be sure to look favourably to this Resolution. After all the zamindars generally, and those of the United Provinces particularly, are a heavily taxed class. Ordinarily they have to pay from 45 to 50 per cent. of the rent they receive, besides heavy cesses and the cost of collections, etc. They have to undergo the brunt of famines. They have to keep up their position and contribute to many public communal and philanthropic subscriptions. Their condition deserves the particular attention of the Government. Their indebtedness was one of the eleven points which Lord Curzon had noted for reform in India. I hope that the Government will accept this laudable resolution. With these few remarks I support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi of Kasim Bazar said:—"Sir, in supporting the Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Raja Kushal Pal Singh, I may mention at the outset that I come from a part of the country in which revisions of settlement and assessment of the land revenue do not take place on account of the Permanent Settlement. It would have been an advantage if a uniform system of land assessment had prevailed throughout the country, but since this has not been found feasible it is certainly desirable that the land revenue system should move along the line of least resistance. The fact cannot be denied that the revision of every settlement is almost invariably followed by an enhancement of the assessment of the land revenue. This has a very disturbing effect in tracts of land where short term settlements prevail, as, for instance, in the Central Provinces, Sind, the Punjab and part of the United Provinces. Every landholder desires to improve the land he holds and he often introduces artificial sources of irrigation to improve and increase the yield of the land. Now, when the term of settlement extends to only ten or twenty years, after which it is to be revised and the land revenue almost certain to be enhanced, the landholder feels reluctant to incur heavy expense on the improvement of his land. It must not be forgotten that the capital outlay on tanks and other sources of artificial irrigation is often considerable and cannot be recovered in a period of 10 or 20 or 30 or 40 years. Consequently, short term settlements and the subsequent enhancement of revenue act as a deterrent upon the improvement of land.

"It may be admitted at once that the State as the real proprietor of the land is entitled to a share in the increase of assets whether due to the State or the landholder, but in any case there ought to be a reasonable limit beyond which improvements effected by landholders should be exempt from revision and enhancement of assessment."

The Hon'ble Mr. ABBOTT said:—" Sir, I beg to support the Hon'ble Mover of this Resolution. I am sure that it would be an advantage to the Province as a whole and to Bundelkhand in particular. I should have liked to have seen the Central Provinces included in the Resolution; it would be a greater boon. Very many villages in the north of the Central Provinces and in the south of Bundelkhand bring in little or no revenue, but with good wells, small dams and tanks thousands of acres would be brought under cultivation. The rich far-sighted landlord is a blessing, and I should like to see him get the full fruits of his labour."

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLYLE said:—" The Resolution proposed by my Hon'ble friend deals solely with the one question—whether assets due to the construction (otherwise than at the expense of the State) of wells, tanks, or other artificial sources of irrigation should be permanently exempted in all parts of India from assessment to revenue. I accordingly confine myself strictly to this one point, and do not follow the Hon'ble Mr. Abbott in considering whether permanent exemption should be given in parts of the United Provinces and of the Central Provinces.

" If my Hon'ble friend's proposal were accepted, the loss of revenue involved would be very large. The assessment on the profits due to a well in the United Provinces and in the Punjab would, on an average, come to something like Rs. 20 a year; and as there are already about 750,000 wells in these two provinces, the annual loss in this part of India alone would be about a crore and a half of rupees. Even if the exemptions were confined to works constructed after the period, the loss involved would be very great if the construction of wells goes on as rapidly in future as of late years. I trust this Council will agree with me that a very strong case would have to be made out before the Government of India would be justified in agreeing to incur so heavy a loss. I could understand this Council recommending such a course if our practice were inconsistent with that followed in other civilized countries, or if it were opposed to the best traditions of revenue administration in this Empire. In this matter, however, we are at least as liberal as European Governments; and, so far as India is concerned, it is our Government that has been the first to treat liberally those who have made improvements at their own expense.

" I entirely sympathise with the importance attached by the Hon'ble Mover to the importance of safeguarding and increasing agricultural production in India by increasing the water-supply, but I join issue with him in the view that this can, to any considerable extent, be furthered by the means proposed by him.

" It is quite true that the Irrigation Commission considered that the construction of improvements was proceeding much more rapidly in Madras and Bombay than in other parts of India, but the figures on which they relied were not satisfactory. I have had quinquennial figures prepared and they do not bear out their contention. Inter-provincial comparisons are unsatisfactory as figures do not always represent the same things in different provinces. In the United Provinces we can compare the figures between the permanently and temporarily settled areas and there we find the construction of improvements going on much more rapidly in the temporarily settled districts than in the permanently settled tracts. I do not attach any importance to these figures. All I say is that we can tell very little from a mere comparison of the figures in various provinces. I follow Sir Edward Maclagan in declining to follow the Hon'ble Mover, who raises the old question whether land revenue is taxation or rent. For the present purpose it is immaterial. Every Government in India has enforced its right to a share of the produce of the land.

" To sum up, I am convinced that the measure proposed would not have the effect anticipated by the Hon'ble Mover. It is not the usual practice in most civilized countries, nor is it in accordance with former practice in India. The Government of India is bound to see that Local Governments do not adopt principles of taxation oppressive, inequitable or harmful to progress, but there is nothing of this kind in the measures now adopted by Local Governments, nor would there appear to be sufficient grounds for the Government of India to compel all Local Governments permanently to exempt from assessment all assets due to improvements. If in any tract the concessions now given are insufficient it is to the Local Government that application must be made, and I am sure any reasonable representation will receive a fair hearing."

The Hon'ble Mr. CHAKRAVARTI VIJIARAGHAVACHARIAR said:—" Sir, I wish to say a few words on this motion. The question whether the land tax in India is taxation proper or not does not now quite arise. This question of rent or tax is one which the Hon'ble Sir Edward Maclagan and the Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle refused to go into, and I do not wish to detain the Council on this very important point, but I will only call the attention of the Council to a statement as to the land tax policy contained in a book entitled 'Land Revenue Policy of the Indian Government,' issued during Lord Curzon's regime. There Lord Curzon administered a brilliant snub to Mr. Dutt. He said that Mr. Dutt confused rent with land revenue. That settles the question once for all. Land revenue in India is certainly a tax, not rent. As regards the definite prayer of the Resolution there is one point, I believe, that has not been touched on by Hon'ble Members who have spoken either on the one side or the other, namely, the question of what is the basis on which this frequent enhancement of the land tax rests? As far as I understand it, the land revenue policy of the British Government has been, whether taken over and inherited from previous Governments or initiated by it and perfected by it, when the tax is once

settled, a subsequent settlement of the same assessment is based on two grounds, justice to the taxpayer and justice to the Government.

" Justice to the taxpayer arises when, on account of deterioration of the soil and a host of other circumstances, he is entitled to a reduction of taxation: on the other hand, justice to Government is a claim to a share of his unearned increment. We are sure, I believe, that the profits due to improvement at private expense cannot be called 'unearned increment'? If it is not unearned increment, I believe, whatever be the loss of revenue, the Government is not entitled to share it. It is next said that the speech of the Hon'ble Raja Kushal Pal Singh is devoid of figures showing whether or not the ryot, in making his improvement, takes this tax on his improvement into his consideration. I respectfully beg to submit that it is not a case for figures at all; it is a speculation, and *prima facie* any person who is called upon to spend money upon improvement will be supposed to take all the facts into consideration which will show what sort of return he will get on that improvement. To say, therefore, that because he is given a period of from 20 to 60 years according to circumstances, he is not likely to take that into consideration, I respectfully submit, is not in consonance with all that we know of human nature. His state of mind is not capable of being put into figures. Now, it is not contended that by the end of the period allowed, whether it be 20 or 30 years or double that period, the man will have recovered the money expended upon it on the principle of a sinking fund. Unless and until it can be so stated, or unless and until there is a general revision of taxation throughout the whole country, I do submit that on the principles authoritatively enunciated and on the principles hitherto generally followed by Government as regards the administration of land revenue, the Government is not, in justice to the people and in loyalty to its acknowledged principles, entitled to tax the improvement. It is stated that the land tax in this country will compare favourably with the same in other countries. I respectfully submit that it will not. Figures have not been given either way. But some years ago the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in this Council did give these figures of comparison and proved that the incidence of land taxation in this country is far higher than the incidence of land taxation in the most advanced countries, and if it is necessary it can be again shown that the incidence of land taxation in India is much higher than that of any other civilised country. On all these grounds, on the ground of equity and on the ground of acknowledged principles and pledges, the recommendation before the Council is a very fair one and entitled to be seriously considered by Government. I need hardly say that the future Indian land policy must be to bring the land taxes of tracts not permanently settled as near as possible to the tax on permanently settled land and to the land tax in civilised countries, and also to the proportion of taxes upon other incomes here. Why should the owner of land pay a much larger proportion than the merchant, the trader or any other person? We pay 5 pies in the rupee as income tax, but compare this incidence of taxation with the tax on the profits which the landholder makes and the petty peasant makes. I respectfully submit that the future land policy must take all these facts into consideration. I have no hesitation therefore in according my vote for the Resolution."

The Hon'ble RAJA KUSHAL PAL SINGH said:—" Sir, the Hon'ble Revenue Secretary laid great stress upon the fact that the concession ordinarily allowed by the Government is not an illiberal one. I respectfully submit that the question before the Council is not whether the concession allowed is a liberal one or not. Every person has an equitable right to enjoy the fruits of his labour and expenditure. I do not see why a landholder who makes an improvement by irrigation should be debarred from deriving benefit from the improvement and from enjoying the whole profits thereof. The same Hon'ble gentleman mentioned that I gave no instance to show that in permanently settled districts the number of masonry wells was larger than in the temporarily settled districts. I read an extract from Dr. Voelcker's report. In the Report on the Improvement of Indian Agriculture, Dr. Voelcker says:—

'In a Resolution of the Revenue Department of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh No. 893-A of 1889, a comparison is drawn between the four districts of Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Ballia and Benares, which are under permanent settlement as regards the land tax, and the adjacent and similarly situated districts which are temporarily settled, and, consequently, are liable to periodical revision of the land tax. In the former 55 per cent. of the cultivated area has been brought under irrigation by wells, tanks, and streams, and in Jaunpur alone 55,224 wells have been dug by private capital. But in the temporarily settled districts only between 16 and 17 per cent. of the cultivated area has been brought under irrigation from wells and other sources, exclusive of canals. If the land under canals be added, there is, even then, only a total of 22 per cent of the whole cultivated area of the temporarily settled districts under irrigation, as against 55 per cent. in the permanently settled districts, there being no canals at all in the latter.'

" Then the same Hon'ble gentleman said that he had a talk with a number of landholders and none of them said that he was prevented from making an improvement by irrigation from a fear of enhanced land revenue. On this point I beg to read an extract from Mr. Malony's evidence given before the Indian Irrigation Commission. In that evidence he stated:—'The fear of enhanced revenue assessment is undoubtedly one of the causes which prevents wells being made.'

" The same Hon'ble gentlemen said that even if the concession asked for were made, there is nothing to show that the number of permanent masonry wells will be multiplied

to the extent claimed by the Mover of the Resolution. As regards this point I beg to submit that the speeches of the landholding members of this Council, who hail from different parts of India and who have intimate acquaintance with the actual condition of things obtaining there, all show that the concession asked for will give an irresistible impetus to the building of masonry wells.

"As regards the Famine Commission of 1901, I shall observe that it was presided over by Lord MacDonnell, who is a great authority on all agrarian questions.

"The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Revenue Department said that, if the concession asked for is given, the loss of Government revenue will not be small; it will be very large. He calculated the amount of loss, but I submit that in the majority of cases the construction of a well does not lead to an enhancement of rent, but simply ensures the stability of rent and offers additional protection against the effects of drought. I quote an extract from the speech delivered by the Hon'ble Sir Duncan Colvin Baillie. He said:—

'The result in nine cases out of ten at least was that no effect on the *jamabandi* due to the improvement was discernible. The great bulk of the area of land in which wells can be constructed in these provinces was already irrigable. A landholder constructs a new well but that well does not make the land formerly unirrigated irrigable. It adds to the supply of water available. It is used when water in the surrounding wells falls low. But it ordinarily does not lead to an enhancement of rent or at any rate to a material enhancement of rent.'

"I submit that, according to the view taken by Sir Duncan Baillie, the loss will be one-tenth of what the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill calculated. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Revenue Department stated that in recent years the number of masonry wells constructed in the temporarily settled districts of the United Provinces was larger than in the permanently settled districts of the same Provinces. The reason is not far to seek. The recent famines which afflicted the United Provinces were almost all confined to the Western and Southern portions of the United Provinces. The permanent settlement is only in the Eastern districts, which all escaped from the famines of recent years. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Revenue Department further said that I ought to have gone before the Local Government for the concession prayed for. I beg to state that I did move a Resolution in the Provincial Legislative Council, but unfortunately it was not accepted there."

The Resolution was put and the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes.	*Noes.*
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad.	The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle
,, Mr. Chakravarti Vijiaraghavachariar.	,, Sir Harcourt Butler.
,, Mr. R. R. Venkataranga.	,, Sir Ali Imam.
,, Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan	,, Mr. Clark.
,, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.	,, Sir Reginald Craddock.
,, Maharaja M. C. Nandi.	,, Sir William Meyer.
,, Raja Abu Jafar of Pirpur.	,, Mr. Hailey.
,, Mr. M. S. Das.	,, Sir T. R. Wynne.
,, Mr. Hudo.	,, Mr. Cobb.
,, Raj Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.	,, Sir A. H. McMahon.
,, Malik Umar Hyat Khan	,, Mr. Brunyate.
,, Sardar Daljit Singh.	,, Mr. Wheeler.
,, Rao Bahadur V. R. Pandit.	,, Mr. Enthoven.
,, Sir G. M. Chitnavis.	,, Mr. Sharp.
,, Maung Mye.	,, Mr. Porter.
,, Mr. Abbott.	,, Sir E. D. Maclagan.
,, Raja Kushal Pal Singh.	,, Major-General Birdwood.
	,, Mr. Michael.
	,, Mr. Russell.
	,, Mr. Maxwell.
	,, Major Robertson.
	,, Mr. Kenrick.
	,, Mr. Kesteven.
	,, Mr. MacKenna.
	,, Sir William Vincent.
	,, Mr. L. M. Wynch.
	,, Mr. Donald.
	,, Mr. Walsh.
	,, Mr. Arthur.
	,, Major Brooke-Blakeway.
	,, Mr. Diack.
	,, Mr. Lauris.
	,, Mr. Arbuthnott.
	,, S. G. Barua
	,, Mr. Rice.

The Resolution was accordingly rejected.

RESOLUTION FOR INVESTIGATION OF COLLISIONS AND RAILWAY ACCIDENTS BY A MIXED BODY OF OFFICIALS AND NON-OFFICIALS.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMA RAYANINGAR said:—"Sir, I beg leave to withdraw the following Resolution which stands against my name:—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that rules be framed for every collision and every serious railway accident being investigated openly by a mixed body of Government officials, railway officials and non-officials and for the publication of their report.'

The leave was given and the Resolution was withdrawn.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 14th January 1914.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy to the Govt of India, Legislative Dept.

DELHI,
The 21st January 1914.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. FRANCIS.
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Department.

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Wednesday, the 14th January 1914.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Vice-President, *presiding*, and 51 Members, of whom 45 were Additional Members.

THE REPEALING AND AMENDING BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir ALI IMAM said:—"Sir, I move that the Bill to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Vakil, the Hon'ble Mr. Arbuthnott, the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, the Hon'ble Mr. Huda, the Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Khan, the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent, the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler, the Hon'ble Mr. Das, the Hon'ble Mr. Laurie, the Hon'ble Mr. Donald and myself. These names are mentioned in the List of Business, but I wish to add to the Committee the names of the Hon'ble Mr. Acharjar, the Hon'ble Mr. Pandit, the Hon'ble Mr. Wynch and the Hon'ble Mr Cobb."

The motion, with the additions proposed, was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. MADHU SUDAN DAS said:—"Sir, I wanted to speak on this Bill—".

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT said:—"I am afraid the question has been put now. The Hon'ble Member must defer his speech till a later occasion."

RESOLUTION FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE REPORT OF THE ARMY-IN-INDIA COMMITTEE.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMA RAYANINGAR said.—"Sir, I beg to move:—

That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the reports of the Army-in-India Committee presided over by Field Marshal Lord Nicholson be laid on the table.

"After the statements made from time to time in this Council as well as in the House of Commons on behalf of Government about the Report of the Army-in-India Committee, or what is better known as the Nicholson Committee, a word of explanation is necessary as to the reasons which prompt the present motion. Hon'ble Members will believe me that these are absolutely unconnected with idle curiosity and a desire to embarrass Government. I am a layman, and like most non-official members repudiate all claim to special knowledge of the requirements of military administration. The idea therefore of impeaching the correctness of the Committee's conclusions could not have crossed my mind. Again, I have sufficient loyalty in me not to seek a disclosure of the military secrets of the administration. With all this, if I still press for the publication of the Report, I do so from the conviction that non-official public opinion about the recommendations of the Committee, to be effective and productive of good, must be expressed and recorded before the Secretary of State has finally passed orders on them. Hon'ble Members have been told by Government quite recently that the Report is 'still under the consideration of the Government of India and the Secretary of State.' This is just the time therefore when we should place our views before the Government of India after a careful study of the recommendations of the Committee. It is the financial aspect of the Report that interests us most, and for their bearing upon it, there are two large and urgent questions demanding solution, the questions (1) of the admission by nomination of the scions of Indian aristocratic families of approved loyalty into the commissioned ranks of the Army, regarding the desirability of which there is already a fairly strong expert and lay opinion, and (2) of the extension to Indians of the privilege of serving their King and country as volunteers. Now, we are absolutely in the dark about the terms of reference to, and the proceedings of, the Nicholson Committee, and without their Report before us, we have no means of knowing if these two urgent questions received from them the careful consideration their importance demands. On both points the Indian public have a good deal to submit for the consideration of Government, and we claim to have our say before final orders are passed upon the Committee's Report.

"Sir, I have full faith in the Government's desire to deal generously with us. The appointment of the Nicholson Committee and the Slade Committee give evidence of the good intentions of Government. The Committees were not the outcome of public agitation. The whole truth about them is that steady growth in public expenditure alarmed the late Finance Minister, and Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson lent an attentive and sympathetic ear to the suggestions of Hon'ble Members. On 30th March 1910, he foreshadowed in this Council an inquiry into the whole question of expenditure. The Nicholson Committee dealt with only a branch of this general inquiry. On 5th August 1910, Government stated the inquiry should be departmental. The public had no precise idea then about the scope of the inquiry. We did not even know that military expenditure would be subjected to any

examination. We were afterwards agreeably surprised to find that military expenditure in both its branches would be examined by different expert Committees with a view to ascertain the possibilities of retrenchment. The country is grateful to Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson for his 'watchful' interest in the matter. According to the Financial Statement of 1913, 'the Nicholson Committee's Report, which is expected shortly, will deal with the possibility of effecting further economies in military expenditure.' This was a message of hope to the people. The question has consequently more than once been asked as to when the report could be ready and whether, when ready, it could be laid on the table. But the idea of Government appears to be to suspend publication of the Report until the Secretary of State has decided upon a course of action with regard to the Committee's recommendations. This is disappointing. Whatever may have been the procedure in the past, the course now sought to be followed is not in harmony with the present advanced policy of Government. We claim a hearing before judgment. For aught one knows the non-official public may not be in a position to help by their criticism in the solution of the difficult problems involved; it may likewise be that the Committee have put the popular side of the case as high as it can be, and the Secretary of State is already in possession of all the materials necessary for a safe and weighty pronouncement. But that is not exactly the point. The point is, we, who are mostly vitally interested in the momentous issues, expect that facilities will be afforded us to know all about the Report before it has passed through the final stage at the hands of the Secretary of State. Once the Secretary of State has passed final orders any suggestions we might make on the strength of the Committee's recommendations will be stale and useless. It is the feeling, this necessity of an opportunity to formulate our views before final decision, that underlies the present Resolution."

The Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Khan said:—"Sir, as this Resolution deals with the Nicholson Committee I would be justified if I, as a soldier, make some observations. I have already expressed my views fully in writing on the subject and have submitted them to the authorities concerned and it will be unnecessary now to repeat them to-day. I was told that some of my views were liked by the authorities, who gave them their careful consideration, for which I am thankful. Their Excellencies the Commander-in-Chief and the Viceroy have done a great deal in elevating the social status of the Indian officers in the Army and I am personally aware that they have evinced their keen sense of thankfulness for that. Their Excellencies' names would always be remembered by them with gratitude and affection. If the Committee can effect one fundamental reform touching the enhancement of the pension of a private soldier it will be all we wish for. From about a century there has been no move in the direction. It is admitted on all hands that the cost of living has since doubly increased and it is time that the question of the increase of pensions be considered. The soldiers spend the best part of their lives in faithful service of their country and none would like to see them in straitened circumstances in their old age. The grant of land has been a great boon for them and though a specified area has been set apart now the amount is not sufficient to meet the necessary demand. The other necessity, which is equally important to be dealt with, is to raise the pay of young British officers. Their expenditure and mode of living are equal to that of an officer in higher rank with more pay, and there is every possibility of these young officers being forced to run into debt especially when they get married. I am glad to find that some measures have been adopted to remove their long-standing grievances about their promotion. Though the change may affect the few, there is no doubt that it will afford immense satisfaction to a majority of others. I hope that the same reform in an altered shape will be introduced among Indian officers. If these reforms, with some others which I have already submitted in writing, were effected, I would not trouble myself to inquire what the views of the Nicholson Committee were. I am personally indifferent to what the Resolution asks for."

The Hon'ble Raja Kushal Pal Singh said:—"Sir, I desire to associate myself with the request which has been made by the Hon'ble friend Mr. Rama Rayaningar, for the publication of the Report of the Nicholson Committee.

"Last year Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson said:—

'The question of Army expenditure generally has been under the consideration of the Army-in-India Committee, presided over by Field-Marshal Lord Nicholson. Their report, which is expected shortly, will deal with the possibility of effecting further economies in military expenditure.'

"There is a general feeling in India that economies in military expenditure can only be effected by giving direct commissions to qualified Indians of approved loyalty. It seems necessary that the Government should give an opportunity to the people to express their opinion on the report. When the proposals of the Committee have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, it will be too late for the public to offer any suggestions.

"Martial races have been waiting for years in the hope that careers in the Army will be provided for the scions of their landed aristocracy. It was expected that during the tenure of office of Lord Minto, who did so much to meet the aspirations of the Indian people, for which his Lordship's name is justly honoured throughout India, the question of direct commissions in the Indian Army for martial races would be an accomplished fact. But the scheme formulated by his Lordship, which had the full support of his Council and of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, was negatived by the British Cabinet.

"The announcement of the boon of direct commission was expected at the time of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. But the Coronation Durbar came to an end without the

fulfilment of the hopes so fondly cherished by martial races. When France and Russia trust their African and Asiatic subjects with commissioned appointments in the Army, it is inconceivable that England, the greatest Asiatic power in the world, should long exclude her loyal Indian subjects from these appointments. We, therefore, await the publication of the Report of the Nicholson's Committee with great anxiety. We are longing to hear that, as the result of the deliberations of this Committee, the long deferred question of direct commissions has been decided in favour of Indians of approved loyalty.

"With these few words I beg to support the Resolution before the Hon'ble Council."

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL BIRDWOOD said:—"It is evident from the speeches which have just been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar and the Raja Kushal Pal Singh, that they are unaware that on two occasions, in May and August last year, Mr. Montagu, on behalf of the Secretary of State for India, announced in the House of Commons that the report of the Army-in-India Committee could not be published. If His Majesty's Government is unable to make these proceedings public, it must be obvious that it is not open to the Government of India to adopt a different course, even if they wish to do so. But I think Hon'ble Members will themselves realise, if only from a perusal of the terms of reference laid down for the Committee, the inexpediency in the public interests of publishing these proceedings. As, apparently, the Hon'ble Mover of this Resolution is unaware of these terms of reference, and as there may be other Hon'ble Members who are not fully conversant with them, I will read them out: they are as follows:—

Firstly, to carry out a comprehensive survey of various circumstances requiring the use of military forces, which may arise out of the external and internal situation in India under the conditions which now exist or may probably arise during the next few years.

Secondly, to consider and report on the numbers and constitution of the armed force which should be maintained in India to meet these obligations.

Thirdly, to consider and report whether any, and, if so, what measures for the reduction of military expenditure are compatible, with the efficient maintenance of that force.

"It will, I think, be apparent to Hon'ble Members that the first and second terms of reference must of necessity have entailed much investigation into and discussion of highly important and secret questions affecting our relations with outside powers, their attitude towards us, their potentialities for mischief if so disposed, and our own probable course of action in case of certain eventualities. To make public all that has been said or written upon such subjects would not only involve the grave risk of giving umbrage abroad, but, by disclosing the calls upon our forces and our probable dispositions in case of need, would place in the hands of possible enemies of India information which might be of the utmost value to them and which could be used with the greatest detriment to ourselves. No civilised nation which is worthy of the name could possibly dream of making such information public property.

"I notice that the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar is hopeful that the Nicholson Committee may have been able to make recommendations which would enable the Government in India to reduce its military expenditure, and I rather gathered that he is apprehensive that we may not take advantage of this advice. Here again, I would like to refer to Mr. Montagu's speech on the Indian Budget. I quote from the *Times* of 8th August last. Mr. Montagu's statement is this:—

The report is a confidential document, comparable to the reports on similar subjects drawn up by sub-committees of the Committee of Imperial Defence. It cannot be published

* * * * * *

In order to dispose of hopes on the one hand, and fears on the other, I want to state one general conclusion, that there is, I fear, no chance of any reduction of expenditure either on the British Army in India or on the Indian Army.

"May I hope that it will be of some small consolation to the Hon'ble Mover of this Resolution to realise that he is evidently included among those referred to in Mr. Montagu's speech, and leave it to him to decide whether on this occasion, it is his best hopes or his worst fears that have been dispelled. In view of what I have said, from which the general trend of the Committee's report will be gathered by Hon'ble Members, I think that perhaps the Hon'ble Member may desire to withdraw his Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMA RAYANINGAR said:—"I thank the Hon'ble Major-General Birdwood for giving us some insight into the terms of reference to the Nicholson Committee; and, in view of the explanation he has offered, I withdraw the Resolution."

The Resolution was accordingly withdrawn.

RESOLUTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF ADVISORY BOARDS TO ASSIST IN MAKING ASSESSMENTS UNDER THE INCOME-TAX ACT.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMA RAYANINGAR said:—"Sir, the Resolution I next move runs thus:—

That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that Local Governments be consulted as to the desirability of advisory boards composed of non-official gentlemen nominated by the Revenue Heads of the Districts being formed to assist officials in the work of assessment under the Income-Tax Act.

"Hon'ble Members will notice that the request herein made does not involve a surrender of revenue on the part of Government. The reform advocated relates to the method of assessment, and has no direct connection with the revenue which the tax yields. It seeks to effect an improvement in the machinery employed in the preliminary process of ascertainment of assessable income. It is useless to ignore the fact that, however equitable on principle, the income tax is the most unpopular of all the taxes levied by Government. But the financial needs of the Administration require that it should be maintained, and its repeal is neither within the range of our vision nor is it at all desirable. This is no reason, however, why the administration of the Act should not be improved and placed upon a popular basis. Financial and political considerations alike would counsel the adoption of a method of assessment best calculated to remove inequalities and make the working of the Act more considerate and equitable.

"Sir, it has never been the desire of Government to levy the tax except in a just manner. In their anxiety to secure the proper amount of revenue with the least hardship, Governments have framed from time to time rules for the guidance of revenue officers, and suggestions of reform from the local administrations receive the most careful and earnest consideration of this Government. But the truth must be faced that the chief object of the Act and the voluminous rules framed under it has been only imperfectly achieved, that the existing method of assessment, except in parts of one province, leaves much to be desired both as regards its freedom from complaint and productiveness; and, further, that the assessment throughout British India, barring a small area, is unequal in its incidence and is either above or under the right level. As has been remarked more than once, the tax, as at present levied, weighs with undue severity upon persons least able to bear the burden. The result is, the percentage of objections and appeals is unduly high, and remissions are not inconsiderable. This is a state of things which cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

"Sir, practically in all the provincial reports for the triennium ending 31st March, 1911, there is a general dissatisfaction at the assessment. I take up Bombay first. The Local Government there observe:

The figures would seem to indicate that the rich and well-to-do assessees in the mofussil escape paying a large proportion of the tax to which they might be assessed. The Commissioner, Southern Division, attributes the stationary character of the receipts in his division to a want of thoroughness on the part of the assessing officers.

"The Central Provinces Government go more fully into the question and record the following opinion:

There is admittedly much under-assessment: unless a number of Deputy Commissioners are unduly lenient in the disposal of objections, there must also be a good deal of over-assessment; for the percentage of successful objections is high, and we cannot conclude that all of the persons who have a reasonable ground of objection go to the trouble of filing petitions, producing evidence and submitting accounts.

"Again —

The general conclusion . . . . . is that our methods are too amateurish.

"The Punjab Government remark:

The Lieutenant-Governor agrees that there are grounds for ascribing the unsatisfactory results in part to defective method of assessment.

"The United Provinces Government observe that:

The high percentage (of successful objections and appeals in some districts) was due to a want of proper care in assessments. In Dehra Dun the Superintendent admits that 'there is ground for improvement in initial assessments.'

"The Burma Government point out:

The difficulty in making assessments under the present law is shown by the number of objections and the amount of the reduction of the demand.

"The report of the Governments of Madras and Bengal likewise give clear evidence of the fact that inaccurate assessments are prevalent in these presidencies. In Madras:

The number of objection petitions presented during the period amounted on an average to 10,998 or about 33 per cent. of the average number of assessees. The average percentage of the petitions which proved successful, either wholly or in part, to the total number presented shows . . . an increase from 23.78 to 24.34. The average percentage of successful (revision) petitions to the number presented has . . . . . slightly increased from 26.1 to 26.7.

"The Bengal report does not give details of appeals, but refers to the institution of three civil suits against assessment, even though barred under the law. The high percentage of exemptions on revision in one district 'is ascribed to defective assessment.' It is practically the same story all over. Whether the assessment errs on the side of leniency or on the other side, it is defective. An attempt must be made for the removal of the defects. The fact that the jurisdiction of the civil court is barred by section 29 of the Income-Tax Act places a serious responsibility upon the revenue authorities, and Government would be wise to associate with them non-official advisers with local knowledge in the initial process of assessment. In my humble opinion such association will take away much of the odium of the tax and be otherwise beneficial both to Government and the people. It stands to reason that local people would have a more accurate and reliable knowledge

of the financial condition of the residents than the most experienced and efficient official assessor can possibly have. The experiment has been tried with conspicuous success in a great part of the United Provinces. The Local Government report shows:

Non-official assessors were consulted in most districts and the assistance given by them was found to be generally useful, especially in cities and large trading centres.

"Dealing with objections and appeals, the report refers to the percentage of the difference between the original and the final demand in some of the districts, and notes.

In Fyzabad it is attributed to the activity of the Special Officer appointed to revise the assessments. In Partabgarh it is reported to be due to the fact that a tahsildar framed his assessment without consulting the non-official assessors.

"Clearer evidence of the excellence of the work done by non-official advisers it would be difficult to find. An appeal for improvement founded upon such testimony will, I am sure, have a sympathetic hearing from the Government.

"Sir, Hon'ble Members will have noticed that the central idea in the Resolution is the formation of Advisory Boards of non-officials, and the other parts of it are, what may be called, the adjective portion. The reform must at the inception be hedged round by limitations. Whatever course future experience might suggest, for the present the appointment of non-official assessors must be by nomination, and the nomination should for weighty reasons be in the hands of the Revenue Head of the district whose local knowledge will be found invaluable in the matter of selection. In the experimental stage it is a wiser course to secure the co-operation of the local revenue authorities by leaving the formation of the Boards in their hands.' And then the Resolution suggests that Local Governments should be 'consulted on the subject. It is the Local Governments which are, after all, responsible for revenue collection, and it is only fair that they should have an opportunity of expressing their views on a matter relating to collection. There is the further reason that the system, to be workable, will have to be adapted to the varying local conditions by slight local modifications which the Local Governments will be best able to suggest. I do not anticipate any serious opposition from the local administrations once the Central Government decids to introduce the reform. I can speak for Madras with some degree of assurance, and I feel confident the present enlightened and sympathetic Head of the Administration there will welcome such a measure. I have no reasons to assume that the other provincial administrators, all experienced officers imbued with a high sense of duty towards the people committed to their respective charge, will be less enlightened in their appreciation of the reform. Hon'ble Members will accordingly be pleased to adopt the Resolution."

The Hon'ble SARADAR DALJIT SINGH said:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Mover, I think, has made out a very strong case for the introduction of the reform suggested in his resolution. It seems that in the United Provinces the method of consulting non-official assessors in a large number of districts was tentatively introduced and has proved a success. So far as my province is concerned the practice of consulting non-official men in the matter of assessing income tax is already followed, but in present circumstances the assessing officer, who generally does not belong to the district, picks up the non-official adviser in a haphazard way, and the latter does not always carry a sense of responsibility in giving his advice. The proposed system would, I am sure, be a source of satisfaction to the public on the one hand and reduce the number of objection petitions on the other, while it would at the same time safeguard against any under assessment caused by the lack of true information.

"With these few remarks, Sir, I beg to support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI OF KASIM BAZAR said:—"Sir, in speaking in support of this Resolution I may venture to point out that advisory boards for different purposes have already been created in various provinces, so that the proposed advisory board will not be an innovation. The income tax has been found difficult of working in many countries since it is extremely difficult to find the actual income of any person in many cases. For the same reason the incidence of the income tax is often unsatisfactory. Incomes are frequently calculated on insufficient data; and the burden, which is a difficult one to discharge, of proving the actual income to have been erroneously estimated, falls upon the person taxed. In these circumstances the idea of associating non-official gentlemen with officials in the work of assessment under the Income Tax Act appears to be an admirable one, and accordingly I have pleasure in supporting the Resolution."

The Hon'ble RAJA KUSHAL PAL SINGH said:—"Sir, the very lucid and exhaustive speech of the Hon'ble mover renders it unnecessary for me to offer any further remarks to show the reasonableness of the Resolution which he has placed before the Council and which has my cordial support. The following extract from the Report on the Administration of the Income Tax in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh clearly proves the usefulness of the non-official assessors:

'Non-official assessors were consulted in most districts and the assistance given by them was found to be generally useful, especially in cities and large trading centres. The assistance is specially valuable in fixing the relative wealth of assessees.'

The Hon'ble MALIK UMAR HYAT KHAN said:—"Sir, I rise to support the Resolution, because I cannot see any reason why a trader possessing a thousand rupees enjoys immunity from taxes, while a zamindar has to pay even on a single pice he obtains from the products of his land. The traders deriving all money from the zamindars should pay some portion

of it to the Government. The difficulty that I noticed in the Punjab Colonies was that unfortunately the people chosen spoke in consistence with the wishes of the authorities. I saw this myself. The Government should not choose the men rather the public should do so, as only then would they be responsible for saying what was wanted. The great difficulty we have is that, according to the Bengal settlement, the Bengalese do not pay as much as we do here in the Punjab."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT said:—"Order, order. The Hon'ble Member is not in order in referring to the settlement of Bengal."

The Hon'ble MALIK UMAR HYAT KHAN said:—"Sir, I support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. DONALD said:—"SIR, I have no particular information as to the detailed procedure of assessment or the methods followed in particular provinces outside Bengal and Bihar. Each province has its own particular methods of assessment and its own particular agency; and it is possible that in some provinces non-official assistance is utilised. But I gather that the system, which prevails in Bengal and in Bihar and Orissa is somewhat different from that in other provinces; and some account of that system will probably be of interest to Members. Before, however, proceeding to give details of that system I should like to refer to some of the remarks of the Hon'ble mover. He said, with reference to the report on income tax of the Province of Bengal for the year 1911, 'the report of the Government of Bengal likewise gives clear evidence of the fact that inaccurate assessments are prevalent.'

"I have in my hand the Bengal Report for the year 1911. It has the following remarks on the question of assessment:—'The percentage of exemptions on the number of persons originally assessed was 1.5 in 1910-11, and 1.4 in each of the two preceding years; that of remissions on the original demand 1.5, 1.7 and 1.7 respectively, that is to say, the original demand as assessed by assessors was after revision by Collectors, by Commissioners and by the Board of Revenue reduced by only 1.5 per cent. The details are given in one of the tables appended to the report and they show that as a result of appeals to Commissioners or to the Board of Revenue the Commissioners reduced the demand by Rs. 500—out of a total of almost Rs. 50 lakhs—while the Board of Revenue dismissed every appeal that was lodged before it. I think these figures will show that the assessment in Bengal cannot be described as either inaccurate or inequitable. As to the agency which is employed in Bengal, all districts possess official assessors, some districts have whole-time assessors employed solely in one district, while other districts are grouped together for the purpose of assessment with one assessor for two or more districts. These officers are all whole-time officers, they are carefully chosen and are well paid; no one is appointed to the post of assessor unless he has shown that he has qualifications for the post, either by general knowledge or by officiating during a vacancy. These men are under the immediate supervision of a Deputy Collector of Income tax, an officer of experience, who is a touring officer and is able to check work on the spot. This officer himself deals with the assessment of larger trading centres and his work is under the supervision of the Collector.

"In Calcutta, we have a whole-time staff consisting of a Collector of Income tax, generally a senior member of the Provincial Civil Service, a Deputy Collector and an officer who examines Marwari accounts. There are several assessors working under the Collector, their number is, I think, nine; and they are all whole-time officers. Briefly, the system in Bengal is one of official whole-time assessors. Certain rules are laid down for the guidance of these officers, and one of these rules reads as follows:—

'In villages where any Municipal Act is in force, or in which the Chaukidari Act VI of 1870 has been introduced (i.e., throughout the whole Presidency), assessors should avail themselves of local information obtainable from Municipal Commissioners and local panchayats. Objections should be tested, as far as possible, with their assistance; and every endeavour made to obtain by patient and careful personal inquiries reliable information as to the circumstances of persons liable to assessment.'

"In short, our system is one of official assessors who endeavour to utilise local information as far as possible. The figures which I have quoted show, I think, that this system is very effective in securing equitable and accurate assessments. I would not favour the introduction of advisory boards. Matters relating to the financial circumstances of an individual are generally matters that should be considered as confidential between the individual and the officers of the State; they are so treated at present, and many persons would resent their financial circumstances being subjected to investigation by a board composed of their neighbours. Informal consultation may be well and good, but the constitution of a formal board would, I think, intensify rather than diminish the unpopularity of the tax."

The Hon'ble Mr. MADHU SUDAN DAS said:—"Sir, I had no intention of speaking on this motion; and, but for the remarks which fell from the Hon'ble Member who just sat down (Mr. Donald), I would not have made any remarks.

"The Resolution before the Council is one which simply seeks that the Governor General in Council should consult the Local Governments as regards the desirability of establishing advisory boards. It does not go the length of asking the Governor General in Council that this Council should lay down any rule that advisory boards should be constituted under every Local Government. As a matter of fact, information has been laid before this Council now, during the discussion on this Resolution, that in some

provinces at any rate these advisory boards have existed and worked with success, and their help has been appreciated by the Government. Consequently, under the circumstances, if such non-official advisory boards have proved successful and been of useful service in some provinces, it is very reasonable for any Member to ask the Governor General in Council that other Local Governments be consulted as to whether similar advisory boards should not be constituted under other Local Governments. The question as to whether a system which exists under the Bengal Government or any other Government is efficient does not arise at all in the present stage of the discussion, and is not within the scope of the Resolution which is before the Council. The arguments and the grounds which have been urged by the Hon'ble Member who sat down just now are of a character which do not at all support the supreme efficiency of the system which exists in Bengal. It has been said that so many appeals were made to the Collector and so many to the Commissioner, and, last of all, so many to the Board of Revenue, with the result that the Board of Revenue rejected all the appeals, and the Commissioner gave some help in a very few cases. What does that suppose? How can the Appellate Court do justice if there is actually erroneous and incorrect information at the bottom? The question before the Council is, Sir, as to whether advisory boards are not likely to be more helpful in giving information as regards the real income of any individual; and one has to compare whether the opportunities which an officer as an assessor has of collecting such information are better than the opportunities which local men living among the people and having opportunities of gathering information from their neighbours are likely to have.

It has also been stated that the assessment is a matter which is confidential between the assessee and the officer, and in the same breath it has been admitted that the officer consults other people informally. Where is there then the confidence between the assessee and the officer? He consults other people, gathers information from them and proceeds on the information thus received, and makes the assessment. I do not see where the confidence is maintained. On the contrary it has been stated that if an advisory board is constituted, it is more likely to hamper and impede the work. Are we to understand, Sir, that persons who are taken into the advisory boards are likely to give incorrect information, while those very persons, if they are left outside, are likely to give more correct information? I should be inclined to think that a person who is charged with a responsibility and has a position of responsibility given to him by appointing him to a board would realise his responsibility better and be likely to give more correct information, at any rate information which is more reliable than that of a person who is at random consulted by an assessor when he visits the place, meets the man and asks for information; and the man who gives the information may be a man who bears a grudge to the person who is to be assessed. A board is more likely to be free from such bias in giving information, because it would be a body. Without taking into consideration whether the system existing in Bengal is sufficient or efficient, the Council has before it simply this Resolution, that the other Local Governments be consulted on the ground that the system has proved helpful and good and satisfactory under some Local Governments. With these remarks I support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur said:—"Sir, it must be said that no tax is so unpopular as the income tax, because it is a direct tax. It is something in the nature of an inquisitorial tax, because it seeks to pry into the secrets of a man's business. We cheerfully pay all kinds of indirect taxes without our being aware of having paid them. It is rarely the case that non-officials are consulted in Bengal in the matter of income tax. The responsibility of gathering information lies absolutely with the income tax assessors. They go about from place to place and gather information, but people who are reliable are rarely consulted as to whether particular persons should be assessed or not and what should be the amount of the assessment. At the same time it must be said that, though theoretically it would be a very good thing to have an advisory board to give advice to an income tax deputy collector or a collector, it would be difficult and troublesome to practically carry it through. I quite agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Donald that we merchants in Bengal would resent it, if our business secrets were divulged to a third person who is not an official. In these circumstances I am sorry that I cannot see my way to support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said:—"Sir, the Hon'ble mover has, in support of his Resolution, urged that he wants these advisory boards to be appointed: firstly, in the interests of Government themselves to ensure better assessments and larger revenue from this tax; and secondly, in the interests of the public, who will, in his opinion, be protected by the appointment of these boards. Now, Sir, taking the first point, namely, Government interests, I think it would be well if we left them to organise efficient means by which they could collect this tax which, as has been very rightly pointed out by the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray, is a very unpopular tax.

"The question that I propose to deal with is the second one, namely, whether these advisory boards can be regarded as conducing to the public interest, and in that respect, Sir, I feel that the arguments that have been advanced by the Hon'ble Mr. Donald and the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur are very convincing. People who are mostly engaged in trade, commerce and industries would not like that their incomes should be investigated; and in the case when appeals are made and they are required to produce their

books, that their books should be inspected by any non-official agency appointed by Government. I think there will be very strong opposition to any attempt that may be made in this direction from the large body of people who are engaged in business. I therefore trust, Sir, that this Council will not accept the Resolution even though it has been put in such a harmless form. The mover of this Resolution desires that this Council should ask the Governor General in Council to consult Local Governments in order to ascertain their views in regard to the appointment of these advisory boards; but, Sir, I think we ought to be first satisfied whether the measure advocated is one which is likely to prove beneficial or helpful before we pass a Resolution inviting the opinions of Local Governments upon it. As far as I am able to judge, it appears to me that, far from being in any way useful or acceptable to the public, the appointment by nomination of non-official element for the purpose of helping officers in the matter of determining assessments and investigating appeals would be very strongly resisted.

"Then, Sir, some of the arguments which have been advanced by Hon'ble Members in support of the Resolution go to my mind quite counter to it. One or two Hon'ble Members said that the men who will be invited to serve on the advisory boards and who will be nominated by Government may give cause to serious objection. The best procedure is the one that is followed in Bengal, as explained by the Hon'ble Mr. Donald, and as far as I am aware, it is adopted in Bombay also. The whole-time paid officers of Government make independent inquiries and then serve a notice of assessment. If the man is dissatisfied with the amount at which his assessment has been fixed, he has the remedy of appealing to the Collector, who investigates the matter and is authorised to call upon the appellant to prove by the production of his books whether he has been over-assessed. I am quite prepared to admit that the procedure is not a perfect one; and, if public opinion is really to be complied with, the best course is to abolish this tax altogether; but as that is not within the scope of practical politics, I am inclined to think that the procedure now adopted, though not perfect, may be continued; because any idea of non-official element, unpaid and honorary, being associated in the matter of determining the amount of tax payable on the income made by any man in business is open to serious objection and will be very strongly resented.

"For these reasons, Sir, I cannot support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. ARMOUR said:—"Sir, I regret I am unable to support this Resolution on the ground of the interests of business men. Important secrets would be divulged. The less number in these secrets the better."

The Hon'ble KHAN BAHADUR MIR ASAD ALI KHAN said:—"Sir, the Resolution which has just been moved is a very simple one. The Hon'ble mover merely wishes to ascertain the opinions of the Local Governments and nothing else. I do not think it is necessary to argue on the present system or on the future systems of the income tax. If the Hon'ble mover wishes to know only the opinions of the Local Governments on the subject, I am in support of this Resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER said:—"Sir, I should like at the outset to congratulate my Hon'ble friend the mover on the moderate and business-like speech in which he has brought this subject before the Council and which has produced a most useful and interesting debate. My Hon'ble friend has cited official reports to show the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory assessments of income tax when this is not collected, to use a fiscal term, at the source—for instance, on known salaries or on the holders of Government paper—and has to be realised on private profits which must often be of a problematic character. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Donald has rightly pointed out certain qualifications which must be made in this connection as regards the mover's criticisms; but the fact remains that no one who has had to take part as an official in the work of income tax assessment can fail to have been impressed with the enormous difficulty and complexity of this task. On the one hand, there is one's duty to the general body of taxpayers, for every unduly lenient assessment and every fraudulent concealment of income means so much loss to the public revenues, and therefore so much additional burden on the country as a whole. On the other hand, there is one's duty to the individual payer of income tax, to see that he is not harassed by inquiries of a too inquisitorial nature. Difficulties of this character are common to income tax collectors all the world over. Philosophers and statesmen agree that the principle by which people contribute to the State in direct proportion to their incomes is one of the soundest of all economic maxims; but we are at present very far from the ideal of civic duty which was looked forward to by the late Mr. Auberon Herbert, under which each individual would contribute to the necessities of the Commonwealth voluntarily and fairly in proportion to his abilities. We are, alas, still in the *Kali Yuga*, in which the State has to get its dues out of reluctant contributors. Even in England, where the assessing machinery is much more complete than here, and where the testing of community of interests between the State and the taxpayers is more developed, there are many cases, as evidenced by the occasional sending of 'conscience money' to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the due payment of the tax has been successfully evaded. I may remark parenthetically that the Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer has hitherto never been gratified by penitential offerings of this character. In India the difficulties which beset the path of the official assessor are specially great. They have been well stated in terms the vividness of which does not suggest the source from which

they are taken—which is an official report. "The task of assessing such incomes," says the report in question, "may be compared to the problem which would confront the officers of the Inland Revenue in England if they were required to assess a number of traders ranging in status from an ice-cream vendor to a provincial banker, and keeping their accounts in Norman French, written in black letter, on easily detachable slips of parchment." I may also allude to the traditional *banya* who is said to keep three sets of accounts, one for himself, one for his partner and one for the *Sarkar*. In these circumstances we naturally desire all the assistance we can get, and I fully sympathise with the idea put forward by my Hon'ble friend for facilitating the work of income tax assessment.

"On the other hand, I must point out that the policy which the Hon'ble mover has at heart is by no means so simple as might at first sight appear, and as regards this aspect of the case, it is my duty to utter a few words of caution. I have always liked to think that the Government of India possesses some of the attributes of Ganesh, the god of success and wisdom, and, just as Ganesh is symbolised by an elephant, so it is incumbent on Government to adopt the traditional caution of that animal, and to make sure that the ground in front of it is firm before advancing thereon. Now in the case before us I am prepared to admit that in localities where the employment of private agency for public or semi-public purposes is already organised and familiar to the people, and where some idea of civic duty has sprung up, the constitution of advisory boards, as contemplated by the Hon'ble mover, might have some chance of success, and of being worked with advantage both to the tax gatherer and to the taxpayer. At the same time I must confess that I feel considerable qualms as to the fate which would attend such boards in other localities. Even in the most favourable circumstances, the duty of sitting in judgment to assess one's neighbour's income is one that requires for its proper performance a high sense of civic duty and an indifference to unpopularity in discharging it. A less virtuous mortal sitting on such a board might be apt to reflect that as he does unto his neighbours, so they and the assessing officer may presently do unto him, and, in certain cases, I fear that such boards might be led to promote the principle of mutual help and co-operation in a way which would not at all be to the interests of the State. The chief difficulty in this respect lies in the case of rural areas and small towns.

"I take it that my Hon'ble friend realises the impossibility of having the same advisory board for the whole of a large district, and in Madras, the Province from which we both come, the districts are very large. He means, therefore, I suppose, to have a number of small and distinct local boards which would be differently constituted in different localities. It is here that the difficulty I have mentioned will come in, the difficulty of obtaining a board which will command the confidence alike of the assessee and of the assessing officer. My Hon'ble friend does not need to be reminded by me that, to take our own Province, local factions run high in many places, and this materially adds to the difficulty of impartial assessment in the way he contemplates.

"There is also the difficulty of publicity, to which attention has been very properly and forcibly drawn by the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola as well as by the Hon'ble Mr. Donald and the Hon'ble Mr. Sita Nath Ray. Apart from the question of intentional evasion of tax, the ordinary assessee who is engaged in commercial pursuits naturally shrinks from the idea of having the records of his transactions placed before neighbours and possible rivals, for that, I take it, is what a board would involve. Take for instance the holder of a liquor shop. How would he like his accounts to be placed before an assessor who might derive from them the knowledge which would enable him to be a successful opponent in the next shop sales? I believe that this feeling against revealing the true state of one's affairs is at the root of many of the inaccurate statements put before official assessors. I cannot think that it will be diminished by having to take non-officials also into confidence.

"Nevertheless, for reasons I shall presently give, I am prepared to accept my Hon'ble friend's motion as he has worded it. I am glad that he realises the necessity of very full consultation with the Local Governments, for, though income tax is levied under an Imperial enactment, its assessment and collection are left entirely to the Local Governments and their establishments, and in view of the extraordinarily varying conditions of different parts of the country, this could not be otherwise. So far as my information goes, in many provinces the existing practice already conforms indeed, in large measure, to what the Hon'ble mover desires. Mr. Donald has given us some interesting information in regard to Bengal and Bihar. And in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, official assessors are enjoined and encouraged to make the fullest use possible of persons of respectability, such as municipal commissioners, and of such bodies as village panchayats, in making assessments and in testing objections against assessments. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Hailey informs me too that in this new Province of Delhi he has introduced a similar system. In various other provinces also the advisability of obtaining all possible non-official assistance is laid down. I cannot find, however, that in any province there is any definite and explicit rule making it compulsory for officials to adopt this practice, nor is there any definite procedure laid down as to the way in which the opinions of the non-official assessors are to be obtained and recorded. The extent of this practice doubtless varies with the personal feelings of individual officials as well as, of course, with the special circumstances of each locality.

"Having regard to the different circumstances of different parts of the country and to the undesirability of undue interference with Local Governments, I could not have been a party to a resolution which would have involved any mandatory instructions to the Provincial Administrations, but, as the resolution is worded, this is not the case. The Governor General in Council is merely recommended to consult Local Governments as to the desirability of establishing non-official boards of advice to be nominated by Collectors, for the purpose of income tax collection. My Hon'ble friend Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola objects even to this course; but I do not think that at this stage his objection is well founded. The Government of India are not bound by the resolution to propose, and do not intend to propose, any definite action. They will merely consult Local Governments as to the practicability of applying, if and where it is considered expedient, the policy advocated in the Resolution. The Local Governments will no doubt consult local public opinion on the subject and give due weight to any such objection as those which have been put forward by my Hon'ble friend. I may add too that where a person prefers for the sake of secrecy not to take non-official assessors into his business secrets, it would clearly be perfectly open to him, even where the advisory board is the usual method of procedure, to waive the right of calling in the board and to ask that he may be dealt with by the official assessor alone. I am sure that if my Hon'ble friend said that he had every confidence in the Collector and very little in the advisory board, and applied for assessment *in camera* so to speak, the request would readily be granted. In view then of these facts, that the Resolution is in no way of a mandatory character, and that we are merely asked to feel the pulse of Local Governments and through them of local opinion on the method proposed, I am prepared to accept the Resolution on behalf of the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMA RAYANINGAR said:—"Sir, I feel highly thankful to the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer not only for the acceptance of my Resolution, but also for the kind references he has made to my speech. Some of the Hon'ble Members, including the Hon'ble Mr. Donald of Bengal, object to the appointment of non-official advisory boards. But, Sir, since the Resolution has been accepted, I will not attempt to answer any of the objections on this occasion. As the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer has observed, the matter will be placed before the Local Governments. There will thus be an opportunity for discussion. I do not therefore wish to take up the time of the Council in replying to the speeches of the Hon'ble Members who opposed the Resolution."

The Resolution was put and adopted.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 16th January 1914.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

DELHI,
The 22nd January 1914.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Department.

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Friday, the 16th January, 1914.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Vice-President, *presiding*, and 53 Members, of whom 46 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. QUMRUL HUDA asked:—

1. "(i) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a list of newspapers which were required in the year 1913 to deposit security with the Magistrate under section 3 or 10 of the Press Act, mentioning the amount of security required of each newspaper? In the case of newspapers dealt with under section 10 the previous security forfeited to His Majesty should also be mentioned.

"(ii) Will the Government be pleased to state the names of newspapers which had to close publication in consequence of their inability to deposit security required of them?

"(iii) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of printing presses which were required under section 3 of the Press Act to deposit security in the year 1913 and out of such number how many had to close their presses in consequence of their inability to deposit the security required of them?

"(iv) Does the Government of India intend to draw the attention of Local Governments to the cases of those presses which have to be closed for failure to give security?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:—

"(i), (ii) and (iii) The information asked for has been obtained from Local Governments and is laid on the table*

"(iv) It is not thought to be necessary to take action as suggested."

The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY asked:—

2. "Anent the Hon'ble Mr. Montagu's reference in Parliament to the grievances of the Members of the Indian Civil Service regarding pay, will Government be pleased to say whether they propose to lay on the table any reports on the subject from Local Governments as also any correspondence which may have passed between this Government and the Local Governments?

"(*a*) Will Government be pleased to state the minimum and maximum of pay in the Home Civil Service and the Colonial Civil Service?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:—

"The whole question of the remuneration of the Indian Civil Service, among other Government Services in India, is at present occupying the attention of the Royal Commission on the Public Services, and at this stage it is not thought that there is any correspondence which could usefully be made public.

"The second part of the Honourable Member's question is very general in form and scarcely permits of a specific answer. Information regarding the rates of pay in the Home and Colonial Civil Services is to be found in the usual books of reference, and so far as these are available in the Secretariat Library, I shall be glad to enable the Honourable Member to see them."

The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY asked:—

3. "Apropos of the Hon'ble Mr. Montagu's statement in the House of Commons regarding the proposed changes in the law of confession by under-trial prisoners, will Government be pleased to state whether they propose to lay on the table the papers relating to the subject?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied:—

"The Honourable Member is referred to the reply given to a similar question by him on the 13th September last. The Secretary of State has not yet presented the papers in question to Parliament and the Government of India are waiting for him to do so."

The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY asked:—

4. "Is it a fact that there are rumours of a proposed transfer of Zanzibar to the British East African Protectorate and that such rumours have caused agitation among the Indian settlers?

"If so, does Government propose to make timely representations to the proper authorities for making adequate provision for the safeguarding of Indian interests in case the rumoured transfer is made?"

* *Vide* Appendix A.

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK replied :—

"The Government of India understand that it is not the intention of His Majesty's Government to absorb Zanzibar in the East African Protectorate."

The Hon'ble Sardar DALJIT SINGH asked :—

5. "(*a*) Is it a fact that the European Defence Association has requested the Government to make it a rule that in future the post of Civil Surgeon should not be given to any person other than a member of the Indian Medical Service?

"(*b*) If so, what steps, if any, does the Government intend to take in the matter?"

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK replied :—

"The inquiries of the Royal Commission on the Public Services have drawn attention to the organization of the Indian Medical Service among other matters, and the European Defence Association recently submitted to Government an expression of their views regarding the appropriate manner of filling Civil Surgeoncies. Pending the receipt of the report of the Royal Commission the consideration of the subject is held in abeyance."

THE DECENTRALIZATION BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK moved that the Bill to decentralize and otherwise to facilitate the administration of certain enactments be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam, the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, the Hon'ble Mr. Huda, the Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Khan, the Hon'ble Rama Rayaningar, the Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler, the Hon'ble Mr. Enthoven, the Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya, the Hon'ble Mr. Sita Nath Ray, the Hon'ble Mr. Brunyate, the Hon'ble Sir Edward Maclagan, the Hon'ble Mr. Rice, the Hon'ble Mr. Porter and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOANS BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER said :—"Sir, a few days ago I had the honour to introduce into this Council a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the grant of loans to local authorities. I now beg to move that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Armstrong, the Hon'ble Mr. Barns, the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent, the Hon'ble Raja Kushal Pal Singh, the Hon'ble Mr. Abbott, the Hon'ble Mr. Brunyate, the Hon'ble Mr. Wynch, the Hon'ble Mr. Walsh and the mover, with instructions to report on or before the 3rd February 1914.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA OF NAGHPUR said :—"Sir, with your permission I should like to make a few observations regarding this Bill. From the preamble of the Bill it appears that the law is intended for the local authorities, but in section 4 (1), clause (*a*), I find that the Local Government may make loans without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council. So I do not understand whether this Bill also refers to the Local Governments. And then, Sir, in clause (2) I find that the local authority has been defined as any person legally entitled to the management of any local or municipal funds. But generally local authority means the municipal corporation, the district board, local boards, etc. Why here has a 'person' been authorised to make loans instead of the local authority itself? and then, Sir, I find this Bill will not affect the borrowing powers of such corporations as have got special enactments in the matter, such as the Calcutta Corporation, the Bombay Corporation, etc. Such being the case, why have these corporations been inserted in Schedule I. These are the points I find little difficulty in understanding, and I hope the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill will be able to enlighten the Council on the subject. With these observations I support the motion."

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER said :—"Sir, with reference to the points raised by my Honourable friend, the first relates to clause 4 (1) (*a*) of the Bill. By rules framed under the existing law the Local Governments have powers in certain cases to grant loans, and this sub-clause merely repeats that facility. As regards his second point, I would refer him to the Statement of Objects and Reasons. At its commencement it is said that it is proposed to amend the law so as to remove all doubts as to the competency of Port Officers, who manage little local funds, to borrow under the Act, and if you look at paragraph 3 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons it will be found that this was the reason for using the term 'any person' in the first paragraph of clause 2 of the Bill. As regards Schedule I and clause 6, the matter is in some ways rather of a technical character, and any criticism can, I think, be better dealt with in Select Committee. I may observe, however, as regards the corporations and other bodies mentioned in Schedule I, that clause 6, repealing the existing law, gives those bodies special power to borrow money by means of short term bills or promissory notes. This is a special advantage which does not affect or prejudice the ordinary borrowing powers these bodies at present possess under their own enactments."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS AND PESTS BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CARLYLE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to prevent the introduction into India of any insect, fungus or other pest, which is or may be destructive to crops.

RESOLUTION REGARDING PROVINCIAL SERVICE ALLOWANCES.

The Hon'ble RAI SRI RAM BAHADUR said :—"SIR, I rise to move the Resolution which stands against my name in the agenda paper. It runs as follows :—

'That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor General in Council that the Government may be pleased to direct that the provisions of Chapter VI of the Civil Service Regulations, relating to acting allowances, be also extended to the members of the Provincial Civil Services, Judicial and Executive, holding substantive appointments and officiating in another appointment or in a higher grade as laid down in Article 105 (*f*) of the said Civil Service Regulations.'

"Under the provisions of Article 105 (*f*), Chapter VI, of the Civil Service Regulations, an officer with a substantive appointment officiating in another appointment or in a higher grade is entitled, besides his own pay, to an acting allowance out of the pay allotted to the higher appointment or grade.

"But by the preceding Article of the said Regulations, the operation of the rule laid down in Article 105 is confined to the members of the Indian Civil Service, to Police officers of and above the rank of Assistant Superintendents and to certain other officers.

"The object of the Resolution moved by me is to have the above rule extended to the Members of the Provincial Civil Services, both in the Judicial and Executive lines. In the Judicial branch come Munsifs, Subordinate Judges and officers doing Judicial work, though bearing different designations in some of the provinces. In the Executive branch are Deputy Collectors, Extra Assistant Commissioners and officers of an equivalent rank, though called by other names.

"In the Police Service come the officers holding the recently created posts of Deputy Superintendents.

"It is the classes of public servants described above, who do the great bulk of the work, and the smooth running of the administrative machinery of a district is to a large extent due to their collaboration with the head of the district. These are officers whose devotion to duty is whole-hearted, and who perform the heavy work of their office ungrudgingly. The administration reports of the several provinces bear full testimony to the good work done by these officers. For the sake of saving time I do not think it necessary to give quotations from them

"Grade promotions among these officers are very slow. The number of appointments in the higher grades being small, it takes a very long time before an officer can rise from a lower grade to a higher. It is only a few who can reach the highest grade. The majority of them have to retire from the service before their turn for promotion to the higher grades comes.

"In the United Provinces the maximum and minimum salaries attached to the posts of Deputy Collectors were fixed many, many years ago, not less than one-third of a century. Prices have risen, cost of living and of educating children has increased; but the emoluments of these officers have remained stationary and do not rise except when they are promoted to a higher grade.

"That, by extending the operation of the rule of giving acting allowances to the members of the Provincial Civil Services, substantial increase—though of a temporary character—will be secured to their emoluments when holding an officiating appointment, can well be illustrated by quoting two out of several cases—one from the last quarterly Civil List of the Punjab and the other from that of the United Provinces. Entry No. 119 at page 20 of the Punjab List shows that a Member of the Indian Civil Service whose substantive pay is Rs. 500 only gets Rs. 646-10-8 more by officiating as Deputy Commissioner. Similarly, entry No 42 at page 152 of the United Provinces List shows that an officer of the said service whose substantive pay is Rs 700 gets Rs. 644-7-1 monthly more as acting allowance.

"If the advantages of this Article be extended to the officers of the Provincial Service, they will get similar advantages and their emoluments will be increased.

"The case of these officers deserves favourable consideration of the Government. They are the officers who, as I have said before, do the bulk of the district work and help to a great extent the District Officer in the discharge of his duties. Their case therefore is one which ought to be taken into consideration

"It is hoped that the Resolution moved by me will receive acceptance of the Government.

"With these few remarks I move the Resolution."

The Hon'ble MALIK UMAR HYAT KHAN said :—"SIR, I am sorry I cannot see the logic of this resolution that Members of the Indian Civil Services and Provincial Civil Services of entirely different learning and social status be brought on an equal footing by granting the latter acting allowances on equal scale with the former. The racial and religious controversies are yet at high pitch in the country and members of Indian Civil Services who are neutral to conflicting factions are far more suited at the time. Those who in consequence of racial rivalries can be either biassed or misunderstood to be such should not be placed on the same level with others who have no concern with party feelings. Speaking of the Provincial Civil Service, I will just say a word.

"Living in their country and possessing prejudiced feelings, some of them will be bigoted and injure other communities.

"Weak men instead of helping their community, if in the right, would be afraid and would help the other community

"Some would hesitate to take a bold action owing to their inability to decide which course they should take and thus weaken the administration.

"If even they were efficient, their subordinates who are not so highly educated and are of different creeds would never have proper confidence in such officers.

"The prestige which now an ordinary Indian Civil Servant has got would be lowered by allowing such men who have not had the chance of getting broader views in England to get the same allowances.

"The two sets of different elements and of different habits treated equally would cause friction and discontent at the present time.

"Thus we have to work towards the right direction only by slow degrees, namely, to secure more and more posts for Indians from the lower to higher grades. It will be a short-sighted policy if we try to make our candidates expensive by securing for them equal allowances. We should rather aim at making them cheap, and efficient and raising them by education above petty prejudices against which the modern educational system has provided no safeguards as yet. But that is owing to the trend of general feeling prevalent in the country. When we succeed in effecting a change, we shall be strongly vindicated in asserting that in case we could equally produce an efficient and competent staff cheaper to fill the same posts with equal ability, we should be given greater number of posts and the officers in charge of the exchequer of India for economy's sake would have to get the local and the cheaper staff. This is a safer and a better course which will lead to real advancement of our country and I am justified, I believe, if I say that I abstain from supporting the Resolution which asks for equal salaries or acting allowances for the Members of the Provincial Civil Services, Judicial and Executive."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. R. PANDIT said:—"Sir, my Hon'ble friend the Malik Sahib has entirely misunderstood the Resolution which has been moved by the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur. The Resolution now under discussion does not ask for payment to members of the services mentioned of *salaries* (which includes allowances) on the same scale on which they are paid to officers of the covenanted services or other services of a privileged description, which are specified in Article 104 of the Civil Service Regulations, it only asks that when an officer of a Provincial Service, whether in the judicial or executive line, holding a substantive appointment, is acting in another appointment or in a higher grade and is discharging the duties of that office, he should in justice get acting allowance calculated on the salary of the higher grade or post in the same way as it is calculated in the case of, let me say, an officer of the Indian Civil Service.

"The mover might have gone further and asked for officiating promotions being given in every vacancy, just as an officer of the aforesaid Civil Service is given an increase of emoluments when there is a vacancy in the higher class. The real distinction between these two sets of services consists in the appointments of one being regarded as divided into classes, and those of the other as divided into grades, and it is, I believe, held in the case of the latter that if an officer of the higher grade goes on leave officiating promotion is not granted to officers in the lower grades, because the cadres of those services provide for a certain number of leave vacancies; whereas in the case of appointments which are divided into classes that is not the practice, and when there is a temporary vacancy in the higher class the persons entitled get their respective steps and acting allowances automatically. No question as to the difference in educational or other qualifications between members of the privileged and those of the Provincial Services arises here, nor any as to the ability of the persons holding appointments in those Provincial Services.

"I submit, Sir, that the deserving men of the Provincial Services, both in the judicial and executive line, ask for no more than bare justice in seeking adequate acting allowances or promotion when temporary vacancies occur. It may be urged that they entered the service knowing what the conditions were, and that when they have bargained for a particular salary, they have no right to go and ask for more; but, Sir, the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur has pointed out that circumstances have considerably changed; the cost of living is much higher and promotion is very slow; and simply because of the contract into which they have entered at the commencement of their service, it is not fair to contend that there is no justification for the increase or that the Government ought not to give the men what is their due. On these grounds Sir, I support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble RAJA KUSHAL PAL SINGH said.—"Sir, under Chapter VI of the Civil Service Regulations, only the members of the Services enumerated therein are entitled to acting allowances on temporary grade promotions, but the members of the Provincial Service, such as Munsifs, Subordinate Judges, Deputy Collectors, and Deputy Superintendents of Police, have been denied this privilege; although they are a most useful and hard-worked body of public servants and perform very responsible duties and functions. The great bulk of the judicial and executive work is done by the members of the Provincial Service, whose promotion to higher grades is very slow, owing to the paucity of posts in higher grades.

"The following quotation from *Memorandum on some of the Results of Indian Administration during the past fifty years of British Rule in India* bears ample testimony to their worth and usefulness.—

'The Improvement that has taken place in the administration of justice is partly due to the simplification and codification of the law. Another important factor in this improvement has been the advance made by the great majority of Indian Judges and Magistrates in education, in legal training, and in uprightness of character. Nine-tenths of the original civil suits, and more than three-quarters of the Magisterial business of the country, come before Indian Judges and Magistrates.'

"The bestowal of the privilege prayed for will be highly appreciated by these officers and give them an incentive to work still better.

"With these few words I beg to support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble SRIJUT GHANASYAM BARUA said:—"I thank the Honourable Mover for having brought to the front a subject which is a matter of constant complaint with the members of the Provincial Civil Service. The members of this service are no doubt a body of hard-worked, efficient and useful officers: and any encouragement given or favour shown to them will not, I think, be ill-bestowed. I, therefore, support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RANAJIT SINHA OF NASHIPUR said:—"Sir, I fully support the Resolution which has just now been moved by the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram. The officers of the Provincial Civil Service, both in the judicial and executive lines, are hard-working officers; and they discharge their duties loyally and faithfully, so that they deserve every encouragement at the hands of the Government.

"But I could not follow him as regards acting appointments. As far as my experience goes, Deputy Magistrates when they are promoted or when they are asked to act as District Magistrates get acting allowances at least so far as Bengal is concerned, and such is the case as regards subordinate judges while acting as district judges. Thus in Bengal, as far as I know, they get acting allowances, and if that is not the practice in other provinces I think the rules should be extended to those provinces also.

"With these few observations I beg to support the motion before the Council."

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD CRADDOCK said:—"I should like to preface my remarks upon the subject of this Resolution by stating that nothing in what I have to say implies any failure on the part of the Government to appreciate the excellent work done by the Provincial Services, Executive and Judicial, to which the Resolution refers. I cordially echo on behalf of the Government the remarks of the Honourable Mover as to the excellent services which these hard-working officers of the Government render, and I can also from my long experience personally testify to their merits. The various rules which govern the various services and their remunerations, permanent and officiating, have each a history of their own, and I do not propose to attempt to go into the detailed history of every provision of the Civil Service Regulations regarding acting allowances, charge allowances, and so forth. But I understand that the Honourable Mover has really narrowed down his recommendations to an extension of these particular Provincial Services of what may be termed the privilege of officiating grade promotion which is enjoyed by the Indian Civil Service. The privilege of officiating grade promotion is in fact one of several systems regulating the remuneration of various services so as to obtain a progressive increase in the pay of officers. This regular flow of promotion may be secured by a specially adjusted system of grading itself, or by the adoption of a time scale, or by the concession of officiating grade promotions. The grant of this privilege to the Indian Civil Service has an historical reason behind it; it was granted in 1868 as compensation for the abolition of the system under which when an officer departed on furlough his post became vacant and was thereupon held substantively on the full pay of the post by the junior who took his place. When in 1868 the remuneration given to officers acting on furlough vacancies was substantially reduced, the compensatory provision of allowing officiating grade promotion was made in its place. The Provincial Services had never enjoyed that original advantage, and necessarily did not share in the compensation for the withdrawal of that advantage.

"The privilege of officiating grade promotion has a direct bearing upon the arrangement of the grading. If these privileges were withdrawn from a service, its grading would have to be re-considered; and similarly if the privileges were to be newly given to a service, its grading would also have to be re-considered. A reference to any of the Civil Lists would make my meaning clear. The Punjab Civil List, for instance, shows that of Assistant Commissioners there are 14 in the first grade, 15 in the second, while there are as many as 40 in the third grade, that is to say 58 per cent. in the lowest grade. On the other hand, among Extra Assistant Commissioners in the same Province out of 125 posts the lowest grade contains 52 or only 42 per cent. In the Central Provinces among Assistant Commissioners no less than 63 per cent. are in the lowest grade, while among Extra Assistant Commissioners the two lowest grades only amount to 27 per cent. Clearly, therefore, if the privilege were to be withdrawn from the Indian Civil Service, it would be necessary to revise the gradings among Assistant Commissioners so as to make them more favourable; and if the privilege were to be given to Extra Assistant Commissioners in those two Provinces, the number of posts of the lowest grades would have to be revised. But the question is not really one of either taking away or giving privileges; it is a question in which the grading and remuneration of certain services have been framed, and decided upon the hypothesis of officiating grade appointments, and of certain other services upon the hypothesis that no such officiating appointments are made. It is not a question of right or title, but merely of a system of remuneration.

"The Honourable Mover in effect is merely asking us to increase the remunerations of Provincial Services. Now, however anxious we may be to redress grievances or to recognize merit it would clearly be inopportune to make a change of this kind in favour of the Provincial Civil Service, which would have the effect of altering the system of remuneration of one particular service at the very moment when these very questions are being considered by a Royal Commission.

"If this concession were made to one Provincial Service, it could scarcely be refused to others, nor could it be conceded without special inquiry into the average prospects of the Service and the method upon which the grading should be framed, i.e., the very inquiry upon which the Public Services Commission are engaged. Although it is possible that the Royal Commission may find itself able to recommend some improvement of the pay of the Provincial Services or any of the Public Services, it would not be correct to say that by declining to anticipate

the possible recommendations of that body, we are displaying any want of sympathy towards the Provincial Services. Reorganization schemes for improving the pay and gradings of the various Provincial Services have been a constant feature of Administration for many years past, and some of these schemes are now held in suspense pending the report of the Commission. I mention this fact, because I wish to make it clear that Provincial Civil Services have not stood still. Far from it, the pay and grading of various Provincial Services have during the last thirty years advanced relatively faster than has been the case of many services, notably the Indian Civil Service.

"Finally, this particular method of adding to the remuneration of a service is probably not the best, so that, even if the emoluments of the Provincial Service were to be raised, it does not follow that this particular method would be adopted. In these circumstances I hope that the Council will agree with me that it would be unwise and inopportune for the Government to accept this Resolution, and I must accordingly oppose it on their behalf."

The Hon'ble RAI SRI RAM BAHADUR said:—"Sir, I am thankful to the Hon'ble the Home Member for the appreciative remarks he has made regarding the nature of the work done by the Members of the Provincial Civil Service.

"With regard to the scope of my Resolution, I beg to submit that it is a limited one; it does not involve the question of raising permanently the pay of the different grades. That is a question which requires a larger consideration and which, perhaps, the Government is not ready to give to it at present. By acceding to the request contained in my Resolution it would be very easy to better to some extent, and at a smaller cost, the prospects of the Members of the Provincial Civil Service, whose zealous, conscientious discharge of duty has been acknowledged by the Honourable the Home Member on behalf of the Government.

"There were some remarks made by my friend, the Hon'ble Malik Umar Hayat Khan in opposing the Resolution, and I would have replied to them at length; but I have been anticipated in that by my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Pandit. My Resolution aimed at a different object and not at what it has been understood by the Hon'ble Malik Umar Hayat Khan. I beg to say that the object of the Resolution is one which, I hope, will receive the favourable consideration of the Government, if not just now, at some time in the near future."

The Resolution was put and the Council divided as follows:—

Ayes	*Noes*
The Hon'ble Raja Kushapal Singh.	(His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.	The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad.	The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. R. Acheriar.	The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. R. Venkataranga	The Hon'ble Mr. Clark.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan.	The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha.	The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer.
The Hon'ble Maharaja M. C. Nandi	The Hon'ble Mr. Hailey.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Kumar of Tikari.	The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne.
The Hon'ble Mr. Huda	The Hon'ble Mr Cobb.
The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.	The Hon'ble Sir A. H. McMahon.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. R. Pandit.	The Hon'ble Mr Bunyata
The Hon'ble Sir G. M. Chitnavis.	The Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. G. Barua.	The Hon'ble Mr Enthoven.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp.
	The Hon'ble Mr Porter.
	The Hon'ble Sir E. D. Maclagan
	The Hon'ble Major-General Birdwood.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Michael.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Russell.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Maxwell.
	The Hon'ble Major Robertson
	The Hon'ble Mr. Kenrick.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Kesteven.
	The Hon'ble Mr. MacKenna.
	The Hon'ble Sir William Vincent.
	The Hon'ble Mr Wynch
	The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
	The Hon'ble Sir F. Currimbhoy Ebrahim.
	The Hon'ble Mr Donald.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Walsh.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Arthur.
	The Hon'ble Major Brooke Blakeway.
	The Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Khan
	The Hon'ble Sardar Daljit Singh.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Black.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Laurie.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Rice
	The Hon'ble Maung Mya.
	The Hon'ble Mr Abbott.

The Resolution was accordingly rejected.

RESOLUTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO THE POSSIBILITY OF IMPROVING THE MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND INDIA.

The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURSETJEE said:—"Sir, Hon'ble Members will please note the terms of the Resolution I move:—

'That this Council respectfully recommends to the Government of India that a Committee may be appointed, consisting of Members of this Council, to inquire into and report on the question of improving the Mail Service between Great Britain and India.'

"The text makes it fairly clear that the Resolution does not seek either to forestall the Government policy in the matter of improved Mail Service between the two countries, or to request Government sanction to any particular scheme of improvement. It relates to the preliminary stages of inquiry and report. Honourable Members will, therefore, lay aside for the moment any fears regarding the probable effects of an improved mail service upon the public finances of India. I claim as keen a sense of responsibility as any of my colleagues here, and in the present financial condition of the Government I would hesitate to urge upon them improvements, involving large outlay, recurring or non-recurring, which are not, by reason of their absolute importance or special urgency, unavoidable. The proposal I submit to the judgment of this Council, I assure Honourable Members, has been prompted by my anxiety to prevent avoidable expenditure and to manage the necessary reform in the most economical way possible.

"Sir, the Resolution derives its importance and urgency from the agitation for more frequent foreign mails. I need not trouble the Council with details. They are pretty well known. The broad fact is there that Indian Commercial opinion is practically unanimous in demanding quicker service. Whatever may be the merits of the demand, it acquires weight from certain undeniable circumstances. India has progressed rapidly in various directions; the leisurely ways of the East notwithstanding, the people are dissatisfied with slow locomotion. The active West has imparted, through her education and example, some of its energy to India. As a result, there is public dissatisfaction at delay in haulage inland, in spite of the increase in speed on our railways. The existing arrangements for communication over-sea, introduced decades back, likewise are regarded as unsatisfactory in view of the large expansion in our sea-borne trade. Compared to the decade next preceding, the decade ending with 1911–1912 'saw,' in the words of the official report, 'a great expansion of India's foreign trade.' The number and tonnage of steamships and sailing vessels (including their repeated voyages), with cargoes and in ballast, entering the Indian ports and clearing from them, give some idea of the volume of our foreign trade, and these have increased rapidly during the past decennium of which we have the figures. As against 8,618 ocean-going steamships and vessels of 1901–1902 there were 8,868 in 1911–1912. But the number does not show the real increase. It is in the tonnage that we find a more correct idea, and that advanced during the same period over 72 per cent., the figure for 1911–1912 being 1,66,16,000 against 96,25,000 in 1901–1902. The total sea-borne trade of India advanced from £166,814,837 in 1901–1902 to £290,592,281 in 1911–1912, or an increase of a trifle over 74 per cent.; and 68·3 per cent of this large trade has been carried on with the United Kingdom, the European Continent, and the United States of America, exactly the countries served by the Mail Service under review. It would be strange if this enormous expansion in our trade with the West had not its influence upon the mails. As a matter of fact, the increase in the volume of our foreign (European) mails has been even more marked. I quote the conclusion of the official report: 'The estimated numbers of letters and post-cards passing between India and the United Kingdom were trebled in the ten years, the total numbers despatched to and received from the United Kingdom in 1911–1912 being respectively 12½ and 14¼ millions.' It is absurd to suppose that we have reached the limit. It is equally unreasonable to assume that the correspondence necessitated by this vast trade is carried on satisfactorily under the present system of mail service. As a supplementary system for quicker communication with the West on urgent business matters, the submarine cable has been relied on by merchants. The system of deferred telegrams in plain language at half the usual rates, introduced in 1912 for the convenience of business and other people not using codes, has already become popular. Within three months of the introduction of the system, 3,720 messages were exchanged, some proportion of which, we may take it, represented business transactions. Naturally, there is a strong feeling in India that the intervals between the foreign (European) mails should be shortened. The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs has submitted a special report to Government on the subject in which, as far as we know, a definite recommendation for the inauguration of a Bi-Weekly Mail Service between the United Kingdom and India has been made with certain suggestions regarding details. If newspaper report be correct, the idea is viewed favourably by the Honourable Member in charge of the Commerce and Industry Department. In England the agitation for a bi-weekly mail service is gaining in weight and volume. Opinion, lay and commercial, official and non official, both in England and in India, has been focussed on the subject and would seem to demand a change. And it appears pretty certain that sooner or later, rather sooner than later, we are going to have a change. The matter has advanced so far that the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, which has the contract for the transport of the mails, has decided, according to the *Birmingham Post*, 'to create a contingent fund of £450,000, in view, among other things, of the uncertainties of the new mail agreement.'

"But all said, Sir, this is only one view of the matter. There are other aspects of the problem which will have to be considered along with this. The question is, will the new

arrangement demanded by commercial opinion be all to the good? It must be conceded that even with a bi-weekly mail service merchants will have to depend, to some extent at least, upon cablegrams for the prompt transaction of business. The market is so sensitive, and prices vary so often and so unexpectedly. Will therefore the inflation in the volume of mail business be really so large as to adequately compensate Government for the increased expenditure? Then, in order to profit by the change, merchants will have, if not to duplicate the office staff, to make sensible additions to it. It remains to be seen how many among them would care to undertake them and how many can profitably do that. There is again the question of questions as to the amount of additional expenditure from the public funds that Government would find it necessary to incur to finance any scheme of improved mail service. Connected with this subject is the whole range of Indian Civil expenditure. There is a strong body of lay opinion that Government cannot starve, and will not be justified in starving, any of the other measures necessary in the interests of better administration, and divert money for the support of an improvement that has yet to establish its imperative necessity. According to the general public stronger justification than is at present clear will be required to reconcile them to a change which involves even at a moderate estimate enormous additional expenditure every year. All these points require careful consideration before any line of action is decided upon

"Sir, there is also, what may be called for convenience sake, the technical side of the question. Two ways will occur to all for effecting an improvement in the mail service. Improved mail service is certainly not identical with a bi-weekly service, and, as has been pointed out by some of the commercial bodies, the object can be gained, perhaps equally satisfactorily, by accelerating the existing mail service. It is a matter of almost common knowledge that even the Peninsular and Oriental Mail Steamers out here have not the speed of the giants that ply on the Atlantic, and the view is not extravagant that the service can be accelerated at a reasonable cost. The advantages and disadvantages of the two different proposals must be investigated with that care and thoroughness which the far-reaching consequences of the final decision demand. And yet another point remains to be discussed. If a bi-weekly service ultimately presents the greatest attraction, the question of the route of the additional service will then arise. The respective claims of Bombay and Karachi will have to be considered. The advantages of Karachi, the high authority of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs notwithstanding, do not appeal to many. The benefit of a double service from Karachi would seem to disappear in the case of districts which, in the present undeveloped state of railway communication, cannot be reached from that port in less than five or six days, while there are few places in India which cannot be reached from Bombay in three days at the most. The question of mail contract with one or more steamship companies has its own set of problems and difficulties which must claim our attention before decision.

"Sir, even a man with decided views will pause before he expresses his final opinion on a subject of this kind. The points are so various, so complicated, and so difficult. The resolution accordingly suggests that they may be threshed out by a Committee of this Council. An inquiry is clearly necessary, and it is desirable that it should be made by a Committee instead of any department of Government. All important interests are represented on this Council; certainly, there is not a dearth of commercial men among Honourable Members whose advice, founded upon experience, will be found sound and helpful. Government have called into being a representative body quite competent to advise Government on any measure, legislative or administrative, and we shall search in vain for any cogent and convincing reason for keeping Honourable Members out from even non-political inquiries like the one relating to an improved mail service. Sir, I commend this Resolution to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble MALIK UMAR HYAT KHAN said:—"Sir, I heartily support the Resolution before the house for the following manifold reasons:—

(1) The connection between the countries of the rulers and the ruled is so strong that a closer touch seems to be of supreme necessity.

(2) This resolution will not only obviate the difficulties in the way of correspondence, but also assist in promoting trade in its general aspects.

(3) It is impossible for the ordinary public to afford to spend money on cablegram, involving heavy expenditure; and though the Government can carry on the affairs of the State by such means, it not only drains India's purse, but is also inconvenient and gives rise to mistake.

A letter is more expressive and comprehensive than a cable, which requires a careful abbreviation to avoid unnecessary use of money.

(4) If only a bi-weekly service could be maintained, the public convenience would be greatly benefited.

(5) It might have been noticed in my Budget speech dated 24th March 1913, that I emphasized the necessity of making Karachi a port for mails to and from England. It is a necessity which is sure to come sooner or later.

(6) England is nearer Karachi than Bombay by sea, and Bombay is more distant from Delhi than Karachi by train. This short distance between England and Karachi will facilitate early delivery of mails at both sides, and entails a considerable saving of time. Another great advantage lies in the comparatively smaller consumption of coal to steamships and trains via the Karachi mail than it is otherwise, as well as saving of labour and money.

(7) In the capital were to be a sea-port, I should have preferred Karachi to Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, on the ground of its being nearer to Europe and British possessions and being more suited for trade purposes—exports and imports alike. However, if a committee be appointed, it would be able to go through the whole of this most important question, and I hope

that the Hon'ble Mover will not be prejudiced in favour of Bombay. The route from England to Aden must always the same unless railway communications are established between the East and the West; and if there can be any improvement, it can only be effected by adopting a shorter route from Aden to India. For those reasons I am strongly in favour of the appointment of such a committee, which may do justice to its existence by ascertaining several methods to improve the postal service. As the matter lies in the hands of the Government to adopt or reject the measure, it cannot possibly effect any harm, even if it fails to be beneficial.

"With these few remarks I support the Resolution,—rather, second it."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan said:—"Sir, the question of improving the Mail Service between Great Britain and India has of late been before the Indian public. It has not, however, taken a definite shape. My friend the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy's resolution before the house is but a simple recommendation, asking for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into and report on the question. A Committee of this kind will go fully into the details of the question, and consider the advantages or disadvantages of an improved Mail Service to the Indian communities in particular, and its effect upon the general trade of India. If by an improved service is meant the introduction merely of a bi-weekly mail, the resulting advantage, if any, will hardly justify the additional expenditure to be incurred thereon. But if it means also a shorter period of journey by a day or two between London and Bombay, it would not only improve trade relations between the two countries, but bring them into still closer contact with each other. As for the suggestion that Karachi should be another port for one of the mails, it will hardly commend itself to the people of Southern India. To us in Madras it would mean no improvement in the Mail Service, as Karachi is farther from us than Bombay. Hence, we would certainly prefer Bombay to Karachi. And, above all, the question of total expenditure should be considered in all its bearings on the revenues of India. Any improved service should not prove an additional burden to the Indian taxpayer. If the advantages of such a service are to be equally shared by England and India, I see no reason whatever, why India should be made to bear the whole expenditure. Further, it is open to doubt whether such expenditure will be justified by the circumstances of the Indian situation. These are all points for full consideration by the proposed Committee. Before venturing to pronounce my opinion one way or the other, I should like to see a Committee formed and hear its report. With these words I give the resolution my hearty support and trust that the Government will give it their favourable consideration."

The Hon'ble Sir Gashadhar Chitnavis said:—"Sir, the very lucid speech of the Hon'ble Mover has convinced me of the desirability of the Committee he wants. There is apparently no question such as the Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Khan seems to imagine about the mails reaching Bombay or Karachi, but the question is one of cost. There are undoubtedly many points of importance connected with this phase of the question which require careful investigation. We may safely assume that Government are in possession of voluminous reports and opinions on the subject, but their examination would not be either delayed or hampered if referred to a Committee of this Council. This Council is supposed to be one of the authorities to sanction the extra expenditure involved in an improved mail service. It would be much more convenient if some of the non-official members and some expert commercial men form a Committee to examine the question thoroughly in conjunction with departmental officers. The responsibility of Government will be in the end less. I accordingly support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur said:—"Sir, although the resolution, which my Hon'ble friend Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy has just moved, has my sympathy, I regret that owing to financial reasons I cannot see my way to supporting it. My Hon'ble friend suggests that a Committee consisting of members of this Council may be appointed to inquire into and report on the question of improving the mail service between Great Britain and India. My initial objection to such a Committee is that it cannot serve any useful purpose, for the simple reason of what my lawyer friends would call 'defect of party.' In this matter the two parties concerned are England and India, of which England is the predominant partner and more vitally interested. So anything relating to this question of mail service which leaves the dominant factor out of account can be of little or no practical value. The initiative must come from her. I see in the papers that the question of further improving the mail service between England and India was recently discussed by that influential body—the London Chamber of Commerce. They did not pass any formal resolution but 'the sense of the meeting was in favour of a bi-weekly service, provided that can be given without any heavy extra charge on Indian revenues and that a fair share of the burden is met from English revenues.' They discussed many other things in this connection, but they hesitated to pass a formal resolution on this topic, because they thought, as it depended on several other contingencies, the time was not as yet ripe for carrying it through. In my humble opinion, they are right. The principal factor which should determine a question like this, involving a heavy extra outlay, is, can India in her present situation take up such a question seriously? Can she indulge in the luxury of an improved or bi-weekly mail service when her present internal needs are varied and various, requiring vast sums of money? Can she think of it now when we are threatened with the spectre of famine in some portions of the United Provinces and with the possibility of its extension to other parts of the country? It is anticipated that for various reasons the railway earnings would not be so large as in the last year. The gradual disappearance of the very large yearly revenue which we get or used to get from opium will surely cause a blank, which can hardly be met from any other known sources without raising the storm. These, coupled with the grave financial crisis which some parts of the country are passing through,

make it most inopportune to ask the Government for an improved Mail Service which will involve the country in a heavy expenditure, amounting to, it may be, over forty lakhs of rupees. Taking my seat here as the representative of the Indian commercial community, it may indeed sound strange that I should oppose the Resolution, which is evidently intended to give facilities to commercial people; but, Sir, it is not unknown that important business matters are now-a-days settled by cablegrams: the ordinary or routine business being done by the weekly mail. In my opinion the gain to the commercial community would not be commensurate with the heavy outlay which the carrying out of this scheme would involve. My last word is that if we are to have such an improved or bi-weekly Mail Service, a fair portion of the extra heavy charge should be borne by the English people, who are undoubtedly several times more wealthy than the poor tax-payers of this country."

The Hon'ble Mr ARBUTH said:—"Sir, I beg leave to support the Resolution, as I think the time has arrived for the improvement of the service."

The Hon'ble Mr. QUMRUL HUDA said:—"Sir, I may at the outset confess that I do not know much of the subject, my Hon'ble friend has so thoroughly discussed in his Resolution. But the speech he has just delivered, instructive though it may be, has made me more inquisitive; and not only that, I feel deeply interested in the question when I see the huge amount of money, India shall have to pay. Sir, there is an old Indian proverb "*Dawri-ki handi thok thathia ke lie*," *i.e.*, if you purchase an earthern pot of even a farthing's worth, you should examine it thoroughly. So the request of my Hon'ble friend to appoint a Committee consisting of Members of this Council is very reasonable. We all presume, and rightly presume, that the Government must have been giving the subject its best attention and examining it from various points of view. But this fact should not bar us from taking part in the consideration of the subject. As the Resolution does not require us to say whether a weekly or bi-weekly mail service is the best for India and its trade, I need not touch it.

"In the end I have only to say that if this Resolution is accepted by the Government, it will be of benefit to all of us concerned. It will be advantageous to the Government, to have the opinions and views of the representatives of the people in a matter in which the Government is going to spend more or less about 40 lakhs of rupees of India's revenue. After the discussion the Government may arrive at any decision, we shall be in a position to explain to the people why this decision was arrived at.

"With these few remarks I support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK said:—"I may say at once that I fully recognise the reasonableness of the main object which, I conceive, the Honourable Member who moved this Resolution to have had in mind in urging the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the possibility of improving the Mail Service between the United Kingdom and India. His main object, I take it, is to secure that, while the revision of the Mail contract is under consideration all classes of the community, official and non-official, commercial and leisured, those who have to work for their living and the more fortunate minority who do not, should all have an opportunity of making their requirements known to Government on a matter which touches every one who has any ties of family, friendship, or business with the United Kingdom. The number of such persons is rapidly increasing with the growth, which we all welcome, of ever closer relationship between India and the West; nor does it require a very long experience of life in India to appreciate how important a part in it is played by the foreign mail. Perhaps, in the purely private relations of life, the relatively protracted intervals at which our letters reach us from other climes give them a finer flavour, and the halo which now encircles the incoming mail might 'fade into the light of common day' were we to attain to two or, still more, to three mail days in the week. Still I doubt if any one, except perhaps a few anæmic souls who regard the receipt of letters as a nuisance only to be surpassed by the burden of writing them, would fail to be interested in the chance of sending or getting letters more frequently or more expeditiously than at present. The question, however, of any revision or any alteration in the terms of the existing contract has of course to be considered mainly in its bearing on business requirements. It is sometimes stated that all important business is transacted now-a-days by cable and that postal facilities are relatively of little interest to commerce. I venture to think that is only a half truth and I am glad to find that I have there the support of the Hon'ble Mover. It is believed by the remarkable growth in postal transactions to which the statistics of our post office testify, and to which the Hon'ble Mover has referred, and for that matter also by the interest in this question, which in the last few months has been manifested throughout India. In point of fact, it is hardly conceivable that the cable, important as it must be, can really render improvement in postal facilities of no account. There must always be a very large interchange of formal documents in which expedition is desirable and advantageous, and the rapid transport of newspapers, parcels and packets of all kinds is no less important. I take it too that in business, just as in the affairs of Government, there are many questions which require to be discussed to greater amplitude than would be possible merely by telegraphic communication and that the larger questions of policy have to be dealt with by letter. I think therefore that there is very little doubt that any improvement in postal communications must *pro tanto* be a gain to the commercial community, and it is clearly the duty of Government, on an occasion of this kind, to take all reasonable pains to ascertain what are the requirements of the general public, and especially of those engaged in commerce. In India, such consultation is especially necessary owing to its vast area, which produces a great diversity of needs in different parts of the country. Bombay, the highly favoured, receives its mail one morning, and those of its citizens who are sufficiently strenuous, have at least the opportunity of dealing with it before the outgoing mail

on the morrow. In Madras, the situation is precisely the reverse; the outward mail departs the day before the inward arrives. In Calcutta, the interval is sufficiently pronounced not to be tantalising, but Rangoon has to endure weekly the exasperating spectacle of the inward mail passing the outward mail in the river. These are all questions on which local opinion naturally wishes to express itself, and which Government has to take into consideration before making any recommendations to the Imperial Government on the subject. Government fully recognises this; so we are, I think, in general agreement as to the chief object in view, and the main question before the Council is how that object may be best attained.

"Let me first explain exactly how the matter now stands. The existing Eastern Mail Contract, which, as Hon'ble Members are aware, is held by the P. & O Company, was due to expire on the 31st January 1915, if the prescribed notice had been given. The Postmaster-General in England, however, decided in February of last year to extend the contract for another year in order to afford more time for a consideration of what arrangements should be made on its termination. The contract therefore, if notice is given, falls in on the 31st of January 1916. It must be remembered that the carrying of mails between the United Kingdom and India is only a part of a far larger contract for the carriage of mails to the East, the Far East and Australasia. The whole contract, of course, is made by the British Postmaster-General. The proportion of the cost which falls on India has been decided by an independent arbitration, and I may add that the Government of India have no reason to be dissatisfied with the award. We do propose, however, when we have received full information, to make to the Secretary of State such recommendations and suggestions for the improvement of the service as may seem to us desirable in relation to their cost, for transmission, if he approves of them, to the Postmaster-General; and with this object we have been taking steps to elicit opinions on the subject. In May of last year we addressed all Local Governments and Administrations and requested to be favoured with their views after consultation by them of local commercial opinion. These views have now been received, and they unquestionably demonstrate that Local Governments have spared no pains to make their inquiries as complete as possible. They have consulted Chambers of Commerce, Trades' Associations, and other similar bodies, and have communicated their views to the Government of India with such comments of their own as they have thought fit. I have also myself, in the course of recent tours, and so has my Hon'ble friend, the Director-General of the Post Office, taken every opportunity of discussing the question. Broadly, it may be said, that every one would like to see some improvement. Where there is some divergence of opinion it is as to whether that improvement should take the form of acceleration of the existing service or the establishment of a second service, while some of the more ardent and optimistic spirits are asking boldly for both. I cannot at the present stage express an opinion on the rival merits of these demands. They have not yet been fully considered by the Government of India and cannot be so considered until we have information as to their respective cost. I recognise, of course, that it would be easy to form from this Council, which comprises members representative of many interests and of all parts of India, a Committee thoroughly competent to examine this question, but I doubt whether in that way we could possibly attain a more representative body of opinion than we have at the present moment secured. There are three main questions to be determined before Government approach the Secretary of State. The first is what India wants; the second is what those wants are likely to cost Government; and the third is whether Government will be able to afford the cost. I have already explained what steps have been taken in regard to the first of these questions. As to the second we shall shortly receive from the Secretary of State for our examination the forms of tender which the Postmaster-General proposes to issue with a view to ascertaining what would be the cost of an acceleration in the existing service, or of a bi-weekly service, or of both. When these tenders have been issued and the information which they will elicit has been received, it will be for the Government of India to consider whether and how far the advantages to be gained would justify them in incurring additional expenditure. I would therefore submit to Council that there is really very little room for the deliberations of a Committee of this Council on the matter, which might also involve a very considerable measure of delay.

"There is one other consideration which I ought perhaps to mention. The appointment of a Committee, such as my Hon'ble Friend proposes, would, as I think he would himself admit, represent an innovation of some importance. Hitherto Committees of Council have been appointed under its constitution only for legislative work, which of course is the primary function of the Council, and it would be distinctly unusual to constitute similar Committees to deal with questions which belong to the sphere of the Executive Government. But I need not insist on this aspect of his proposals. The main point which I wish to impress upon Council is that Government have in effect already been at pains to elicit opinions from all quarters as to possible improvements in the mail service and that there would therefore be very little scope for the activities of a Committee such as he proposes. I regret therefore that I cannot accept the Resolution, but I hope my Hon'ble Friend will not think that this debate has been without value. It has enabled Hon'ble Members to express their opinions on this important question, and I can assure them that those opinions will be very carefully noted and will receive from Government all the consideration which they deserve."

The Hon'ble Sir IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA said:—"Sir, I regard the Resolution in the light of an appeal for co-operation. There is no doubt that the ultimate decision in these matters must remain with the Government of India, but in view of recent pronouncements in Parliament, we are all anxious that the non-official element should be associated in co-operation with Government officials for the determination of important questions affecting this country. I take it that

this resolution is in the nature of an appeal for co-operation, the stage for which, according to Mr. Montagu, has now been reached in India.

"I quite admit that the Hon'ble Member, in speaking on this resolution, has been very sympathetic, and the only point of difference between him and some of us who hold that a Committee should be appointed is this; the Hon'ble Member recognises that there should be consultation; whether that consultation should be by way of correspondence or by way of deliberation, is the issue before the Council. However much the course advocated by the Hon'ble Member may be considered preferable, I think there can be no disputing the fact that the advantages of consultation by deliberation are far greater than can possibly be the case when decisions have to be arrived at on written opinions. Points arise in the course of discussion in view of divergence of opinions sent up in writing from different parts of India, which all require to be dealt with, sitting at what I may call a round table conference; and I therefore feel that we should now try, in some instances at least, to work on the lines that appeal to us better than on the lines that have hitherto been adopted, namely, consultation by deliberation. I gather from the Hon'ble Member's reply that probably the present time is rather premature for the appointment of such a committee because he has told us that three points require to be considered before any decision can be arrived at. (1) What India wants, (2) what will be the cost involved, (3) whether the advantages are commensurate with the expense that will be involved in case of either acceleration or a bi-weekly mail service. He further explained to the Council that the Government of India is awaiting from the Secretary of State certain information indicating the approximate cost that will be involved in regard to each of these alternatives. In the circumstances I think it would be better if the resolution is not pressed to a division to-day; but, in asking the Hon'ble Mover not to press the resolution, I do so in the belief that the Government of India will take the matter into their careful consideration, and when the time is ripe for arriving at a decision, they will invite members of this Council to sit as a committee for the purpose of recommending the course that should be adopted. It is perfectly true that so far the Committees of the Imperial Council have been appointed for the purposes of legislation only, but I think the time has arrived when their scope should be extended. In the rules and regulations governing the deliberations of the Bombay Legislative Council it is provided, as far as I remember, that Select Committees may be appointed for the purpose of any important matter affecting the Presidency. Surely, when the Bombay Government have provided for the appointment of such committees, it cannot be held that the time is not ripe when the Government of India should also adopt the same procedure, and on important occasions associate the non-official element of this Council in their deliberations and in arriving at decisions on important questions. For these reasons, Sir, although I feel that, as sufficient information is not available at present, the resolution should not be pressed, I hope that the appeal for co-operation which I am making will be carefully considered and given effect to in future."

The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURSETJEE said:—"Sir, If the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department agrees with the views expressed by the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola that later on, when there is fuller information before him, the Government will appoint a Committee to discuss the matter, I shall be willing to withdraw my Resolution now."

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK said:—"I am afraid, Sir, that I cannot give that undertaking."

The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURSETJEE said:—"I have been asked by my friend the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola that it is advisable that I should withdraw this Resolution in the absence of fuller information. So, with your permission, Sir, I shall withdraw my Resolution and bring it up again when the time comes."

The Hon'ble the VICE-PRESIDENT said:—"The Resolution is, by permission withdrawn."

The Council is adjourned to Tuesday, the 3rd February, at 11 o'clock.

DELHI:
The 23rd January 1918.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

APPENDIX A.

(Referred to in the Answer to question 1.)

Statement I.

Province.	Name of newspaper.	Section under which dealt with.	Amount of security demanded.	Amount of previous security forfeited (in section 10 cases only).	Whether they ceased publication.
			Rs.	Rs.	
Madras	1. Asha (Uriya newspaper)	8	500	..	No.
	2. Andra Chandrika (weekly journal)	8	1,000	..	No.
	3. Patapallari	8	2,000	..	Did not issue.
	4. Vihatarainam	8	1,500	..	Yes
	5. Vijayavikasini	8	1,000	..	No
	6. Kalkiravamshini	8	500	..	No.
	7. Name not given	8	500	..	Did not issue.
	8. Do.	8	500	..	Do.
Bombay ..	1. Vina Sahakari	8 (1)	500	..	Yes.
	2. Nasik Mitra	8 (1)	500	..	No.
	3. Suprabhat	8 (1)	Not known.	..	No.
	4. Patrika	8 (1)	500	..	No
	5. Itihas	8 (1)	500	..	Yes.
	6. Vedabak	8 (1)	500	..	Yes.
	7. Dnr Mitra	8 (1)	500	..	Yes
	8. Kathiawar and Mahikantha Gazette	8 (2)	2,000	..	Yes.
Bengal	1. "Habibi Matia" Calcutta (in respect of Urdu, Bengali and English editions.)	8 (1)	1,500	..	No.
	2. Calcutta Spectator, Calcutta	8 (1)	500	..	No.
	3. Ishanivarsha, Calcutta	8 (2)	500	..	No.
	4 Pratibeshi, Mymensingh ..	8 (1)	500	..	No.
	5. "Prabashi" Calcutta	8 (1)	500	..	No.
	6. Habibi Matia Calcutta (Urdu edition).	10	2,000	500	Yes
Bihar and Orissa ..	....	..	..	..	..
United Provinces ..	1. Talim (Meerut)	8	1,000	..	Did not issue.
	2. Urdu-e-Mualla (Aligarh) ..	..	..	..	Yes.
	3 Maihal Markhand (Mainpuri).	8	500	..	Yes.
	4. Herald of India (Cawnpore)	8	500	..	Not known
	5. Al-ehkbar *Urf* Akhbar Rasmat (Allahabad).	8	750	..	Did not issue
	6. Indian National Gazette (Fyzabad).	8	500	..	Yes
Punjab	1. Nasim-e-Hind	8 (1)	2,000	..	..
	2. Akhbadis	8 (2)	2,000	..	..
	1. Thalmainthaya Nava (Burmese).	8 (1)	500	..	Yes.
Burma	2. Wasul-ul-Iman (Tamil weekly).	*8 (1)	500	..	No.
Central Provinces	...	..	..	..	..
Assam ..	..	..	..	..	..
North-West Frontier Province	†	..	..	..	..
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi ..	‡	..	..	..	..

* No security was fixed in the order, as publisher was not prepared to deposit any.

† The *Afghan* newspaper was called to deposit Rs. 2,000 security under section 8 (1) in 1912, amount subsequently reduced to Rs. 500 and deposited.

‡ Papers were exempted from furnishing security as the presses from which they were printed deposited security under section 8 (1) of Act.

Statement II.

Province.	Number of printing presses dealt with under section 3.	Number of those that closed.	Remarks.
Madras	10*	6 did not open .. .. 1 closed 1	* Excludes 3 in which printers and publishers were identical.
Bombay	6		
Bengal .	12	3 opened. 8 not known. 2	† The newspapers (Ittihad and Mushahir-i-Bihar) published at these presses ceased to be published
Bihar and Orissa	9†		‡ The newspapers (Urdu-i-Mualla, Aligarh, and Union Gazette, Bareilly) printed at two of these presses ceased to appear.
United Provinces . ..	12‡	9 not known. 2 closed. 1 not opened.	
Punjab	6	3 not known. 3 not yet started work	
Burma	....	....	
Central Provinces ..	....	....	
Assam	1	No.	
North-West Frontier Province .	....	..	
Coorg	....	....	
Delhi	6	7 opened. 1 not opened.	

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.